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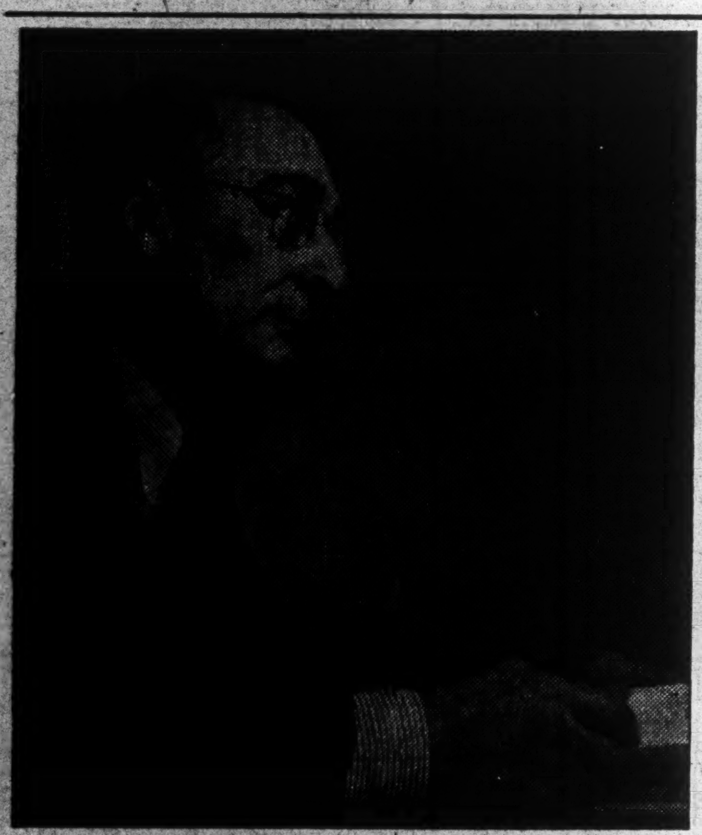
Newfoundland Leader



In Ottawa this week, the delegates from Newfoundland's National Convention continued their talks with Canadian government officials on the problems which would be involved in union of the Island with the Dominion. Heading the delegation is F. Gordon Bradley, K.C., chairman of the National Convention and for 12 years a member of the Newfoundland Assembly.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Prairies Pay Penalty For Scaring Investor

Since the 1941 census there has been a decline of almost 60,000 in the total population of the three prairie provinces. The great bulk of this has occurred in Saskatchewan, though the trend is similar, if less pronounced, in the other two.

True, actual population of Alberta gained slightly over 7,000 between 1941 and 1946, but as births exceeded deaths by 60,000 during the same period, there was a net exit of 53,000. What the other two provinces have lost, when this natural increase is taken into account, may be well imagined.

Reasons for the decline are not hard to locate. Mechanization of agriculture in the more fully settled south and central areas is releasing far more manpower than new land opening in the north and irrigated areas elsewhere can absorb.

In this respect the prairie provinces are going through almost the identical experience of those in the centre of Canada, where a much smaller percentage of total population is now required to operate the farms. But in Ontario and Quebec nonagricultural development has largely absorbed the surplus young people from the farms. Explains the Calgary Herald:

"The ironical feature of it is that while Western Canada has ceased to be a pioneer country, in one sense, it has just opened up as a pioneer country in another. Agriculture will not expand greatly but oil exploration and development, metal mining and all the concomitant industries are still in their primary stages. Western Canada has a wealth of resources, some developed, some in process of development.

"Yet our young people will not return until there is an opening for them. They themselves haven't the money to develop these resources. The day of the sod shack and the ox team are gone. When their countrymen are prepared to invest in the West and open up prospects for their young people, then the drain of population from Western Canada will end."

The Herald is right.

If the prairie provinces are to grow then other industries must be developed. Even with the opening of all possible new land in the north there is no hope that farming alone can absorb the natural increase in population let alone provide jobs for newcomers. Other resources must be developed and the prairies, especially Alberta, have other resources to develop.

For this development, as The Herald well points out, capital is a first requirement. Unfortunately for themselves, provincial authorities have not always realized this need and undoubtedly the exodus of people today is at least partly the unpleasant result.

Instead of encouraging new investment, provincial government policies, especially in Saskatchewan and previously in Alberta, have scared it away. Now these provinces are paying the penalty by having their young people forced to go to those parts of Canada and the United States where capital has been encouraged to fulfill its normal function of creating new jobs.

* * *

They Defy the Majority

Three CCF members of the British Columbia Legislature, Messrs. Winch, Gargrave and Guthrie, have been in the picket line of the Nanaimo laundry strike, reports the Vancouver Province. This strike, under the new law of British Columbia (Bill 39), is illegal. While the CCF members voted against Bill 39, at the same time the Legislature of which they are members passed that bill and under their oath of allegiance they have no option but to support it. As The Province points out:

"Bill 39 is the law of British Columbia. It has been passed by constitutional means and, if it is unsound, constitutional means can be found for upsetting it. But until it is upset it is the duty of citizens, and particularly of citizens' elected representatives, to respect its provisions."

But members of the CCF and some other radical parties have little regard for democratic constitutional ways.

Like spoiled children, they only want to play their way. They would, if they could, defy the will of the majority. And just because they represent only an insignificant minority of the people of this country does not mean that they cannot be dangerous. It is significant that both Hitler and Mussolini came into absolute power with only a minority of their people behind them. It is significant that there are only a few million members of the communist party in Russia yet they have that vast country in their iron grip.

* * *

Socialism and World Trade

At Geneva the other day, New Zealand delegates argued that if the planned economy of their (socialist) government was to work then it must have the right to use import quotas and similar devices when it considers them necessary. Claims of that sort, indicate one of the places where the socialist program is weak—the development of foreign trade. And to be weak in that quarter would make the program fatal indeed for a country as dependent on foreign trade as is Canada.

To export freely, a country must import just as freely because fundamentally foreign trade boils down to an exchange of goods. Under a free economy the choice of those imports is left to the individual. The latter must be an expert judge of what his customers want. If he isn't he will soon find his shelves cluttered with unwanted goods, his credit exhausted, and his business taken over by his competitors.

Under a controlled economy, on the other hand, the choice rests with some official, perhaps a minor one, whose income has no connection whatever with his ability as an importer. Consumer likes and dislikes, and even costs would all be secondary. Importing would become a matter of state policy, of bulk swapping with some other like-minded country. If it resulted in too much or too little of any items, or if quality or design varied drastically from year to year, consumers, as in Russia today, and in Germany and Italy before the war, would just have to accept it.

Canning Crops Down Expect Prices Boost

Early Indications are only Apples and Berries will be Plentiful among Fruits; Pack of Peas may be only 50% Normal.

Higher prices and smaller supplies than last year—that's the score on canned fruits and vegetables for 1947 as shown in an early season survey by The Financial Post.

Only apples and berries will be plentiful among the fruits. Peaches, pears, cherries and plums all will be considerably down from last year's record yields.

Among the vegetables, the asparagus pack is down from last year. The prospects for other crops are: corn, good if dry weather maintained; peas, 50-60% of normal; tomatoes less than average.

Bigger returns to the grower and increased labor costs will boost prices to the consumer as much as 60% in Ontario.

Examples given to the Financial Post by one canner (in Ontario) of what he called "an evident inflationary tendency" were: peas, up 17%; tomato juice up 12%; asparagus, up 54%; cherries up 62%.

Compared with crop conditions at this time last year, the picture is not so bright, with the exception of British Columbia which reports the over-all situation better than last year with increases in berries, apples and tomatoes and, in contrast to other areas, "ample help."

How They Stack Up

Here are some comparisons between this season and last:

Apples:—Good all round. Estimated 30% increase on last year's yield of 17,685,000 bushels.

Peaches:—Estimated not much more than 50% of last year's 2,161,000 bushels because of long cold, rainy spells in spring.

Pears:—Low production last year, down again this year—estimated 60% of last year's 924,000 bushels.

Plums:—Glut on market last year and this year's expected 50% drop on 1946's 789,000 bushels welcomed by trade.

Cherries:—Hit worst of all by spring weather (except in B. C.).

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Boxcar Famine Believed Ended New Stock Due

MONTREAL (Staff)—All is quiet on the boxcar front—for the present at least. Railroads say they are keeping their fingers crossed. Right now there does not appear to be an acute shortage. For one reason, grain shipments from the West have fallen off in recent weeks, due to slow farm deliveries, plus the fact that some grain is moving through Churchill, Man.

As far as Montreal is concerned, the shortage is in grain, rather than boxcars. Early this week there were 24 ships waiting for grain. From the railroads' point of view, however, this may only be the quiet before the storm. This year's grain crop has still to be moved; winter is also approaching.

Preliminary reports indicate that if present delivery dates of new boxcars are met, several hundred new ones will be rolling by autumn. Canadian Pacific expects the first of its 2,500 steel-sheathed boxcars probably around November. Canadian National says if tentative delivery dates hold up, it should have 2,000 of its 3,700 car order by the end of 1947. These are the most important to the grain, flour and paper trades.

Probably the best indication of when the new rolling stock will be available is given by the following CNR schedule of delivery dates.

1,500 box cars, Canadian Car & Foundry, 1st qtr., 1948.

500 box cars, National Steel Car, November, 1947.

1,700 box cars, Eastern Car Co., 2nd half of 1947.

150 covered hoppers, National Steel Car, January, 1948.

350 ore cars, National Steel Car, 75 per week starting July 1, 1947.

500 automobile cars, Canadian Car & Foundry, November, 1947.

It is understood that deliveries to CPR will follow much the same pattern. In addition to the foregoing, CNR is building 300 new overhead-refrigeration cars at its Transcona shops at Winnipeg. (CPR is testing a new refrigeration mixture using salt water and ammonia nitrate in place of the straight salt water mixture.) CPR has on order 325 overhead tank refrigerator cars, 250 hoppers, 120 automobile cars, 50 cabooses and 26 mail baggage-express cars, in addition to the box cars.

CNR expects delivery of the first of 30 de luxe streamlined passenger coaches from Canadian Car & Foundry around Sept. 1; also hopes to see some of the 10 baggage and 10 mail-express cars from National Steel Car about the same time.

Famous Players Earnings Hold

Although there has been a slight easing in business of Famous Players Canadian Corp., over-all earnings for the first six months of 1947 remain on a comparable level with same period last year, President J. J. Fitzgibbons informs The Financial Post. The decline in theatre attendance is not nearly so marked here as in the United States, he said.

At the present time, the corporation has 21 new theatres under construction, 14 of which are with associates or partners. Four will be completed by late fall. In addition, three theatres are being rebuilt, in Cornwall, Halifax and Hamilton.

Under a long-term franchise with 20th Century Fox in the U. S., Famous Players has obtained the Canadian rights to the English picture releases of the Korda film interests.

The company's 1946 net profit was up 182% from the previous year, due to substantial reduction in taxes, combined with record business.

Exports at Peacetime Peak But Shipments to U. S. Drop

OTTAWA, (Staff)—Canadian exports are running 18% higher this year than last and well over three times the 1938 total. Dollar volume of goods shipped up to the end of May was $1,155.8 millions compared with $896.1 millions' for the same period in 1946 and $321.1 millions in 1938.

May exports were valued at $267.8 millions, the greatest dollar value since the last month of the war, August, 1945. It is $76.9 millions more than April and over the first five months, rerpesents an average increase of $70.8 millions over last year.

The all-important buying by the United States showed a drop at $79.8 millions from the preceding monthly average. However, this is still $7.5 millions higher than in May, 1946. Thus, for the first time since March, 1945, exports to the United Kingdom exceeded those to the United States.

The greatest single increase in May was registered by the $90.5 millions we shipped to Great Britain. This is more than double the $43.1 exported in April and $35.6 milllion higher than in May, 1946. The figure for the first five months, 1947 is $276.4 millions ($235.5 millions a year ago.)

This kind of an advance occurred almost clear across the board within the Commonwealth.

South Africa for example has bought from us 50% more than last year; Australian and New Zealand purchases are almost double what they were in 1946. Newfoundland is buying one-third more while the British West Indies buying jumped from $19.1 millions up to May last year to $33 millions so far this year. In addition. exports to Europe are at a higher level than at any other month. France is buying at about the same rate; Netherlands purchases up about 30%. Belgium buying dropped to about half the 1946 rate, probably because her Canadian loan is running out.

Leduc Tests Near Goal 30 Wells 'Programmed'

A strategic point in development of the new Leduc oil field has been reached which has many operators waiting with practically bated breath. Of six new wells scheduled for completion in the next three weeks aside from Leduc outlying region wells, three are important "step-out" tests wells which will triple present proven area if successful.

Well over 30 new wells are now drilling or proposed for the Leduc field and surrounding region which is also regarded as highly potential oil country. A dozen or more of these wells are already drilling or rigging. But for a shortage of casing—and suitable drill rigs—the drilling tempo would be at a much higher rate.

Step-outs Get Chief Interest

While Imperial Oil appears to have a fine new well in its Imperial Leduc No. 5, and three other Imperial offsets to established production are well along, the three most advanced step-out tests—drilled by others—are present centres of attention. All three are below 4,000 ft. with the producing horizon expected at little more than 5,000 ft. depth. The wells—Globe-Leduc West No. 2, B. A. Oil Pyrcz No. 1 and Okalta Leduc No. 1—could respectively extend the field (a) a mile further to the northwest (b) a half mile to the northeast and (c) 2½ miles to the southeast.

The Globe-Leduc West No. 2 well (Globe Oil Co. and Leduc West) early this week was coring at 4,142 ft.

The B. A. Oil Pyrcz No. 1 well was drilled to 4,120 ft. some time ago but has been delayed by lack of fuel supply. Rigging up was being completed early this week for drilling to completion.

Okalta Oils Leduc No. 1 well has been making fast time, passed the 4,000-ft. horizon this week. Located on southeast "extension" where dozens of other western oil operators have secured acreage, the Okalta well naturally holds the hopes of many.

More outlying wells in the Leduc region are naturally regarded by the oil industry as "long shots" but several are getting down to the depth where they could provide major oil news.

McColl Frontenac has two of its three wells in the region south of Leduc drilling in the Devonian formation. This is the production lime in the proven sector. Particular interest has centred in McColl's East Westaskiwin well, coring at 4,785 ft., which has secured some oil showings and pin point porosity.

Imperial Oil has four Leduc regional wells drilling—Morrinville at 4,331 ft., Looma at 4,556 ft., Battle Lake at 2,177 ft., and Paddle River. Reports that the Morrinville well, north of Edmonton, had blown in proved without foundation, but the tremendous gas flow encountered may be important, it is said.

Anglo Canadian, Home and Calgary & Edmonton have their Beaverhill Lake No. 2 well down to a depth of 5,158 ft. in Devonian formation.

Financing Large Scale

With western oil operators financing new companies such as Calmont Leduc and Central Leduc, to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, public participation in Leduc well drilling activities is expanding rapidly.

Leduc Consolidated, with close-in acreage, plans three initial wells, is rigging up for the first two.

Globe Oil and Leduc West have their No. 1 well down 405 ft., 2¼ miles southwest of the proved area.

East Leduc Oils and South Brazeau have their No. 1 well down over 2,100 ft. about three-quarters of a mile south of the presently proven area.

Homestead Consolidated is busy rigging its No. 1 well, 1¼ miles northeast of Okalta No. 1 and 2¼ miles east of the proven area.

New Ranchmen's Oil Co. expected to get its initial well under way shortly on its large block of ground about 11 miles southeast of the proven area.

Millet Leduc is clearing well site about 6½ miles due south of New Ranchmen's on the south-east extension.

East Leduc is interested in a second well location announced for a lease 2½ miles northeast of the proved area.

Leduc Continental has announced locations for three wells. Two will be a mile and 2½ miles due

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Microscope on Income Tax Act

Will Proposed New Legislation Pass Close Study?

OTTAWA—(Staff)—The important new Income Tax Act was due to be tabled in the House this week by Finance Minister D. C. Abbott, but only for study and discussion by business and tax experts in and out of the government. Legislative action will be taken at the next session.

This procedure of permitting wide discussion before enactment is one of the more important features in, or connected with, the bill.

Previously, accountants, lawyers and other interested parties had little or no chance to take proposed legislation to pieces and see what makes it tick.

This time they will have at least six months to digest its far-reaching implications to business and the ordinary taxpayer.

It is understood the three main features are:

1—It assembles and regroups various sections which have a direct relation to each other but which are now scattered in utter disorder. This is not due to poor drafting but rather because there have been so many amendments and additions that it is hard to find the section applying correctly to a given case.

2—It inserts a very important general principle type of clause which says in effect, if not in actual wording, that "subject to other sections of the Act, income shall be subject to general accounting principles." This is brand new and an important departure.

3—It almost completely eliminates ministerial discretion and substitutes the so-called "rule of law." The extent to which these discretions have been eliminated are of the utmost importance.

4—It deals with the contentious issue of whether ordinary expenses connected with work—a lawyer's fees to the law society or a union man's dues and a whole host of such things—are deductible.

However, one of the most important changes takes away ministerial discretion. It is understood that there is considerable dispute on high levels over this. One side feels that the new Act has eliminated much of the flexibility of the old one and that some taxpayers whose situation couldn't be fitted to any hard-and-fast rule might suffer unduly.

The other side contends, however, that with ministerial discretion the tendency was to lean too far backward in giving the taxpayer the breaks. Those behind the bill hope to strike a happy medium with it.

The key to this new approach is said to be found in a typical amendment to the old Act regarding depletion allowance for mines. The old section gave the Minister of National Revenue "full power" to apportion the deduction and his decision was final.

Most courts upheld this sort of discretionary power as being above the law, provided it had been exercised within the law. This section was then amended to what points the way to what is the essence of the Act.

It provides that regular authority shall be exercised not by ministerial discretion but by order-in-council. Thus the "rule of law" is substituted for the old discretionary power. Under this and other sections like it in the new Act, the taxpayer may appeal a department ruling on payment of a $15 bond.

Under the old act, the only recourse via the courts was to the Exchequer Court. And this court can only be approached by payment of a $400 bond. By reducing the bond which has to be put up, before an appeal can be launched, the Government has given the small taxpayer an opportunity he didn't possess previously.

U.K. Tightens Belt; Canada Feels Pinch

No Further Applications for "Token" Shipments to be Considered; Britain Getting Around "Non-discrimination" Clause?

By RONALD WILLIAMS

OTTAWA (Staff)—The misgivings with which trade officials here studied the United Kingdom's new "austerity" program, for its possible adverse effect on Canadian export trade, have been justified far sooner than the gloomiest economic pessimist predicted.

At midweek, emphasizing the gravity of the British position, this further advice was received in Ottawa:

"Due to the gravity of the dollar exchange position necessitating further restrictions on the importing of consumer goods, the United Kingdom cannot consider any further requests for additions to the list of products eligible for token shipment to U. K. ... However, the U. K. proposes publishing one further list, taking into account applications already lodged with them."

That token import plan was inaugurated in the spring of 1945, before the U. S. and Canadian loans to Britain. Under it, Britain agreed to allow a limited number of items on a restricted quota (20% of pre-war volume). Since then, however, the barrier has been lowered considerably, signifying a trend toward the return of normal trade relations.

The new "belt-tightening" program designed to ease Britain's near-desperate foreign exchange position, had hardly been announced before Ottawa felt the first shock: cancellation of open general license for importing fresh fruit and vegetables.

The order went into effect July 1 and hits the United States and other "hard currency" areas as well as Canada. It means that from now on, Britain is going to get along as best she can with the fruit and vegetables she can get from European and Mediterranean countries which will accept sterling or goods in repayment.

The order, long foreseen as inevitable, doesn't mean much dollarwise to Canada at the moment. But because it is the first definite move made by the British in the current dollar crisis to cut imports from hard currency areas and thus conserve their dwindling dollar reserves, the implications for the immediate future, or until Europe is rehabilitated, are far-reaching.

Will These Be Next?

Now it is frankly admitted that this is only the beginning. The next to be cut off may be: Apples $6.5 millions (Aug. 1946-April, 1947).

Tobacco, $4.5 millions in 1946.

A variety of agricultural products which might be called semi-luxuries, $6 millions of which the most important was tomato paste pulp, $2.6 millions).

Newsprint (about 117,000 short tons in 1946.)

In addition to being a "first" as far as cutting down imports, the order also is the first intimation received on this side that Britain has found a way to get around the sticky non-discrimination clause in both the United States and Canadian loan agreements.

It is no secret here now, that in the last few weeks Britain has, to use the words of a top official, "been trying to wiggle out" of the non-discrimination provision without actually violating it. It

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Inside News

What's Textile Future?
Canada's textile industry, catching up with wartime shortages, sees difficulties ahead. What will the readjustments to a normal supply-demand market mean? The Financial Post presents its annual textile survey (p. 17).

Hands Off "Cuff" Buying!
A majority of businessmen answering a Financial Post questionnaire, do not favor a revival of government restrictions on installment-buying, as projected in Quebec; viewed it as a form of regimentation, possibly necessary in wartime, but undesirable now (p. 8).

Time for Caution
The stock market has recovered moderately from its low point of May 20, but is still nearly 20% below the peak level of May, 1946, Compton's investment manager reports, advising a policy of caution "so that if a further substantial setback occurs, it will work out, not as a misfortune, but to your advantage". Managed Investment (p. 4).

Coals to Newcastle?
If England has to import coal to ensure next winter's supplies, the fallacy of socialization will be exposed. Sir Stafford Cripps has warned the United Kingdom that it must not only produce more, but must re-learn the art of selling its goods. The U.K. government is fed up with Russia's stalling. London Calling, by Adelphi (p. 32).

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Ames to Offer N. Slater Shares

A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto investment firm, will soon be making an offering of $600,000 of $50 par value preference shares of N. Slater & Co., The Financial Post is reliably informed. The shares will be offered at par, it is understood.

At a recent meeting shareholders of the Hamilton company (manufacturers of hardware materials) gave the green light for new company financing by approving creation of the $600,000 preference issue. The shares will carry cumulative dividends at the rate of $2.12 a year.

Proceeds will be used for working capital to finance larger inventories or raw materials and to expand operations. Completion of the plant development program at Hamilton and Hespeler will take $300,000 it is estimated, and redemption of the present preference shares on July 14 will require another $202,440.

Int. Bk. Bonds May Be Bought By Canadians

MONTREAL (Staff)—Some Canadian investment houses and at least one insurance company will purchase some of the $250 millions of bonds to be offered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The Financial Post understands. In all cases, however, purchases will be made by or through the United States subsidiaries or affiliates. Financial men here understand that both the 2¼ per cent and 3 per cent bonds will be offered at par.

It is thought unlikely here that United States branches of Canadian banks will participate in the issue. Bankers point out that funds held by their United States branches normally go into short term securities; usually two- or three-year maturities. U. S. Government bonds are said to form a substantial part of these holdings.

Investment circles here say that for the present at least the IBRD bonds are considered high-grade securities. Part of the bonds will be 10-year 2¼% maturing July 15, 1957 and the balance will be 25-year 3% maturing July 15, 1972.

It is expected the securities will be offered around July 15, and will be made through securities dealers. No subscriptions will be accepted from individual investors. The greatest possible number of investment dealers in United States will be given the opportunity to take part in he offering it is stated.

The Pace of Business

Unemployment insurance benefit claims dropped during May to 27,603, compared with 35,859 in April and 34,777 in May last year. Most substantial decrease was in Quebec.

Cost of living index advanced 1.8 between May 1 and June 2, from 133.1 to 134.9. At June 2, index was 7.9 points above Jan. 1 level and 11.3 points higher than at June 1 last year.

Construction contracts awarded rose sharply during June, on a total of $75,541,200, an advance fo $9 millions over June 1946, and the highest reached this year.

Dollar volume of Canadian retail trade in May increased 11% over April and 14% over May of last year. Largest increases were in the radio and electrical appliances, up 23% over last year.

Industrial production showed slight increase in April, at 177.4. (1935-39 = 100) compared with 177.1 for March, and 165.8 for April, 1946.

Security trade between Canada and all other countries in April was $25,100,000, less than half March total and the lowest monthly figure since November, 1944.

Canadian wheat stocks in store or in transit in North America show a slight decrease over week ending June 26, at 70,412,834 bus. compares with 72,430,487 the previous week and 47,008,981 on corresponding date one year ago.

Carloadings are off, but still remain at record high levels. Total for week ending June 28, was 79,066, down 2,362 from previous week, but compared with 70,060 for corresponding week last year.

Copper and nickel production in Canada up in first four months. Nickel is 8,117 tons over same period last year; copper up 8,260 tons.

Wholesale price index moved up 2.4 points during May to 125.3, mainly due to advances in the prices of wood products.

Refined petroleum products output up 233,271 barrels for April compared to April, 1946. For first four months of 1947 production totalled 19,894,505 barrels (18,213,494).

Industrial stock average gained 4.67 points on T.S.E. in five market days to early mid-week; this was still 12.74 points away from previous 1947 high. New York Dow Jones industrial average has narrowed the gap to 1.83 points. Base metals and golds were narrowly better with western oils holding gains awaiting important news from drilling operations.

Better Dress For The Beach

More beachwear than there has been for years awaits your selection NOW at EATON'S . . . more colourful patterns both vivid and subdued for every age and taste . . . . better styling with generous cut to put you in the swim in both comfort and fashion. Drop in as soon as possible and in aircooled surroundings choose swim trunks, sport shirts, matched sets or whatever you need to get the most out of life on the beach this summer.

EATON'S

Canada Feels the Pinch As U.K. Tightens Belt

(Continued from page 1)

is believed the July 15 deadline for making sterling convertible into dollars—another term of the U. S. loan agreement—hastened the British jockeying.

What the British want to do is to buy more goods outside the dollar areas and use the balance of their U. S. and Canadian loans only for essentials that cannot be bought readily elsewhere. In doing so it would make their precious dollar credits last longer and at the same time maintain at least their present depressed standard of living. But the non-discrimination clause in the loan agreements makes it impossible to restrict the import of a certain article from Canada or the U. S. without the same restriction against the same article from any other country.

If there is going to be any restriction, in theory, it must apply right across the board.

To get around this, that is to cut down on those imports from this continent that Britain might obtain with sterling elsewhere, the U. K. authorities can and probably will clamp on general restrictions. These will be specifically designed to check the flow of articles largely imported from us and the United States, and at the same time encourage the importation of similar, but slightly different category articles from soft money areas.

In tobacco, for instance, certain types largely grown in the U. S. and Canada might be restricted, while types not generally produced here but common in, say Turkey, might come in freely.

In getting round this non-discrimination provision it is believed that there has been considerable unofficial co-operation with Canadian and U. S. authorities who are just as anxious as the British to ease the U. K.'s financial burden.

The most recent talks on this issue were held with William L. Clayton, U. S. Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. He stopped off in London on his return to the Geneva Trade conference after a visit to Washington on the wool question.

U. K. Not Asking Amendment

It is reported here that he was assured that Britain is not seeking an amendment of the provision as a change of wording would require congressional approval and that probably would be a lengthy affair with the outcome uncertain.

Whether this first import license cancellation is a direct result of these talks is not known at the moment. In some ways it appears as if it might not be, for the British advice to Ottawa appears to have been drafted so as to avoid any conflict at all with the loan agreement.

For instance, in cancelling the existing import permits, the British made effective at the same date (July 1) new arrangements for fresh fruit and vegetables. By as neat a bit of economic manoeuvering as you'd want to see, the United States and Canada haven't been squeezed out of the market in so many words. But, nevertheless, that very thing has been achieved.

For example, the order says that the following can be imported under open general license from all sources until further notice:

Fruit: Bilberries, currants, cherries, limes, gooseberries, persimmons, green figs, pomegranates, quinces, medlars, sloes, nectarines and blackberries.

Vegetables: Aubergine, celeriac, chevril, horseradish and salsify.

Now if you go over that list you will find few fruits or vegetables that are familiar in any quantity to exporters in Canada or the United States. But most of these things are common in Southwest Europe, the British West Indies and along the Southern Mediterranean. Some of them we never even heard of.

Trade officials here are still chuckling about this list. As one official said: "If it weren't so tragic, it would be humorous."

Britain's Hopes for Recovery

It is acknowledged that the British position, which has been going from bad to worse in the last six months, has become critical in the last few weeks. This first import cancellation order is taken here to be confirmation of this fact.

The pressure on the U. K.'s weakened exchange position has become increasingly acute. Under the circumstances, the feeling here is that Britain's immediate hopes for recovery are:

1. Some sort of liberal interpretation of the non-discrimination clause in the U. S. loan agreement.
2. Swift rehabilitation of Europe under a Marshall plan or something like it so that prewar European sources of food can be restored.
3. A sharp decline in world prices which would make her dollars go farther.
4. Additional loans from the United States and possibly Canada.

Of these, the most desirable would seem to be the swift rehabilitation of Europe and a restoration of normal trading practices.

Canning Crops Lower Price Rise Expected

(Continued from page 1)

Sours yield estimated 30% of last year's, sweets 50%. Last year's combined total was 336,000 bushels.

Raspberries, Strawberries — Both expected to be in plentiful supply, estimated yields up 10-20% on last year (100% in some B. C. areas).

Vegetables — Warm, sunny weather in the last three weeks of June has improved prospects in most areas for most canning crops except in Quebec where both peas and tomatoes have fallen far behind. In some Quebec areas canneries have abandoned hope for a fair crop of peas and large losses are expected in transplanting tomatoes.

In British Columbia, however, canners are reporting peas will be better than last year and tomatoes much better. But this does not help the over-all picture appreciably since B. C. production in both items normally averages only 10% of the Canada total.

Improved weather conditions have helped Ontario growers with their corn but it's doubtful if there will be a good yield from these late plantings. Conditions are worse in Quebec.

One other feature of the situation which may tend to reduce expected marketings is a pronounced shortage of vegetable packages. Box nails are in extremely short supply and growers fear considerable crop wastage may result through a lack of crates.

The tinplate supply for canners is described as ample in view of lessened crop yields—and production and quality will benefit from the recently announced increase in the industrial sugar ration

The Picture

Here's the detailed area-by-area report as gathered by Financial Post correspondents:

Ontario: Bright spot is expectation of bumper apple crop—an estimated 143% of 1946's yield, or 970,000 barrels. Berries also expected to be better than last year—raspberries, by 18% (estimated 3,550,500 qts.) and strawberries by 22% (9,465,100 qts.).

Cherries will be scarcest, with sours estimated at only 28% of last year's 135,217 bushels (or 37,118 bushels), and sweets at 25,000 bushels (52% of 1946). Pears are down to an estimated 77% of 1946's 268,811 bushels; peaches to 54% of last year's 1,475,560 bushels; and plums down to 51% or 154,120 bushels.

On vegetables, average weather for the next two weeks will ensure a fair pea pack and it's too early yet to say what the reduction will be from last year's yield.

Many fields were washed out in the spring rains but good crops are now noticeable in the higher lands.

Only about 70% of contract acreage was seeded in western Ontario but in eastern Ontario the seeded acreage was up 20% over last year with relatively light flood damage.

The Ontario situation in tomatoes is the worst of all in canning crops. Wet weather has seriously delayed growth and many fields have been too wet to plant until quite recently with growers reluctant to accept plants from canners.

In corn, the prospects are good if warm nights continue throughout the month and some growers are going into corn to offset pea and tomato losses.

Quebec: Considerable damage was caused to all vegetable crops by continuous cold and excessive rains in spring. The situation in berries and apples was, however, comparable to that in Ontario, although growers fear that scab diseases may develop in the orchards as a result of the bad weather which prevented spraying.

Among the vegetables, both peas and tomatoes for canning were expected to be "very scarce." It is estimated the asparagus crop will be 40% less than last year, beans will be "rather light" with acreage 20% of last year and germination very poor.

Corn growers had to sow twice, seed having rotted on first sowing.

British Columbia: With enough labor to go around for the first time in five years and increased acreages in most crops, canners are expecting a record year Fraser Valley growers say strawberry and raspberry crops are best ever. Pacific Co-operative Union reports 381 tons of raspberries processed by week's end as against 115 tons same date last year, and strawberries 98 tons as against 48.

Canadian Canners Ltd. report first pea pick looks good and they hope it will be "a little bigger" than last year, with tomatoes "much larger."

Cherry crop looks good in Chilliwack and interior despite rains and a number of carloads have already been shipped east. Kelowna reports similarly on apples. Apricots are nearing peak, and peaches expected up this year.

Alberta: The outlook is that crops will be considerably down from last year. Heavy frosts in late spring resulted in reseeding of 1,500 acres of peas and 1,000 acres corn. Pea crop is forecast at 65% of last year.

Nova Scotia: Prospects are about the same as last year except for apples. Estimated crop will be about 63% of last year's (or some 1,260,000 barrels). Chief worry here is loss of United Kingdom contract for it is felt the home market cannot absorb Nova Scotia's crop. In view of pending negotiations on the British deal no decision has been made on how much of the crop will go into cans.

It is expected 600,000 cases of peas will be canned this year and 30,000 cases of beans—approximately the same as last year—bringing a return of about $4 millions.

No labor difficulties are anticipated.

ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government.

Canadian National Exhibition (Toronto)—C. E. Chambers, liaison officer.

Canadian Electrical Manufacturers' Association (Toronto)—W. F. McMullen, commercial assistant to general manager.

Consolidated Red Cedar Shingle Association of B.C.—J. Earl McNair (Vancouver) president; H. V. Whittall, vice-president; Gordon S. Raphael, secretary.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—A. N. Patterson, general west coast mail and baggage agent (Vancouver); A. A. Wheaton, assistant superintendent, Aroostook; Jas. W. Stewart, assistant superintendent, Brownville.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—W. M. Blackstock, superintendent Maritime and Newfoundland branches; C. J. Loughlin, manager Halifax branch.

Continental Can Co. of Canada—Jas. A. Dodswell, western manager, cannery equipment service; C. Senecal, eastern manager, cannery equipment service.

Carter, Cummings & Co. (Windsor)—Harold V. Hopkins, vice-president.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.—T. H. Mather, Vancouver office manager.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association—Howard P. Wright (Airdrie) president.

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.—T. H. McWilliam, chairman of board; G. M. Niven, president and general manager; Geo. R. Wyer, vice-president; H. L. Matthews, a director.

Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd. (Hamilton)—F. A. Loosley, vice-president and manager; F. H. Sherman, vice-president and works manager; E. H. Ambrose, vice-president.

Edwards of Canada Ltd. (Montreal)—Robert H. Andrews, managing director; Douglas J. Beatty, secretary-treasurer.

Eagle-Lion Films of Canada Ltd.—Frank H. Fisher, general manager.

Geoffrion, Robert & Gelinas (Montreal) — Louis Geoffrion, a partner.

Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada—A. J. Major, a director, and vice-chairman of board; Jas. J. Lyons, a director and assistant general manager; Hon. J. J. McCann, a director.

Halifax Harbor Board—Capt. Herbert Lawson Thomas, shipping master.

Herbert Morris Crane & Hoist Co.—R. M. Robinson, resident sales engineer, Montreal.

Institute of Chartered Accountants of Quebec—A.-Emile Beauvais, president.

Montreal Stock Exchange—J. R. Ballantyne, a member.

McGill University (Montreal) — Prof. A. H. S. Gilson, dean of arts and science; Dr. Fred Smith, dean of medicine; Carleton Craig, vice-principal, Dawson College.

T. McAvity & Sons—James S. Hoyt, vice-president in charge of sales; W. A. Scammell Case, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer; W. A. S. Case, George McAvity, Herbert M. Dickson, directors.

Montreal Curb Market—J. Louis Levesque, a member.

Northwest Electric Light & Power Association—T. M. Morgan (Vancouver), B.C., vice-president.

Nova Scotia Trust Co.—D. G. Grant, general manager; W. H. C. Schwartz, a director.

Ontario Northland Transportation Commission—A. Freeman, general manager; Jas. B. McLaren, temporary comptroller; S. W. Gowan, secretary; H. H. Phillips, general freight and passenger agent; W. W. Johnson, general tourist agent; E. A. Frith, communications manager; H. W. Teskey, acting treasurer, E. L. Sherman, general accountant.

Ontario Mining Association—A. L. Blomfield, president; R. L. Healy, L. K. Brindley, vice-presidents.

Ontario & Quebec Hail Underwriters Association — Norman G. Bethune ,(Toronto) president; J. M. Mooney, secretary.

Occidental Life Insurance Co.—S. B. Reynolds, general agent, Toronto.

Rubber Association of Canada—J. Ross Belton (Toronto), a director.

War Assets Corp.—R. J. C. Handford, chief of scrap division.

Leduc's Tests Nearing Goal

(Continued from page 1)

south of the proved area, the third a mile southeast of the Okalta well.

Albeduc and Maple Leaf Oil are both expected to undertake drilling programs. Calmont Leduc, financed to the extent of $300,000, is expected to drill its acreage. Central Leduc, a new company, formed to take over the lease on which the B. A. Oil Pyrcz No. 1 well is being drilled and other acreage, is reported to have a large sum placed in its treasury. It is ready for early drilling. Another company, Atlantic Oil & Refining is reported in Toronto as financing the drilling of acreage held by Princess Petroleums in the Leduc area for a 50% acreage interest. Numerous other deals have been reported but not confirmed. Imperial Oil not long ago reported that its Leduc field program this year would embrace 21 wells. The total of wells drilled will certainly be formidable if present tests come in.

Imperial Oil believes that the Leduc field will support a refinery operation of 10,000 bbls. daily. Recently negotiations have been carried on in the United States with a view to acquisition of a refinery of this size.

Oil men have confidence that Imperial Oil's estimate of Leduc field size will not prove too high. The wave of optimism is such that there is no shortage of ready cash for well drilling tests.

Look For It Here

July 12, 1947

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Eldona Mines	16	Wekusko Cons.	13
Fairfax Mines	16	Base Metal M.	4
Glenora Gold	25	Garrison-Harb'r	4

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This position is one of senior executive responsibility and can be filled only by a high calibre man capable of developing a major retailing operation.

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New factory in Sarnia, Ont. 25 x 75, Mezz. 25 x 15 land 90 x 200 immediate possession. D. B. White, Realtor, Sarnia, Ontario.

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Large new toy, wheel goods and pram manufacturer of Montreal requires Sales Manager, aged preferably between 30 and 40, with considerable selling experience and executive ability to train and supervise travelers. Territory Canada, U.S.A. and export. Travelers also required. Reply in confidence. Box 250, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Agencies Wanted

Wide awake organization, Northern Ontario, wants good line for mines, mills, paper mills, lumber and pulp operators, garages, service stations, hardware, etc. Solid coverage guaranteed. Write Box 249, The Financial Post, Toronto.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT and Bachelor of Commerce age 30, considering change of employment. Interested only in authoritative and responsible position, such as Comptroller, with medium to large well-established manufacturing concern. Wide accounting experience including public accounting with well-known firm of Chartered Accountants and industrial accounting including specialized work in systems, account installations, budgets and plans. Salary in keeping with position and future. Box 235, The Financial Post, Toronto

AGENCIES WANTED

Ex-Army officer of culture, experienced, travelled, leaving September for West Indies, wishes represent firms, new products, novelties. Also willing undertake business or private negotiations, highest integrity insured. Box 243, The Financial Post, Toronto.

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Able planner and manager industrial processes and machinery; accustomed scientific maintenance, plant alteration, construction; successful sales experience in early 1930's; travelled, read, modest demeanour; 100% personal and professional integrity. Canadian, age 42, newly resident Toronto; B.Sc. (Mech. Eng.), M.E.I.C., P. Eng. (Ont.), seeks responsible position worth $6,000. Could be available 1st Sept.

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Write complete details to Advertising Agency, Box 247, The Financial Post, Toronto.

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Simpson's

SHOES FOR MEN STREET FLOOR

TORONTO

What's Ahead for Polymer?

Crude Rubber Price Drop Points up Government Problem

OTTAWA (Staff) — Recent tabling of the Polymer Corp. report and the announcement from Malaya that the price of crude had slumped an equivalent to 11.3 U. S. cents a pound have focused attention sharply on the present outlook of Canada's $50 millions investment in the synthetic rubber business.

The nub of the 1946-47 Polymer report is that last year, 75% of the company's sales were from GR-S rubber and that the average selling price of that rubber over the year was 19.6 cents a pound.

Generally speaking it is believed that Polymer is capable of turning out GR-S at something between 15 and 16 cents a pound. This assumes two things

1. High volume of sales.
2. Expansion of sale and profit from by-products.

In their annual report, Polymer directors make no bones about their concern for the future. Thus they state: "From now on it will be extremely difficult to market large quantities of GR-S."

And again: "It is highly probable that the company will encounter a difficult period until such time as the qualities of GR-S are improved to such an extent that it is superior to crude rubber for the bulk uses or until the demand for other types of rubber which can be produced by the company increases."

Show Operating Profit

Operating statement of Polymer for the year ended Mar. 31, 1947, shows the following sales breakdown: GR-S—$16.8 millions; butyl—$5 millions; styrene—$640,000; steam, electricity and water, $41,000. Total sales—$22.5 millions.

Operating profit on total operations was $4.3 millions. Added to this the company showed a small profit of $238,000 on trading in imported rubber. Against this, selling and administrative costs were $531,000 (including $160,000 applicable to imported rubber operations which the company carried on for the Government). A sum of $375,000 was written off the salaries and expense on research and development leaving net profit transferred to surplus account of $3.8 millions.

Total cumulative profits since the company commenced operations are $8.6 millions. About 45% of this was made in 1946-47. In the two previous years, profit of $2.6 and $2.5 millions was shown. In the first year of operation (1943-44) there was a loss of $336,000.

The cumulative surplus account shows the company has written off $967,000 as "portion of administrative expenses capitalized during the period of plant construction commencing Feb., 1942." It has written into its accounts $2.8 millions of reserves no longer needed in respect of crude and imported rubber purchases. An almost similar amount has been deducted for depreciation of plant, equipment, etc. There has been a further write-off of $3.8 millions shown as "distribution of profits to the Goernment." This leaves a net surplus transferred to the balance sheet at the end of the year of $3.9 millions.

Depreciation of "Abnormal" Cost

The latest balance sheet shows total assets of $49.7 millions of which $38 millions is the depreciated values of land, buildings, equipment, etc. A footnote appended to the statement states that:

"Depreciation is chiefly computed on cost reduced by abnormal wartime costs of construction." It estimates this abnormal cost at $22 millions. Since only half of this has been written off, the comment is made that "The balance sheet valuation is overstated to the extent that abnormal wartime construction costs are included or the deduction for depreciation is based on less than original cost."

This is the point referred to in no uncertain terms by Auditor General Watson Sellar when speaking before the Public Accounts Committee last week. He expressed the view that Polymer should be put through the financial wringer and its accounts established on a basis which would show the true picture of its operations. Said Mr. Sellar: "We cannot set up a depreciation account because Polymer doesn't own the property. There should be set up a proper depreciation account so that you could see at a glance what is the true situation and I would be much happier."

Private Buyers Obtaining Bulk Of War Assets

MONTREAL (Staff)—Private business and individuals appear to be getting the lion's share of war surplus material, according to War Assets Corp. figures. Of total sales of $353.2 millions, $220.2 or 62.4% came from Canadian firms or individuals. Foreign buyers were the next biggest accounting for 26% of the total. Dominion and provincial governments and education institutions have purchased 11.6%. Here are some of the chief items sold to each class of purchaser:

	(Millions $)
Private:	
Ships	76.1
Land & buildings	32.4
Motor vehicles	19.8
Machine tools	23.
Metals	12.
Machinery & engines	10.
Clothing, textiles	9.2
Aircraft & components	6.5
Other	31.2
	220.2
Foreign:	
Automotive vehicles	32.
Ships	32.
Clothing, textiles, etc.	14.
Other	18.9
	91.9
Provincial Govt.:	
Lands & bldgs.	1.4
Automotive vehicles	.9
Machine tools	.5
Electrical equipment	.9
Hospital & fire equipment	.4
Other	.9
	4.5
Education & Public Bodies:	
Lands & bldgs.	2.0
Automotive vehicles	.6
Hospital & fire equipment	.6
Office & camp equipment	.5
Clothing, etc.	.4
Machine tools, etc.	.4
Other	1.2
	5.7
Federal Govt.:	
Automotive vehicles	7.3
Chemicals & explosives	4.9
Clothing, etc.	3.2
Radio, radar, etc.	3.2
Ships & components	2.9
Machine tools, machinery	1.9
Lands & buildings	1.8
Other	5.7
	30.9
	353.2

Largest of provincial government purchasers has been Saskatchewan which has bought items to the value of $1.3 million. Ontario is next at $982,300, Alberta, $459,600; British Columbia $515,000; Nova Scotia $292,200; Quebec, $276,600; Manitoba, $238,400; New Brunswick, $227,300; Prince Edward Island $126,300; Yukon and N. W. T., $1,600.

Seek Closer Scrutiny of Estimates By Parliament, Differ on Approach

By RONALD WILLIAMS

OTTAWA (Staff) — Government department heads have had a week now to examine the proposals of Watson Sellar, auditor-general, for improved control of the public purse strings, but so far only this reaction is clear: there is little unanimity.

In some sections of the executive side of government, there is definite opposition but this, to some extent, is dictated by an understandable disinclination of any department to give up any control over its own affairs.

The big question being asked is this. Would the Sellar plan defeat its own ends in that it would lessen instead of increase scrutiny of estimates by Parliament?

All agree with Sellar's statement that "demands now made on the time of the House of Commons are such that complete examination of estimates is impracticable." They agree, too, that it is desirable that estimates be presented in such a form that members can clearly see what they're voting, without any guesswork.

However, they feel that Sellar's proposal will make the situation worse, not better. They argue that consolidation and centralization may have been a good thing during the war. Then the important thing was to get results, no matter what the cost.

Need "Watchdog" Parliament

Today, they contend, the accent is, or should be back on efficiency and economy. And this objective, they hold, can only be achieved by a watchdog attitude by Parliament.

By lumping items together as suggested by Sellar, these people feel it would be far easier for departments to switch money from one branch of the service or from one item to another.

Under the present system of voting appropriations, a specific sum of money is approved for a specific service. Anything which looks as though it might be left over at the end of the year can't be reallocated to something else. In effect, it goes back to the Treasury.

In a case where insufficient money has been voted for a particular service, the department must go back for more. It can't switch an unused balance from one item to cover a deficit in another.

Those who most vigorously oppose the Sellar plan agree that the present system has its drawbacks but they claim that when compared with what would happen if all items were consolidated into one departmental appropriation, it still is the lesser of two evils.

In the past 10 years, according to Sellar's submission to the House of Commons committee on Public Accounts, the number of specific items which have to be voted individually have increased from 295 to 484.

The biggest increase occurred, however, in 1938 when the number jumped from 295 to 440 although the dollar volume appropriated was only $10 millions more. The reason for the huge increase was one of economy. Parliament demanded a closer look at what was being spent.

Regarding this, Sellar says: "While results were thereby obtained, I feel the consequences were:

"(a) inflations in sums sought by reason of departments including contingent reserves in every item as protection against unforeseen demands arising in the year; and

"(b) some difficulty to members of parliament in identifying the items which they wanted to examine."

To show what happens under this system of voting money item-by-item, Sellar cited the case of the Post Office in 1946. The total appropriation was $61.5 millions. This is how it was broken down:

Vote Number	Purpose	Voted	Spent	Lapsed
		($000 omitted)		
231	Departmental Administration	$811	$743	$67
232	Post Office	22,126	22,126	—
670	Suplementary to No. 232	1,234	1,039	195
233	Inspection and Investigation	953	912	40
234	Railway Mail Service	14,651	13,498	1,152
235	Air, Land Mail Services	19,862	17,724	2,138
236	Money Orders, Savings, etc.	1,876	1,649	226
237	Compassionate allowances for injuries	5	—	5
		61,521	57,694	3,826

A glance at this table shows eight separate items voted. In all but one, there was something left over at the end of the year. The total amounted to $3.8 millions.

Yet because the Post Office couldn't use any part of this over-all unused balance for any purpose other than that designated in the estimates, they had to go back to Parliament for a supplemenary amount of $1 million to meet unforeseen expenses over and above the original appropriation in Vote 352 (Post Offices).

The auditor-general holds that this would be unnecessary if, instead of the Committee of Supply voting eight separate Post Office amounts, they voted one and allowed a reasonable amount as protection against unforeseen demands.

This, he argues, would eliminate the paradoxical situation such as occurred in the Post Office last year, and at the same time, eliminate much of the inflation in the estimates. For example, he thinks last year's unused balance of $3.8 millions in the Post Office was "excessive."

But those who oppose his scheme, think this would loosen still further the check rein Parliament is already holding somewhat lightly on the galloping horse of government spending. They agree the present system is inconvenient and cumbersome but at least money appropriated for one purpose cannot be switched to another.

Sellar thinks this objection would be overcome by the closer scrutiny members would be able to make through detailed printed explanations of the various items. This would facilitate debate and allow closer estimating. Without having to ask the Minister for an explanation, the Committee of Supply would be able to make a faster and more thorough examination.

It's Your Money

By BRUCE MacKINNON
Maclean-Hunter Editorial Research

When private business firms wish to standardize their operations or to take on new duties with which they are unfamiliar, they usually solve the problem quickly and cheaply.

When some provincial governments wish to "co-ordinate" their activities through Ottawa, the taxpayer gets hit hard.

National Health and Welfare has a number of such co-ordinating bodies. Typical is the "National Physical Fitness" administration. Last year it cost the taxpayer $33,382. This year its budget is $47,886.

Only six provinces, representing about a third of Canada's population, participate in this federal "co-ordinating" scheme.

Grants of $150,000 were made last year to these six provinces, but there was so little interest in the plan that the money was not spent and no such grant is being made this year.

The $47,886 to be spent by Ottawa on the administration pays for two meetings a year of the National Council of Physical Fitness. This Council is said to include "representatives" from every province, but Ottawa, not the provinces makes the appointments. Three-eighths of the money used goes to pay for salaries, one-fourth for publicity and one-sixth for travelling expenses.

Although the division has been getting along under the management of a female assistant director, its payroll is to be increased $5,134 for a "national director." At the same time, spending on publicity is to be reduced $6,900—despite the fact that good publicity is perhaps the most useful job that can be done for national physical fitness.

Is the Government justified in spending from $30,000 to $200,000 of federal taxpayers' money in a field that under our present constitution belongs to the provinces and in which provincial governments representing only a third of the Canadian people are participating?

On what grounds does Ottawa justify a 44% increase in this sort of spending during an economy drive?

St. Lawrence Buys in Shares

MONTREAL (Staff)—Directors of St. Lawrence Corp. are trimming off the loose ends of their pulp and paper group of companies (St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Lake St. John and Brompton).

Most recent step in this direction was explained in a letter to Lake St. John shareholders last week. In it, St. Lawrence Paper Mills' president, John I. Rankin, stated that the Paper Mills was offering $115 a share for the minority stock outstanding. St. Lawrence Paper Mills owns all the preferred and approximately 88% of the common, of Lake St. John.

Shareholders have until Aug. 15 to accept the offer, and may deposit shares with any branch of the Bank of Montreal, Royal Trust Co. in Canada, United States, United Kingdom, or Newfoundland, for delivery against purchase price, should the offer be accepted. Cost to St. Lawrence Paper in buying up the 12,000-odd shares will be around $1.4 millions. Purchase of these shares would give Paper Mills complete control of Lake St. John.

As far as the St. Lawrence group is concerned, the chief effect of the offer, if accepted, will be to throw the entire earning power of Lake St. John into St. Lawrence Paper Mills. If Lake St. John continues its quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, purchase of the minority stock will mean a theoretical $70,000 additional to St. Lawrence Paper, on a yearly basis. Such an increase in earnings will still be effectively dammed back from St. Lawrence Corp. shareholders, since preference shares of St. Lawrence Paper are in arrears $66.25 a share.

Recent market activity of St. Lawrence Corp. common, which has moved the common up to a fraction below the year's high of $15, has started investors speculating whether a plan of reorganization is ready to be announced. Spokesmen for the company tell The Post that no plan has yet been decided on. It is understood that a large part of the recent buying in St. Lawrence Corp. common has been originating in New York, with buying orders issued through a local brokerage firm.

As pointed out previously, any reorganization plan for St. Lawrence Corporation must provide for the dividend arrears on St. Lawrence Paper Mills preferred and the Corp. "A" preferred. As of July 15, 1947 arrears on the paper mills will amount to $8,273,000; and on the "A" preferred, $5,541,000.

New High Record Set By Great-West Life

Business placed with the Great-West Life Assurance Co. in the first six months of 1947 set a new high record at $100,844,239, an increase of $13.1 millions over the previous record for the same period made in 1946.

Division of the total between Canada and the United States was in approximately the same ratio as in 1946, the Canadian field force providing 54.5%.

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INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Preferreds, "A" Stocks Afford Higher Returns

Over the course of 12 months, a marked increase in dividend yields available on preferred stocks and "A" class stock issues has been an outstanding new investment feature. Product of an easier market generally rather than a lack of confidence based on a decline in earnings applicable to such issues, the higher returns will undoubtedly be attractive to those who may think the recession and market declines have run their course.

Toronto Stock Exchange index of preferred and "A" class stock yields is now almost 25% higher than a year ago. On July 7, 1947, average yield for this group on the Toronto Stock Exchange was 5.11%. Back in June, 1946, the return had reached an all-time low point of 4.07%. The increase in yield has been gradual but very steady. There is no definite sign of any reversal in trend as yet. On Jan. 10, 1947, yield was 4.42%, April 8, yield was 4.67% and on May 9, return was up to 4.73%. Nearly an extra half per cent. has been tacked on since.

Part of the explanation for the rise may be inclusion of new higher return issues. But obviously, this is secondary to decline in market prices. The return on stocks generally confirms this. Moss, Lawson & Co. members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, compile a dividend return covering all listed dividend-paying stocks; return on this was 4.74% on June 30, 1947, compared with 4.12% a year previously.

Embraced in the Toronto Stock Exchange index on preferred and "A" stock yields at the present time are the following issues:

Abitibi $1.50 pfd.
Acadia Atlantic "A"
Aluminum Co. pfd.
Argus Corp. pfd.
Can. Packers "A"
Canada Steamships pfd.
Canadian Canners "A"
Canadian Car "A"
Cdn. F. Products "A"
Davis Leather "A"
Eddy Paper "A"
Great Lakes pfd.
International Metals "A"
Loblaw Groc. "A"
Massey-Harris pfd.
Silverwood's "A"
Simpson's "A"
Standard Paving pfd.
Stelco pfd.
United Fuel "A"

* * *

Cotton Crop Prospects Look Fairly Bright

Good news for textile fabricators and consumers is the prospect for a larger cotton crop in the United States this autumn. Cotton may not again touch the 40-cent level of last fall. (Prewar price was 10 cents a pound.)

Last autumn the cotton crop in the U. S. A. was one of the smallest in years and only a sizeable carry-over prevented a more critical price situation than actually developed.

In its annual report, Dominion Textile Co. states that with the expectation that demand for American-grown cotton will be less in the latter part of 1947 and in 1948, new crop futures are selling at the 30-cent level against current cotton prices, ranging between 33 and 36 cents a pound.

* * *

N. Y. Paper Declares Newsprint Price Justified

Canadian newsprint producers have found a new champion for their $90-a-ton price for newsprint in an American publication of note—the New York Journal of Commerce.

After pointing out that many millions of dollars are being invested by Canadian newsprint companies in new plant equipment and improvement of woods facilities, the New York paper declares that "the investment of such large sums by an industry that only recently found over half its capacity in receivership, constitutes an effective reply to charges made by some consumers." It continues:

"Those critics have said Canadian producers are artificially restricting expansion. At the same time, the critics have charged the Canadian industry with raising prices to 'unwarranted' levels, although the expansion program is dependent on the maintenance of adequate prices and profits."

The Journal of Commerce mentions a survey indicating the addition of at least 350,000 tons to Canadian capacity by the end of 1949. It cites an increase of 50,000 tons for Powell River, the middle of next year; 80,000 tons added by Consolidated Paper late last year and in 1947; about 30,000 tons by Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Power; 50,000 tons by the St. Lawrence group; 25,000 tons by Great Lakes Paper; 12,000 tons by Donohue Bros.; 81,000 tons by Pacific Mills and some increase by St. Raymond Paper. Possible additional investments after 1946 it places at over $50,000,000, of which about half is definitely projected.

A strong sentiment in Canada against unsound over-expansion of facilities is noted. Such development, the paper concludes, would make it difficult to operate Canada's woodlands on a sustained yield basis.

* * *

Guaranty Trust Merger An Accomplished Fact

With merging of assets of Capital Trust Corp. with those of Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada (now a matter of history), Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada, as the joint organization will continue to be known, is now operating on a combined basis.

Both companies embraced in the new organization featured a successful background of both service to the public and earnings for shareholders and the new management anticipates that the extra economies and efficiencies to be secured as a single organization will contribute to possibly greater success in the future.

Under financing arranged with Harrison & Co., the new organization is assured of over $610,000 further finances to be used for additional working capital and other corporate purposes.

* * *

June Financing Total Is $34.6 Millions

Public bond financing in Canada in June 1947, totalled $34,588,720, a compilation by Wood, Gundy & Co. states. This total was made up of $21,555,000 in provincial and provincial guaranteed bonds, $5,645,720 in municipal bonds and $7,388,000 in industrial bonds.

Bonds issued for first six months of 1947 totalled $590,249,507 ($431,200,509 for the same period of 1946).

* * *

Annual Reports

Dominion Textile Co.—In an 18-page report, Dominion Textile provides a most interesting and useful summary of conditions under which the company operates. The report will be invaluable not only to shareholders but to anyone wishing to appreciate the problems facing the textile industry. A description of the operations of a subsidiary, Howard Cotton Co., is a feature.

Data that shareholders might like to know — and which are not now included—are: Details of sales; details of subsidiaries referred to in the balance sheet; details of plant capacities and plant locations.

T. G. Bright & Co.—A much improved report has been turned out by this company. A fine use is made of graphs and charts to tell shareholders where the money comes from, where it goes. The management has gone to greater lengths than ever before to provide not only its shareholders but grape growers as well, relevant data on the company's business. The result should be a satisfaction to the management as well as shareholders.

Canada Safeway Makes Offering

An offering of $2 million Canada Safeway Ltd. 4½% cumulative redeemable preferred shares is being made by Royal Securities Corp. The offering price is $100 a share.

Canada Safeway Ltd. operates directly a chain of 143 retail food stores in Western Canada and, through a subsidiary, an extensive wholesale grocery business. Combined net retail and wholesale sales exceeded $62 million for 1946 and net profit amounted to $780,923, according to the prospectus announcing the offering. Net profit for the three months ended Mar. 31, 1947 amounted to $382,964, it is stated.

Proceeds of issue and that of an issue of $3 millions 3¼% collateral trust debentures which have been agreed to be sold to the company's bankers will be used in paying to Safeway Stores, Inc. ($3.5 millions) the purchase price for all outstanding stock of the Macdonalds Consolidated Ltd. and in paying $1.5 million to Safeway Stores, Inc. as the holder of 15,000 common shares which are to be cancelled and paid off by way of reduction of capital.

Dominion Alkali Awards Contract

MONTREAL (Staff) — Dominion Alkali & Chemical Co., Subsidiary of Dominion Tar & Chemical Co., awarded the contract for construction and design of its new chlorine and caustic soda plant at Beauharnois, Que., this week to H. K. Ferguson & Co., New York.

The plant, it is stated, will have a rated daily production capacity of 60 short tons of chlorine and 67 tons of rayon grade caustic soda. It will also produce hydrogen which it may burn in its own plant or sell commercially for such purposes as refining crude vegetable oils.

Construction of the plant is scheduled to start in the autumn and it is hoped it will be in production by early 1948. It was previously reported that the plant will cost approximately $4.3 millions.

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Now operating organized industrial plant, located in the vicinity of Quebec City, having 30,000 square feet of manufacturing space, including machine shop, power presses room, print room, wood shop, boiler room, assembling department. Everything up to date. For information, write to P.O. Box 182, Levis, Que.

Brazilian Traction Co. Clears Way For Bonds

Meetings of the preferred and ordinary shareholders of Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. are being held in Toronto on Aug. 13, 1947 to remove the restrictions now imposed by By-Law No. 12 on issuance of debentures or mortgage bonds. It is proposed to cancel the 16,011 preference shares now held by the company as a result of conversion privileges over the past 35 years.

Canada Varnish Makes Offering

An offering of 16,000 shares of Canada Varnish Co., 5% preferred stock $25 par value is being made by R. A. Daly Co., Toronto investment house. The stock is being offered at $25 a share to yield 5%.

Proceeds will go into the Canada Varnish Co. treasury to be used for expansion of company's business as opportunities are presented, the prospectus covering the issue states. As a result of financing net current assets will amount to $493,623 and will be in excess of the par value of the preferred stock to be issued.

Canada Varnish Co., founded 23 years ago, has shown steady growth since that time, it is stated. The company has operated at a profit for 20 years and last year's earnings were $71,387, as compared with preferred dividend requirements of $20,000, the prospectus states. Net earnings for the five months period ended May 31, 1947, amounted to $38,454, it is said.

Canada Varnish Co. plant and warehouse is at Leaside, Ont., and products include interior and exterior paints, enamels, varnishes of all kinds, as well as a large variety of lacquers. Additional units have been recently installed, which will increase the capacity of paints and varnishes when raw materials are again readily available.

The preferred stock is redeemable in whole or in part on 30 days notice at $27 a share plus accumulated and unpaid dividends. No class of shares may be created or issued ranking prior to the preferred shares as to capital or dividends nor may the amount of authorized preference shares be increased without the approval of the preference shareholders.

The common stock was purchased in 1944 by N. M. Davis Corp. which now holds all of its common shares. Application has been made to list the preference shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Burns Earnings Believed Close To 1946 Figure

CALGARY (Staff)—Sales of Burns & Co. for the first six months of 1947 were about the same as for the similar 1946 period, President Robert J. Dinning states. The company hopes sales for the year will be about the same as in 1946, he added.

If this results, earnings will probably also be about the same as in 1946, Mr. Dinning stated. Last year net profit was $472,269, equivalent to $4.07 a class A share and $3.07 a class B share (each calculated after participation).

Marketing of hogs this year to date is down about 30% below last year's figure, Mr. Dinning revealed. Some improvement is anticipated in Alberta, so that hog marketings for the year may be down only 7 to 10%. Manitoba is expected to hold its own but no improvement is seen for Saskatchewan.

Beef marketings were down about 15 to 18% in the first six months. The company hopes for improvement in autumn, Mr. Dinning stated.

Hinde & Dauch Results Better For First Half

Overall results of 1947 half-year operations for Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada will be somewhat better, from both production and earnings' standpoint, than for the corresponding period of 1946, Vice-President L. F. Winchell states. Some moderate adjustment in the abnormally heavy demand of the past several years is taking place but indications are that a generally satisfying volume will be required throughout 1947.

The company is faced, however, with considerably increased costs over the balance of the year, it is stated. Prinicipal costs have gone up nearly 40% in the last period and further increases are foreshadowed. New contracts with labor will add somewhere around $300,000 a year to the payroll. Selling prices of company products have not been increased sufficiently to reflect increased costs, it is stated.

Plans for the new Chatham Division are nearing completion.

GARRISON - HARBOUR GOLD MINES has completed erection of camps and has started surface exploration on claims in Garrison twp.

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PFRA Tells Progress On 45 Holdings

REGINA—Forty-five community pastures operated by P.F.R.A. in Saskatchewan and Manitoba during 1946 were utilized by 5,179 farmers, with 70,866 head of stock. P.F.R.A. supervises 76 pastures but reports from the others are not yet available.

In the past nine years P.F.R.A. has seeded 115,000 acres of crested wheat grass in the pastures and has developed about 600 permanent stock-watering units on land the administration has irrigated.

On the 45 pastures during the past year, 21,183 cattle were inoculated for blackleg, 7,631 for hemmorrhagic septicemia, and all cattle were treated for warbles.

Base Metals Mining Plans Salvaging Ore

Base Metals Mining Corp. is arranging to reopen its property and clean up remaining ore in sight, Llewellyn Chamberlin, Chamberlin Management Corp., states. A mill of some 200 tons daily capacity is at the property and can be rehabilitated and placed in operation readily.

In view of the high prevailing price for lead and zinc, some expenditures may be made in exploratory work. The company is reported to be financed for the program outlined at the B.C. property and also continuation of drilling program at Lynn Lake, Man.

Numerous Hail Claims Filed In Saskatchewan

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Hail, greatly feared by prairie farmers, has struck at scattered places in Saskatchewan. Hail insurances offices here report approximately 600 claims filed up to July 1. The Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association, received about 400.

This number of claims is not unusual for this time of year. The majority have come from the Radville, Ceylon and Willowbunch areas, in the south-central part, and from the Big Quill Lake district, in the northeast. Heavy hail storms occurred at these points late in June.

J. S. Gisby, assistant manager SMHIA, states that the amount of risk covered by the Association this year is considerably higher. By a new arrangement, owners of property in 40 municipalities not included in the Association, are now able to apply for insurance.

MEXICAN LIGHT & POWER CO. February net earnings are reported at $138,556 as compared with $113,804 for the same month of last year. Total net earnings for the first two months of 1947 amount to $286,993, against $195,505 in the same period 1946.

CPR reports an increase of $864,000 in estimated earnings ($8.5 millions) for the nine-day period ended June 30, compared with the same period last year.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

1812 — 135th ANNIVERSARY — 1947

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1947

Including Domestic and Foreign Branches But Not Including The Affiliated City Bank Farmers Trust Company

(IN DOLLARS ONLY—CENTS OMITTED)

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks	$1,301,215,569
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)	2,154,497,314
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies	25,678,216
State and Municipal Securities	217,046,678
Other Securities	93,843,901
Loans, Discounts, and Bankers' Acceptances	1,181,679,629
Real Estate Loans and Securities	3,096,927
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	13,366,224
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	6,900,000
Ownership of International Banking Corporation	7,000,000
Bank Premises	28,898,069
Items in Transit with Branches	7,528,414
Other Assets	3,494,982
Total	$5,044,245,923

LIABILITIES

Deposits (Includes United States War Loan Deposit $22,664,132)		$4,720,475,216
Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$27,065,226	
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	11,711,035	15,354,191
Reserves for:		
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		4,695,686
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		33,034,529
Dividend		4,650,000
Capital	$77,500,000	
Surplus	152,500,000	
Undivided Profits	36,036,301	266,036,301
Total		$5,044,245,923

Figures of Foreign Branches are included as of June 25, 1947, except those of the Dairen Branch which are prior to the outbreak of the War, but less reserves.

$266,372,976 of United States Government Obligations and $2,588,219 of other assets are deposited to secure $218,225,035 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

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CHILE: Santiago, Valparaiso
CHINA: Shanghai, Tientsin
HONG KONG
COLOMBIA: Bogota, Barranquilla, Medellin
CUBA: Havana, Cuatro Caminos, Galiano, La Lonja, Caibarien, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Matanzas, Santiago
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JAPAN: Tokyo (Limited)
MEXICO: Mexico City
PERU: Lima
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu
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Located on the corner of Portage Avenue and Maryland Street, this brick and concrete building offers an excellent opportunity for many types of business— motor sales, service, distributing, manufacturing.

Its features include:

- Abundant natural light
- Total of 30,000 sq. ft. of space
- Basement and 3 floors
- Freight elevator
- A mezzanine to the ground floor ideal office accommodation.

WILL LEASE FOR LONG TERM TO RESPONSIBLE TENANT

POSSESSION CAN BE ARRANGED AT AN EARLY DATE

A&L ARONOVITCH & LEIPSIC LIMITED ESTABLISHED 1905

Winnipeg Manitoba

Managed Investment

RetainsPresentHoldings For Compton's Account

We must not take it for granted that the latest rise in the market will be sustained, Compton's manager says. You should maintain your own dispositions, so that if a further substantial setback occurs, it will work out not as a misfortune but for your advantage.

Compton's Manager Says:

Although the T. S. E. index of industrial stocks touched a new low for the current movement of 159.8 on May 20, no purchases of stocks have been made for your account. Our current bids on your behalf are all of them somewhat below the price of May 20.

Since the low point of May 20 the stock market has recovered moderately, closing at 167.4 on June 16. Even this figure is nearly 20% below the peak level reached in May, 1946; nor must we take it for granted that the latest rise in the market will be sustained.

During the period from May 15 to June 16, you received income amounting to $32.25. It was agreed upon, when we took over your account, that you should transfer $25 monthly from revenue to your personal account for living expenses and this has been deducted; the balance —$7.25— has been transferred to your cash account, which on June 16 amounted to $23.11 .

As a shareholder of Consolidated Smelters, you should note that in addition to the regular half-yearly dividend, the directors have declared a special dividend of $2 per share, payable July 15. This will make the total disbursement to shareholders this year, $5.50 a share. In 1946 $4.25 a share was paid.

The Compton Account Now Stands

No. of Shares	Security	Cost per sh.	*Market per sh.
	Common Stocks		
10	Can. & Dom. Sugar ..	22	22
20	Consol. Litho.	17¼	17½
5	Consol. Smelters	85	84½
5	Consumers' Gas	140	157
5	Goodyear	95½	95
15	John Labatt	20	23⅝
35	Montreal Locomotive .	18	17¾
35	Southam	13	17
60	York Knit. Mills	11¾	14½
15	Walkers	26⅜	23
	Preferred Stocks		
30	Can. Wire Box, A	23¾	25
25	E. B. Eddy Co., $1	22	20
5	Int. Metal Ind., 4½% .	100	103
25	Riverside Silk, A	32½	34
30	D. Stuart Oil	16¼	18¾
50	McCabe Grain, A	11	9¾
	Bonds		
$900	Can., 3% 1957/60	100½	104¾
1,800	Can., 3% 1959/62	100.98	104⅝
1,400	Can., 3% 1959/63	100	104¾
Cash	....		$23.11
Curr. Market Value of Fund	....		$13,022.00
Average Yield on Original $10,000			5.53%

*Bid price on June 16, 1947.

Sees Newsprint Invested Total Over $1 Billion

MONTREAL (Staff)—How big is Canada's pulp and paper industry? Various estimates have been made, and Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1943 shows $667,458,143 as the amount of invested capital in the industry. From estimates based on the latest annual reports covering 52 of the 109 pulp and paper mills, it appears that more than $1 billion is now invested in the industry.

These mills have an approximate capacity of 4,953,200 tons annually; approximately 70% of the estimated annual capacity of seven million tons for the entire industry. Latest annual report of the 17 companies which own the mills show the total book value of their assets at more than $867 millions. Deducting total current liabilities of $63 millions, it appears that the net figure of $804 millions represents the investment in seven tenths of the industry. On this basis capital invested in the whole industry would be $1.1 billions.

This figure, however, is not strictly comparable to the DBS 1943 result. DBS does not include many substantial assets such as timber limits, hydro-electric developments, etc.; neither does it include investments in wholly or partly owned subsidiaries or other enterprises. In 1943, DBS showed total investment in all industry at $8.7 billions and $6.9 billions for the 40 leading industries.

The list of companies used to work out the capital investment figures includes both small and large operators; thus provides a representative cross section of the industry. Following are the 17 companies covered. Figures are for 1946 except where shown otherwise.

Company:	Total Assets Plus Depreciation and Depletion	Current Liabilities	Annual Capacity Tons	No. of Plants
Abitibi (A)	$170,981,128	$11,280,250	821,000	12
Bathurst Power	26,714,252	2,837,423	115,000	1
Brompton Pulp & Paper	22,348,083	3,380,694	170,000	3
B.C. Pulp	21,939,869	3,687,294	135,000	2
Can. Intl. B	161,787,740	7,035,613	950,000	6
Cons. Paper	121,637,733	11,286,285	700,000	5
Donnacona Paper	19,073,085	1,429,305	252,000	1
Dryden Paper	8,989,344	603,690	45,000	1
Fraser Co.	47,354,272	4,510,148	190,000	3
Great Lakes Paper	25,624,004	2,363,960	160,000	1
Hinde & Dauch	7,491,738	663,937	91,200	3
Howard Smith	42,459,378	2,850,389	279,000	7
Lake St. John	18,265,404	1,533,157	130,000	1
Powell River	47,632,034	1,831,693	266,500	1
Price Bros.	95,166,685	5,643,106	430,000	2
Rolland Paper	8,298,704	708,167	25,000	2
St. Lawrence Paper	21,295,003	1,484,368	195,000	1
	$867,057,456	$63,129,499	4,954,200	52

(A) Includes Provincial Paper.
(B) 1944 figures latest available.

Deducting column 2 from column 1 yields the $804 millions figure mentioned above. This represents the capital invested in approximately 70% of the pulp and paper industry.

Manitoba Sells $3,507,000 Issue

A syndicate of Canadian banks and investment dealers with Fairclough & Co. acting as syndicate managers has purchased by public tender $3,507,000 Province of Manitoba 2¾% sinking fund debentures due Aug. 1, 1964 at a price of 100.08 and accrued interest (a cost of 2.74% to the Province.)

Proceeds of the issue will be used to refund in part, maturing debentures. Public offering will be made shortly. The Province received five tenders, the second one being only .052% below the successful syndicate.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

T. G. BRIGHT & CO. net profit for the year ended Mar. 31, 1947 was up 63%. Substantial reduction in taxes was largely responsible for improved showing. Volume has been reasonably well maintained although with easier movement of world shipping the company has experienced more intensive competition from imported wines, President E. A. Thomas states. The two problems that confront the company are the re-building of inventories and the increasing competition from imported wines. The chief obstacle to the rebuilding of inventories is the continuing shortage of sugar but the high cost of grapes is also a deterring factor, it is said.

Investment account has been reduced by the sum of $437,000 and the proceeds applied to reduction of secured loans. Fixed assets account showed an increase of $423,261.

CONS. INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Net earnings	$544,004	$694,467
Less: Depreciation ..	92,411	72,650
Inventory res.	—	110,900
Income taxes‡	213,000	335,230
Tax on shs. red.	—	29,356
Net profit	238,593	146,331
Less: Pref. divds.	—	12,843
Surplus for year	238,593	133,488
‡Inc. refund. EPT ..	—	24,383
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref. (old): Paid ..	—	$1.[illegible]
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$2.39	1.33
Incl. ref. EPT	2.39	1.58
None paid.		

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Cash	$48,408	$49,508
Securities	146,773	584,411
Accts. rec.†	511,106	501,864
Inventories	2,052,302	1,588,767
Total curr. assets	2,758,589	2,724,550
Def. & prep. chgs.▲ ..	204,797	199,269
Fixed assets*	1,202,668	838,839
Total assets	4,166,054	3,762,658
Bank loans	423,206	702,320
Accts. & tax pay.	362,422	370,762
Notes due	100,000	100,000
Total curr. liab.	885,628	1,173,082
Funded debt	900,000	—
Notes payable	—	500,000
Invent res.	320,000	320,000
Conting. res.	100,000	189,201
Capital stock	500,000	500,000
Surplus▲	1,460,426	1,080,375
*After depr. of	733,470	674,038
▲Incl. refund. EPT..	61,011	60,101
†Mkt. val.	198,555	616,250
Working capital	1,872,961	1,551,468

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WM. A. NEVILLE

has been appointed advertising manager of the Great-West Life Assurance Co.

$7 Million Issue Is Sold Privately By Howard Smith

MONTREAL (Staff)—Howard Smith Paper Mills has sold privately $7 millions of first mortgage serial bonds. The issue consists of $4 millions, 2⅞% bonds maturing $400,000 annually on June 1 from 1948 to 1957. This part of the issue was sold at 101.92. Balance of $3 millions 3% mature $400,000 annually from 1958 to 1964 and were sold at par. Approximate cost to the company is said to be 2.5%. The company's previous bond issue was sold privately by Wood, Gundy & Co.

Howard Smith at the same time redeemed its previous funded debt of $3.2 millions 3% first mortgage bonds 1945 series due 1948 to 1955. This leaves the company with net proceeds from the new issue of $3.8 millions which, with present funds available will finance the company's program of expansion and modernization. At the annual meeting, President E. Howard Smith told shareholders that the expansion program would require an estimated expenditure of some $10 millions over the next two years.

De Havilland Aircraft To Redeem Preferred

Notice has been sent out to preferred shareholders of de Havilland Aircraft of Canada announcing redemption of outstanding preferred stock on Aug. 6, 1947 at $189.75 a share. This includes accumulated and unpaid dividends amounting to $79.75 a share. This is but the first step in a reorganization program, it is understood.

Guaranty Trust Has New Issue

An offering of 5,000, par value $100, ordinary shares of Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada is being made by Harrison & Co., Toronto investment house, at a price of $125 a share to yield 4%.

The acquisition of the business and assets of Capital Trust Corp. will substantially increase the resources of Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada. The amalgamation will represent combined resources of $48,188,418 as of Dec. 31, 1946. Due to expansion of business, the company made application to amend its charter by increasing its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000, thereby making available an additional 5,000 shares of nominal value $100 each.

In the last seven years Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada has increased its assets under administration from approximately $10 millions to $50 millions.

Dividends of at least 5% have been paid in each year from 1929 to the present. The outstanding shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Under underwriting agreement a prior offering is being made to the shareholders of Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada and Capital Trust Corp. The co-ordination of business activities of the two trust companies will result in greater opportunities for affording complete trust services over a wider field, with anticipated increased revenues, the prospectus covering the issue states.

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Famous Canadian School for girls founded 1877. For illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the Principal—
Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., D.D.

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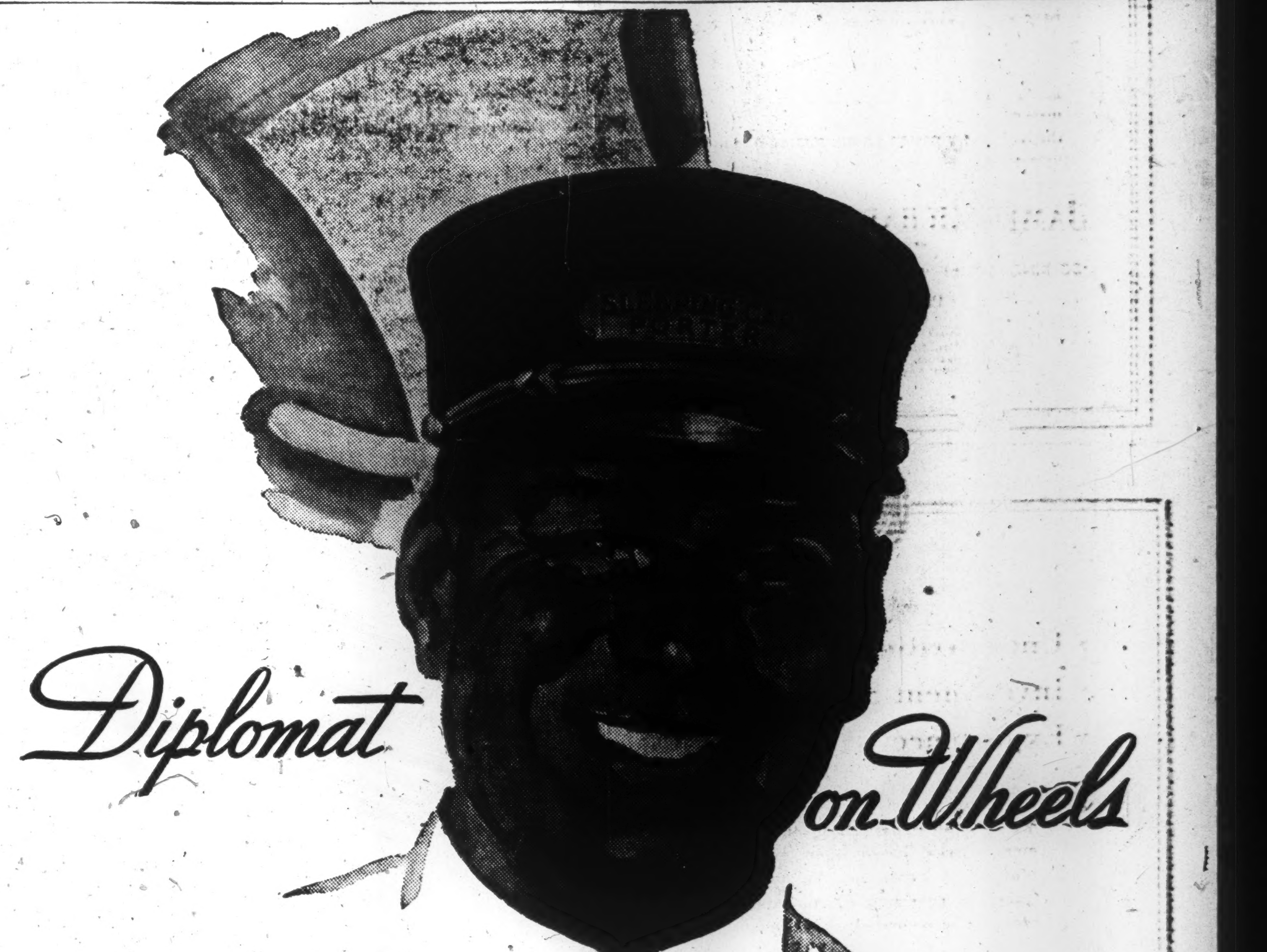


Diplomat on Wheels

That familiar cheery smile, that helping hand as you board your Canadian Pacific sleeping or parlor car . . . they belong to your porter, who'll be your personal attendant for your journey.

Your porter was hand-picked for his job. He's a specialist in soft-spoken diplomacy, quiet efficiency. His good-humour is traditional. He's Canadian Pacific's own "Ambassador of Goodwill", and a big contributor to your travelling comfort and enjoyment when you go Canadian Pacific.

Canadian Pacific train travel is safe, comfortable, reliable. This is No. 3 in a series depicting some of the men who make it so.

Canadian Pacific ... THE WORLD

These Don't Help Unity

There is little hope of real unity in Canada, Hon. L. A. David told the Senate the other day, so long as the history books taught in one province contradict those taught in another. The French-Canadian senator from Quebec is right. And so was his Irish-French colleague in the lower house, Hon. C. G. Power, when he argued the same way before a Toronto audience some weeks ago. Mr. Power pointed out that:

> "In Quebec we speak of Frontenac's proud defense against Phelps, and the battles of Carillon and St. Foye. In Ontario, Joseph, Papineau was the grandfather of a nationalist agitator called Henri Bourassa. In Quebec, William Lyon Mackenzie was the grandfather of the man we vote for. You know nothing, or next to nothing, of Laval, of Levis, of Talon, of Frontenac. We never heard of Ryerson, or Strachan, or Simcoe, or Brock."

While there are probably more differences and contradictions between the histories taught in French-speaking schools in Quebec and those in the other provinces, the trouble does not end there. There are differences and contradictions, too, in the histories taught in various English-speaking provinces.

A student from Nova Scotia learns little about the statesmen, soldiers and pioneer builders of Ontario, just as the one from Ontario is unfamiliar with the real story of Nova Scotia.

With two official languages and major races, real Canadian unity is not going to be easily achieved. But contradictory history textbooks certainly won't make that task any easier.

This does not mean that the Canadian history taught in each province should be reduced to a standard recital of barest facts, with all color and local tradition eliminated. That sort of thing would kill all interest in the subject and we should be teaching far more Canadian history, not less.

Basically, however, our history books and teachings should agree and there should be proper appraisal of the contributions of our various races and areas. There should be no room for racial, political, provincial or religious prejudices. It is just as absurd to believe that there was no progress here before 1759 as to think that there has been none since.

Just because education is a provincial responsibility is no reason why this situation cannot be remedied. Surely educational leaders and bodies in the various provinces are capable of producing a solution.

It's the Upkeep

Like a lot of other things in life, it's not always the original cost of a new government service that hurts but the upkeep. Before the war the staff of the Comptroller of the Dominion Treasury numbered less than 1,100. Today the total has swelled to well over 5,000.

These treasury employees are stationed throughout all spending and earning departments. Their job is to check and audit, inspect contracts, etc.

Inauguration of family allowance payments meant another 600 employees on the treasury payroll. Unemployment insurance payments ments added 700 more. Department of Veterans' Affairs stepped up its use of treasury officials from 250 pre-war to 1,500 to handle cheque payments, and the armed services which used to get along with 250 people to audit, check and pay for its pre-war strength of 8,000 now requires some 800 treasury officials to look after the 50,000 postwar establishment.

When a government decides to embark on some new service the taxpayer can be very sure that he is going to be called upon to hire far more than the number of new employees directly involved. And in reverse when the taxpayer succeeds in getting unnecessary government services eliminated and necessary ones simplified, he gets a reduction not only in one civil service category but in several.

U. K. Exporters Miss Chance?

The Daily Express of London has been making a survey of opinions of British goods in various export outlets. In Canada it found complaints of high prices. Because of this, too often the British goods automatically go in the luxury class.

It is just possible that the British exporter is not fully aware of the limitation on such sales. Speaking generally, Canada is prosperous and purchasing power is higher than ever before. But in Canada, as in Britain and elsewhere, heavy taxation has hit the buying of luxury goods.

Undoubtedly there are far more people than ever before able to buy $25 suitcases and $1,500 motor cars. But there are probably fewer than before the war who can afford $75 luggage or a $10,000 car.

Prior to 1939 Canada relied largely on Britain for its import of luxuries, while the much cheaper lines came from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Japan and others. With most of the second group temporarily at least out of the export picture, there is an opportunity for the British exporter to get in on some of this bread-and-butter business as well as retaining the cakes.

They Bring New Jobs

Importation of 14 German specialists is expected to provide at least a thousand new jobs for Canadians. These Germans are technicians with the special knowledge and skill to introduce brand new processes and products into this country.

Admittedly these specialists represent the very cream of the millions of immigrants we could get from defeated Germany. Normally we couldn't hope to attract many in their topnotch category. But, if we wished, we could secure many hundreds of thousands of potential specialists from Germany and other countries in Western Europe. And out of those thousands there would be a great many who, seeing opportunities here that native Canadians have either missed, or for some reason neglected, would develop new industries and create new jobs.

Where would this continent be today had there been no immigrant ships to bring out the fathers and grandfathers of the Saunders, Fords, Burbanks, Edisons, Bells, and hundreds of others who have launched new industries or opened new territories? Certainly in Canada, at least, we are not so far developed that we can afford to pass up any offers of help.

Watch Out When It's Humid

The higher the temperature goes, and the more humid it becomes, the less work you can do. It isn't a mere matter of comfort, as so many people imagine. It isn't just a question of forgetting about the weather and getting down to work. It is a matter of just what the body will stand without a more or less serious collapse.

You can drive just so far, and your body will do the best it can for you by cooling you off by evaporating perspiration. But, when perspiration begins to decline, you had better slow down. You've had your warning.

How much heat can a man stand and be efficient in his work? How much work can he do under certain conditions of heat and clothing? The United States army, with an interest in the tropical islands of the Pacific, wanted to know the answers. It wanted facts. Certain tests to establish these points were undertaken by the authorities of the Medical School of the Indiana University.

They discovered that a man in good physical condition, accustomed to high temperatures, and dressed in the equivalent of a tropical uniform—shorts, short sleeves, loose neck and light porous materials—could work in a temperature of 91 degrees for a six hour stretch without danger or serious discomfort.

There were some qualifications. The work was not heavy. The test involved walking at a 3½ mile an hour gait up a 2½% grade with the temperature at 91½ degrees. Sufficient salted water was allowed to compensate for loss from sweating.

It was discovered that the group tested, sweated profusely the first hour, but less and less as the test continued, until body temperatures rose to the danger point. Beyond that, heat prostration was imminent.

The amount of clothes proved a vital element in the amount of effort that men could stand under heat conditions. Dressed in socks, shoes and shorts alone, men could stand temperatures that were dangerous to men in tropical uniforms. It is not difficult to figure how dangerous it could be to men in conventional business suits with tight collars and ties.

Familiarity with heat was another factor. Some 80% of those who succumbed were from the northern part of the United States where they were not acclimatized to high temperatures. Stout men were more vulnerable than thin.

The tests proved that high humidity is not just an added discomfort, it is a real danger. The body will stand reasonable effort in temperatures up to 103 degrees, if the humidity is low. But if it is high even a 70 degree temperature is potentially dangerous.

If the weather is muggy, the obvious answer is—slow down. Don't knock off and go golfing, just relax. If you have been working in a bath of perspiration and perspiration suddenly stops, stop with it, unless you can think of a good reason for the change. It is better to waste your own time than waste the doctor's. He can be better employed than in looking after someone who ought to know enough not to take chances with humidity.

Practice As Well As Preach

Freedom and free enterprise can't survive another depression. This was the blunt warning of Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, president of the University of British Columbia, before the recent annual meeting of the Investment Dealers' Association.

There may be some reasonable disagreement with the finality of Dr. MacKenzie's conclusion—both freedom and free enterprise are tough, and have a habit of surviving—but there should be none at all with his assertion that we must prove that our way of life really works. As he well points out, it is not enough to shout against communism, "to try to stamp it out by repressive measures." We must, as he says, remove the conditions in which communism takes root and grows. "It isn't enough for us to be successful ourselves and make money, we must also see to it that others have the opportunity to make money, if free enterprise fails to provide human happiness and human welfare, then human beings are likely to question it."

That is good, sound, common sense. We are not going to get very far in this grim fight by words alone. We have got to practice free enterprise as well as preach it.

Our Ugly Suburbs

Canada's postwar suburbs come in for some caustic criticism from Humphrey Carver in the latest issue of Canadian Art. Many disinterested observers must agree that there is at least some justification for this attack. Mr. Carver states: "Anyone who looks at the postwar suburbs which are rapidly developing around our big cities cannot fail to be alarmed at the utter lack of independent thought shown in the design of these new communities."

It is just possible that some of the fault lies not in the lack of independent thought, but in too much of it. With some notable exceptions there seems to be little general planning and none at the community level. Each little suburb is striving to grow into another metropolis instead of into a complementary and pleasant part of the big and usually ugly city already nearby.

In recent years there has been a great deal of talk of urban and suburban planning, but in too many cases the vital co-operation of the municipal authorities has not been forthcoming. As a result there has been little real zoning and practically no definite plans have been adopted for control of future growth. Residential, business and factory areas have been badly jumbled. Instead of coming into garden suburbs, the motorist leaving a big city finds himself in an area of shacks, factories and houses, more badly jumbled than in the downtown section he has just left.

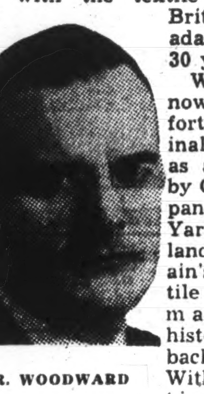
Too many suburban councils seem to have difficulty in making up their minds as to what sort of a community they want to develop. With their special advantages they could grow into areas of really attractive homes, but without some definite plan they are liable to degenerate into a second-rate imitation of the big city next door.

The whole fault, of course, does not lie with the suburban authorities. There must be co-operation from the neighboring large city too. Taxes must be raised somewhere and often development of business and commercial property seems the only way out. The only permanent solution may be a loose federation of suburban and urban areas into metropolitan districts, whereby there could be some pooling of revenues as well as building by-laws and zones.

Post Scripts

Silk's Spokesman

The Silk Association of Canada recently elected as president for his second consecutive term English-born Cyril F. Woodward of St. Catharines, a man who has been actively associated with the textile industry in Britain and Canada for the past 30 years.



MR. WOODWARD

Woodward, now in his late forties, was originally employed as an office boy by Grout & Company of Great Yarmouth, England, one of Britain's oldest textile mills, with a manufacturing history dating back to 1810. With the exception of two years' military service during Great War I, Woodward remained with Grout in England until 1924, when he came to Canada as secretary-treasurer of the new Canadian firm, Grout's Limited, which was established in St. Catharines.

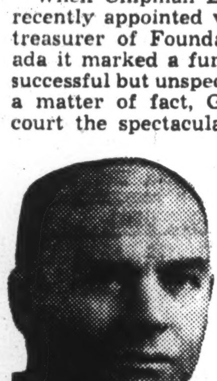
Today Woodward is managing director and secretary-treasurer of Grout's and also of the Valleyfield Silk Mills Ltd., a subsidiary firm acquired in 1933 at Valleyfield, Quebec.

In addition to his business interest Woodward is a busy, efficient community worker. Recently, as chairman of the industrial section of the British Flood Relief Campaign in St. Catharines, he was responsible for the collection of several thousands of dollars. Tall, quiet-spoken, with a keen sense of humor, he is general chairman of the Lincoln County Citizens' Committee, a county-wide volunteer organization which has done and still is doing a big job in housing and rehabilitation services for veterans and their families. He served as director for several years and is now treasurer of the St. Catharines Hotels Limited, which operated community-owned Hotel Leonard, and is secretary-treasurer of the Niagara Industrial Relation Institute, an organization formed some years ago for the improvement of employer-employee relations in this peninsula.

* * *

Construction Man

When Chipman Earl Grearson was recently appointed vice-president and treasurer of Foundation Co. of Canada it marked a further advance in a successful but unspectacular career. As a matter of fact, Grearson does not court the spectacular and even shies away from anything that smacks of high-pressure publicity. He says he's "conservative by nature."



MR. GREARSON

Although his entire career with the firm has been devoted largely to the financial end of the construction business, Grearson looks as if he could also handle a work gang. A little over medium height, he's big and solid.

A native of New Brunswick, Grearson attended high school at St. George's and business college at Saint John. He says he comes from a long line of New Brunswickers and he married a girl from his own home town. They now have two sons, both graduates of McGill.

Although he has been with the same firm almost from the time he started to work, Grearson started his business life with the sardine canning industry. He thinks this may account for the fact that he has done very little fishing since.

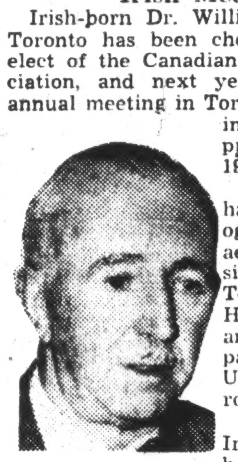
Grearson joined the Foundation Co. in 1913 as a timekeeper. For the next six years he kept on the move—travelling with the job throughout the United States and Canada. In 1919, at the age of 30, he returned to head office as accountant. From then on promotions came at fairly regular intervals. In 1924 he took over the post of treasurer; five years later was appointed secretary-treasurer.

Grearson says he is not a hobby man, but takes an active interest in the affairs of Westmount Baptist Church. This year he is on the church's house committee. He also belongs to Montreal's Mt. Stephen Club. With summer here, the Grearson's are planning their annual trip to New Brunswick.

* * *

Irish Medico

Irish-born Dr. William Magner of Toronto has been chosen president-elect of the Canadian Medical Association, and next year at its 79th annual meeting in Toronto he will be installed as its president for 1948-49.



DR. MAGNER

Dr. Magner has been pathologist at St. Michael's College since he came to Toronto in 1921. He is also assistant professor of pathology at the University of Toronto.

Born in Cork, Ireland, he got his elementary education in Irish schools and attended the National University of Ireland where he took his degree in 1909. On completion of his professional course he was appointed lecturer in his special field of pathology at University College, Cork. The First Great War saw him into military service serving with the Royal Army Medical Corps. Soon after his discharge he emigrated to Canada, settled in Toronto, and over the years has become one of the most eminent instructors of his profession in his special field.

He is a past president of the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, a past president of the Ontario Association of Pathologists, and immediate past president of the Ontario Medical Association, largest of the provincial units in medicine's national organization.

Magner is a ruddy-faced and athletic-looking man of middle age who still retains his vigor and capacity for the exacting duties of a professional life. He weighs 170 and apart from his greying hair looks nearly as physically fit as in the days when he played rugger and ground hockey in Ireland. On the golf course he is one of the 85-ers if the course isn't too difficult and his over-all performance is in the figures between 85 and 95, which he thinks is good enough to get the maximum enjoyment out of the game. He has no particular ambition to do any better. His other hobby is shooting.

He has four sons and two daughters. One of his sons has followed him as a doctor and he also is a specialist in pathology.

Stop Me If—

A man went to the vicar about having his son christened.

"And what do you want to name him?" asked the clergyman.

"Homer," was the reply.

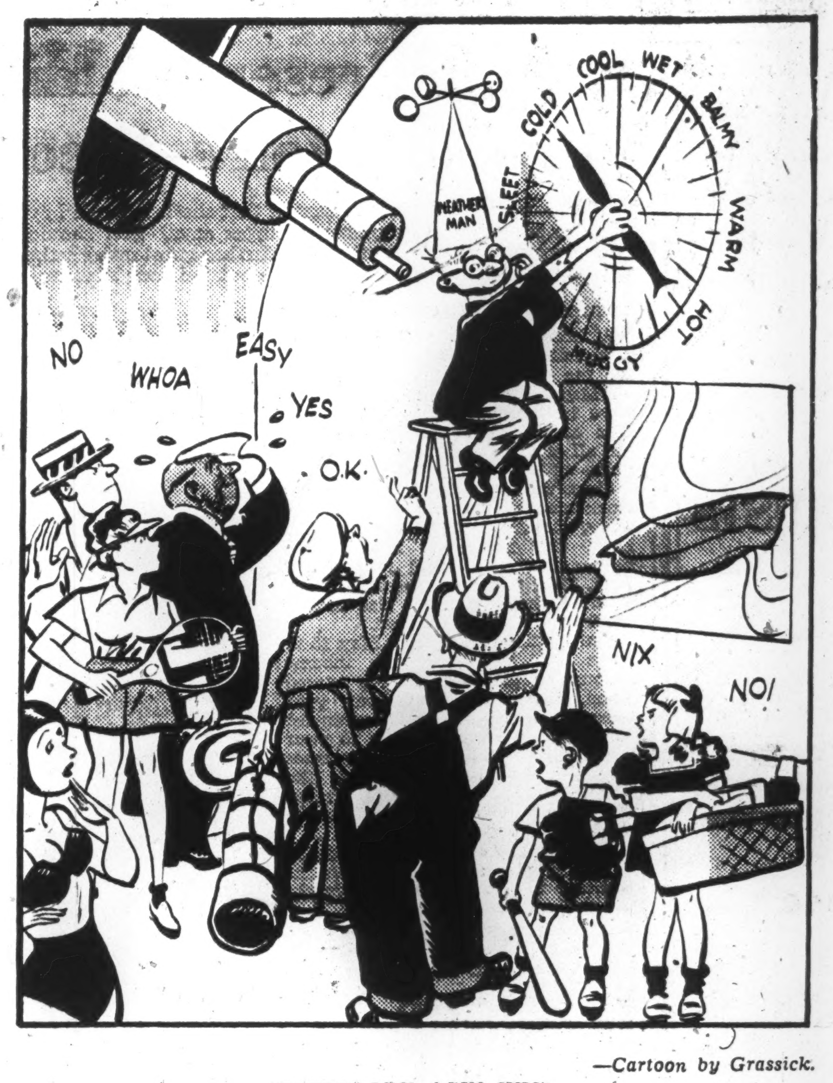
"Ah!" said the vicar, "You're fond of the classics, eh?"

"Classics," said the man absently. "No, I don't go in for horse-racing much. Pigeon-racing is my line."

* * *

The priest called on an elderly Irish woman. "And how are you today, Bridget?" asked he.

"I'm bad enough, father," she replied. "I've the pain in me arms and the pain in me legs. And I've only two teeth in the whole of me head; but, thanks to God, they're opposite."



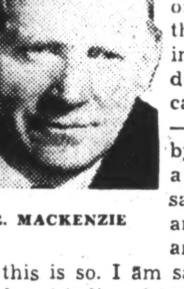
"EVERYBODY AGIN HIM"

—Cartoon by Grassick.

Freedom Can't Survive Another Depression

From an address by Dr. Norman A. M. MacKenzie, president, University of British Columbia, before the annual meeting of the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada at Banff.

If another depression occurs I believe that we shall resort to some form of over-all government control, either of the right or left, and in either case freedom and free enterprise will disappear. Far too many remember the last depression and too many have seen full employment and high standards, under a war situation, to accept passively another depression.



DR. MACKENZIE

It is stated that we did this or that during the war and the inevitable deduction — "we can do it again" —if we want to, by a return to or a resort to the same measures and methods. I am not saying that this is so. I am saying that it is stated and believed in many quarters.

How can we prevent war and remove the fear of war, or how can we prevent another depression and guarantee "full employment"? I wish I knew the answers. Co-operation through the United Nations organization does suggest a method, perhaps the only method of preventing war. But co-operation presupposes a measure of confidence and trust in one another, and I see little evidence of our trust in the U.S.S.R. or in Communism, or of their trust in the rest of us. The only hope I have or see is that we are all weary of war and afraid of it and thus, unlikely to start it; and if it can be avoided long enough it is conceivable that our fear and distrust of each other may lessen and the desire for and area of co-operation increase.

In respect of the economic situation the policy and action of the United States is likely to determine our immediate future in that regard. If the United States can maintain prosperity and an expanding economy at home and if she is liberal in respect of tariffs and loans and goods, then, I believe we in Canada and the rest of the world, too, can get over the hump and gradually begin to solve our problems and rebuild our world in a leisurely and reasonably successful fashion. If the United States is short-sighted and selfish, if she increases tariffs and denies capital and supplies to the countries that need them, then, I see no escape from recession, depression and possible collapse.

We in Canada are singularly fortunate, but singularly vulnerable too. We are a great productive nation, but ours is not a balanced economy. We depend upon our markets in the United States and overseas for our prosperity. We also depend upon imports from the United States to a very great extent. Unless the U. S. is prepared to take more of our goods or to finance our exports to Britain and abroad, as she did to a degree during the war, then I think we are in for a thin time of it and fairly soon. But given a solution of this current problem I see no reason why we should not have a continuation of our present prosperity. If prosperity continues and if we avoid war, then I feel that the prospects for freedom and free enterprise are good.

And what of communism and the other "isms" in our midst which seem to give so many people cause for concern at the present time? My own belief is that the best way to deal with these is to make our own system work efficiently and satisfactorily, not only for ourselves but for everyone in our community and in our nation. If we do a better job of meeting human needs and providing for human welfare than the other fellows, if we can eliminate the abuses and "sore spots" in our society, if we can give a sense of security to our people, then we need have little worry about our future. If we fail in this, however, and if other systems claim that they have the solution, as they will, then it is natural and inevitable to expect that those among us who are dissatisfied will want to try out their new and different systems, and if there is any considerable number of these dissatisfied folk then, obviously, our system will be in danger.

Freedom carries with it responsibility for the successful operation of the institutions of freedom. It isn't enough for us to be successful ourselves and to make money. We must also see to it that others have the opportunity to make money and be successful too. Nor it is enough to hate communism and to try to stamp it out by repressive measures. We must instead remove the conditions in which communism takes root and grows. Man tends to be a pragmatist and will measure methods and systems, not by names and slogans but by achievements and results. If free enterprise fails to provide human happiness and human welfare, if it is accompanied by poverty, by slums, by unemployment and other evils, then human beings are likely to question it and think poorly of it. If, at the same time, communism or socialism or fascism promise that they can solve these problems, meet these needs, remove these abuses, then despite our speeches to the contrary people are almost certain to turn to them and try them out.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

Let's Speak Bluntly

Montreal Star

Whatever else may be said about the Soviet Union at least its manners are distinctive. What is to be made of a Government which sends its foreign minister abroad to discuss a plan for European self-help, aided by American capital, and at the same times launches a violent propaganda attack upon the country sponsoring the plan?

Up to now there has been a tendency to excuse this kind of performance. We feel we must "get along with the Russians," and that it is important to maintain co-operation. But it is about time that the Russians gave some heed to getting along with us.

We have been saying that we must try and understand the Russians, whose ways are different from our ways. How about the Russians trying to understand us for a change? We have said that part of the trouble is that the Russians are suspicious of us, and we must allay their fears. It is perhaps time we said out loud that we are highly suspicious of the Russians, who might make an effort to prove to us that our suspicions are wrong.

General Marshall was right to strike out as he did. He declared that the Soviet propaganda was "a malicious distortion of the truth." This plain speaking, distant though it may be from the normal amenities of diplomatic procedure, was amply justified. In dealing with a boor, it is necessary to be just as blunt as that.

Other People's Views

MEN WEAR CLOTHES, points out the **Printed Word**, Toronto, but usually too much of them in hot weather. "Attempts to get men to accept more comfortable clothing succeed slowly, but a man dressed in the lightest tropical worsted suit is still carrying several ounces more weight than his womenfolk think requisite for either comfort or decency. Perhaps men would be better off if they gave more encouragement to the designers of their fashions. A little imagination applied to the business suit could work wonders."

ACCOUNTS SHOULD BE CLEAR, remarks the **Toronto Globe and Mail**, in approving of the Auditor-General's Sellar's criticism of Ottawa's bookkeeping. "The practice of handling accounts to produce a false picture of profits and losses is as indefensible in Government as in private business. It can only serve to perpetuate inefficiency by glossing over inadequacies in Department administration and permitting conditions to continue which would undoubtedly be corrected if public attention were drawn to them by the existence of deficits on an accurate balance sheet."

WE NEED MORE IMMIGRANTS, asserts the **Saint John Times-Globe**, which is shocked to learn that out of a batch of 1,500 newcomers but two decided to remain in New Brunswick. "It may be our own fault that we are not attracting more immigrants of a highly desirable type. Perhaps we are not 'selling' New Brunswick hard enough. and should follow the example of Ontario's Premier Drew, who, of late, has carried on a vigorous campaign to secure settlers from Europe. If we are to progress economically, we need agricultural immigrants. We have much to offer them, and they, on their part, have much to offer us. It is ridiculous that of the hundreds coming to Canada, our share should be two Poles."

THEIR SOLEMN OATH was forgotten by the three members of the British Columbia legislature who joined the picket line in the illegal Nanaimo laundry strike, declares the **Vancouver Province**. "At the last session of the Legislature an Act was passed for the conciliation of industrial disputes. That Act is now being invoked at Nanaimo and certain labor organizations have announced their intention of destroying it and of defying the B. C. Government in doing so. Messrs. Winch, Gargrave and Guthrie, as members of the Legislature, spoke and voted against the bill. All the same, as members of the House which passed the measure they are responsible for it, and as elected representatives of British Columbia constituencies they have a responsibility for upholding all the laws of the province, both the laws they voted for and those they voted against. They should remember also that our freedom, under democracy, lives by the rule that the majority makes our laws."

The Financial Post

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Member Business Newspapers Association of Canada

A weekly newspaper presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

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The Provincial Roundup

P. E. Island

Lower Truck Tolls

Island produce dealers welcomed announcement by the CNR that when the ferry Abegweit goes into service, reduced truck rates will be in effect between Borden and Cape Tormentine. The reductions apply to trucks loaded with farm and fish products moving from Borden to Cape Tormentine, and on empty trucks moving in either direction; and on trucks loaded with other merchandise . . . but not on the contents. Rates, it was said, would closely approximate those charged by Northumberland Ferries Limited, a private, government-subsidized system at the other end of the Island. In some cases CNR rates were eight times those of the Northumberland Ferry's, which brought many complaints of discrimination.

Capital Powerless: Charlottetown was a city without electric power for 12 hours, with thousands of dollars loss estimated for business firms depending on electricity for power and refrigeration. Cause: a "clam shell" digger crashed a main water line about two miles from the city while excavating a culvert. Steam-operated turbines of the Maritime Electric Co. were closed down until midnight. City and Provincial heads were at loggerheads over responsibility. The Highways department insisted it had no knowledge that the water main was near the scene of operations, while civic officials said they hadn't been warned the work was being done there, and thus had no opportunity to place warning signs.

* * *

Nova Scotia

Halifax Votes Monday

Fifty thousand Halifax (city and county) voters were expected at the polls next Monday, to elect a successor to the late W. C. Macdonald, M.P. Liberals insisted victory was "in the bag" for John H. Dickey, lawyer, and former war crimes prosecutor overseas. Admittedly, a win for either A. A. ("Big Alex") McDonald, Progressive Conservative, a retired contractor, or H. L. McIntosh, CCF carpenters' union president, would be a distinct reverse for the King government. The occasion will be the last, under present redistribution plans, on which city and county voters will cast their ballots jointly. (The 1945 vote: Isnor and Macdonald, Liberals, 26,407 and 23,616 respectively; MacKeen and Dwyer, Progressive Conservatives, 18,182 and 18,035; four other candidates trailing far behind.)

Hopes For Mine Aid: Although coal mining is "the backbone of Canadian industry," proposals aimed at placing it on a sound economic basis "have at best been treated with indifference and coldness" by federal authorities, Mines Minister Lauchlin Daniel Currie deplored. Addressing the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, however, he saw "a ray of hope" in the recent setting up of a Dominion Fuel Board; trusted it might lead to mechanization of the province's mines. Simultaneously, S. A. Willis, retiring president of the Society, saw oil as no serious threat to coal as a basic fuel; doubted also that atomic energy would prove a direct competitor.

* * *

New Brunswick

Crops Not Too Bad

The first 10 days of July brought an improvement in the crop picture in southern sections of the province. Deputy Agriculture Minister J. K. King forecast a better potato yield than previous adverse estimates had indicated, although not a bumper one. Strawberries should be good. Grain and hay had suffered from wet weather; but many farmers had planted barley or buckwheat in place of oats, and had substituted millet for mangels or turnips, to take advantage of a shorter growing season.

Salmon Catch in Balance: This week should decide the fate of the salmon catch in Saint John Harbor and the Bay of Fundy. The take had been low to the first week in July, but fishermen pointed out that gaspereaux and shad had been late in running, and predicted that salmon might follow suit. Biological authorities pointed out that the salmon run is largely regulated by the freshet (or lack thereof) five years previously; deep water was needed to protect fingerlings from air and water marauders.

* * *

Quebec

Curtains for Nascopie

The Hudson's Bay Co. supply ship Nascopie was en route this week, on her 33rd (and last) annual voyage to Fort Ross, most northerly outpost in North America. As the veteran Arctic craft plowed down the St. Lawrence, the Transport Department disclosed that it will take over the eastern Arctic patrol in 1948; that orders for a modern $2.5 million, 23,500 ton, 300-ft. vessel, will soon be placed: "The job is getting too big for the Nascopie; she is getting too old."

Grain Rush at Peak: The summer grain rush was at its peak at Montreal. The first July weekend saw 21 ocean freighters (the majority of U. S. register) in port, waiting to load an estimated total of seven million bushels of grain for the United Kingdom. Harbor officials predicted it would take 15 days to give clearance to all.

July Schooldays: More than 1,200 students (practically 50% of them from other Canadian provinces or from the United States) were enrolled for summer courses at Laval University, Quebec—to run this year until Aug. 8, a week later than in past years. More than 100 professors were mustered to conduct the school, with a number of outstanding visiting educationists. Latin was added to language courses for the first time, with a teaching staff recruited from various colleges.

* * *

Ontario

Liberals Gird for Fray

Liberals will contest every riding in the next provincial election, "let it come soon or late," Farquhar Oliver, new-chosen party leader (The Financial Post, May 24) pledged on his first organization tour. And, hinting that it might come soon, he counselled local organizations to have candidates in readiness. Oliver assailed the Drew government's "proneness to appoint Royal Commissions, as a blind to give the impression of action"; called for assured grain supplies for farmers "at reasonable prices"; insisted "we must not again permit a division between provincial and federal Liberal forces, such as that which once sapped our strength and divided our power."

More For Unemployables: The government promised increased relief for unemployables (estimated total 16,000) throughout the province, bringing them up practically to the same scale as old age pensioners. Municipalities will be authorized to increase food allowances to such unemployables and their dependents, by 10%, the province contributing half this amount; and an allowance of $1 a month for "incidentals" (to include tobacco) will also be permitted. The new scale would bring a single unemployable adult in Toronto, a total of $28.56 monthly.

More Beans Sown: Wet spring weather foreshadowed a record bean acreage, although not necessarily a record crop. Last year, 76,800 acres sown, yielded 1,328,000 bushels. This year, as many farmers switched to bean-planting because of the late season, acreage was estimated at 90,000 to 95,000 acres. The minimum yield was estimated at 800,000 bushels for the domestic market, 187,000 bushels for export to United Kingdom.

* * *

Manitoba

CCF Platform

The CCF, under its new leader, Edwin A. Hansford (The Financial Post, July 5), rolled up its sleeves, in preparation for the next provincial election (which might be still three years distant). The platform drafted at its Portage la Prairie convention included:

1. Old age pensions of $50 a month at 65, entirely paid by the Dominion, and without means test.
2. An immediate Dominion-provincial conference with provinces which have already signed a tax agreement to arrange for implementation of the social security program offered by the Dominion in 1945. (The meeting condemned "obstructive tactics" of Premiers Drew of Ontario and Duplessis of Quebec).
3. Taxation exemption for co-operatives.
4. A floor price for ranch and wild furs, especially for mink ranch pelts.
5. A Fisheries Support Board with producer representation.
6. Revision of the procedure of stock grading; appointment of a board of livestock commissioners to supervise the controlling, assembling, transporting, grading, marketing, and exporting of livestock, including poultry and poultry products.
7. More adequate provision by the province for crippled children and orphans.

Whitefish Season Poor: Commercial fishermen on Lake Winnipeg faced a doubly discouraging season; the catch was light, and demand lighter, particularly in U. S. markets, due to termination of meat rationing. Price at lake stations was not likely to exceed 15 cents a pound, against last year's 19 cents. One hundred and fifty boats were licensed this year, with a limit of three million pounds set on the catch. Experts were not certain whether the lake's stocks were being depleted, or whether this was one of the lean years which come in unpredictable cycles.

* * *

Saskatchewan

Election Signals Fly

Party platforms were taking shape, in anticipation of an early election. Walter Tucker, Liberal leader, pledged that his party, "instead of squandering millions on socialist experiments, will utilize provincial funds to electrify Saskatchewan farms"; will also inaugurate, in co-operation with the Dominion, a complete province-wide health scheme, to cover not only hospitalization, but also medical, surgical, nursing, dental, pharmaceutical and optometrical services: "Under the CCF plan you pay $5 a year, and take your chance on getting a bed in a public ward."

Demand CCF Daily Paper: The province needs a daily CCF newspaper, Regina CCF convention declared; charged that "the reactionary press does not observe the tenets of a free press; discriminates grossly against the present government and against all Saskatchewan citizens of liberal views." The convention also called for a purge of "reactionary departmental heads" in the Government service, and their replacement by officials "sympathetic to the CCF." Saskatoon CCF called on the province to investigate "the high cost of burials," and to take "such action as it deems necessary," to curtail them.

Flies Kill Cattle: Black flies were taking their annual toll of cattle, as University of Saskatchewan officials had warned (The Financial Post June 14). In the Leask district, 50 miles north of Saskatoon, they were blamed for death of a $1,000 hereford bull, and at least six other head of cattle.

* * *

Alberta

Steak is Tops

"Grilled Alberta Gold Medal Ranch Steak" won the judge's nod as this province's "national" dish, and brought a $600 prize to Mrs. J. H. Smith of Edmonton, in the province-wide contest (The Financial Post Feb. 22). Mrs. Smith's recipe: The filet of a rump, sirloin or tenderloin steak; dipped in salad oil, rubbed with salt or suet; placed in a pre-heated pan and quickly seared; grilled eight to 12 minutes; sprinkled with butter, salt and pepper; garnished with parsley, mushrooms, tomatoes or fried onions.

(Manitoba's Mines and Natural Resources Minister J. S. McDiarmid conceded that such a steak had its talking and eating points, but insisted he would back the Lake Winnipeg goldeye in any gastronomic contest. And Saskatchewan was still weighing the merits of such dishes as "Vegetable Tonic Salad," "Saskatchewan Sauerkraut," "Egg and Bacon Pie," and "Macaskatoons.")

Confer on Irrigation: More than 250 delegates from four western provinces were to convene in Lethbridge this week (July 11-12) for the most important water development conference held in many years; its main purposes: to organize the Western Canada Reclamation Association on a permanent basis, and to educate the nation on the value of water resources from the B. C. interior, through the prairies and north to Hudson Bay. Delegates were to tour irrigated units surrounding Lethbridge, and to inspect the two huge projects under construction: the provincial East Pot Hole Coulee, and the Dominion's giant St. Mary River storage dam, which will tower 200 feet and create a lake 17 miles long and six miles wide at Spring Coulee.

* * *

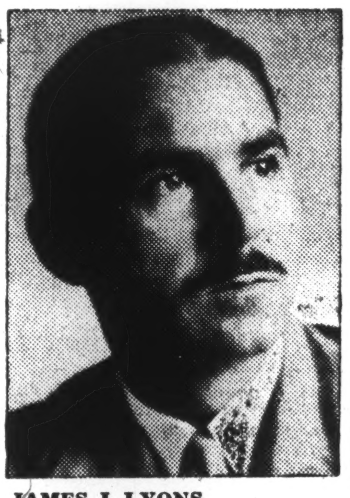
British Columbia

Won't Evict Vets

Twelve hundred veterans and their families, now housed in the Old Hotel Vancouver and the Hotel Dunsmuir annex "will not be tossed out so long as this city council is in charge of affairs," Mayor (and Senator) G. G. McGeer of Vancouver, pledged. He admitted the housing outlook was not bright; saw little hope of Vancouver's obtaining any of the 1,600 Bremerton emergency houses, because of costs involved in bringing them to the city. (Deadline for vacating the two hostels had been set for April 30, 1948; but spokesmen for the Citizens' Rehabilitation Council, which operates them, voiced "considerable surprise" at the mayor's statement; insisted: "there has never been, at any time, any suggestion that any persons would be evicted.")

Ask Ban on Trawls: Trawling operations have decimated immature fish in inside coastal waters of the province, Associated Boards of Trade of Vancouver Island declare; asked a ban on the use of such gear "until the Pacific Biological Board shall have determined, through constant and progressive research, that sufficient natural restocking has taken place to permit once again, a moderate and controlled degree of this type of fishing to operate."

Plan Circuit Courts: Planning a circuit court system for rural areas, the Government appointed Magistrate H. S. Wood of Vancouver to study the system now in operation in Alberta. The plan, Attorney-General Wismer explained, contemplated appointment of a fully qualified magistrate with jurisdiction over a number of rural communities, in an effort "to obtain better dispensation of justice." It would not apply in urban areas.



JAMES J. LYONS

of Ottawa has been elected a director of Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada, and also becomes an assistant general manager.

BUSINESS THIS WEEK

	JUNE	MAY	APR.	MAR.	Year Ago
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
Dominion total revenue	....	323.4	177.8	....	265.7
Dom. total expend.	....	163.2	135.7	....	243.1
MERCHANDISING					
Dept. store sales index no. (1)	....	248.1	232.8	239.8	208.8
Retail sales index (no.)	....	....	193.5	178.6	187.3
Country store index (no.)	....	....	193.5	178.6	187.3
Wholesale sales index (no.)	....	....	266.6	256.5	238.3
FINANCE					
Dividend payment index (5)	161.5	160.9	159.1	156.7	139.9
Bank debits	....	....	232.4	226.9	221.1
Money supply (millions $)	....	....	7,694	7,503	7,190..
NEWSPRINT CAPACITY					
Production ratio	....	101.2	101.0	101.8	96.3
Shipment ratio	....	105.4	102.8	102.1	98.3
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
Tons (D.B.S.)	....	219.0	189.6	190.7	186.3
Cars (D.B.S. index)	....	170.6	158.5	151.9	146.4
COST OF LIVING					
aD.B.S.	134.9	133.1	130.6	128.9	123.6
EMPLOYMENT INDEX					
All industries	....	....	180.7	180.4	168.9
Manufacturing	....	....	195.3	194.5	184.9
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2)	....	....	163.9	163.2	139.5
RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)	**1947**	**1946**	**1947** (Jan. 1 to date)	**1946** (Jan. 1 to date)	**% Change**
aCarloadings (week June 28)	79.1	70.1	1,871.7	1,732.5	+8.3
aC.P.R. gross rev. (June 30)	8,502	7,538	150,836	139,451	+8.9
C.N.R. net rev. (May)	4,304	3,388	13,559	15,150	—10.5
C.N.R. gross rev. (May)	38,554	30,784	174,849	154,554	+13.1
C.P.R. gross rev. (May)	26,765	22,589	124,360	116,298	+6.9
C.P.R. net rev. (May)	1,643	1,048	4,653	6,528	—28.7
IRON AND STEEL (000's omitted) (Apr.)					
Pig iron production (tons)	160.7	142.2	653.1	587.0	+11.2
Steel production (tons)	252.2	247.5	1,000.9	975.2	+2.6
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
Contracts awarded (Feb.)	63,452	33,092	98,162	60,487	+62.3
Building permits (Feb.)	17,598	16,572	34,238	31,859	+7.4
aCement prod., bbls. (Apr.)	933.2	849.9	3,395.3	2,941.6	+15.4
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
Flour prod., bbls., (May)	2,625	2,344	12,068	11,340	+6.4
Flour exp., bbls. (May)	2,308	1,668	7,389	6,463	+14.2
Wheat exp., bush. (May)	18,315	15,497	55,735	69,421	—19.8
Cattle sales (May) (4)	111.9	82.3	522.8	598.0	—12.8
Hog sales (May) (4)	486.3	448.4	1,933.3	2,167.1	—10.9
SEA FISHERIES (000's omitted)					
Catch, lb. (May)	128,380	147,488	301,257	308,238	—2.0
Landed value (May) $	6,136	8,324	11,791	14,886	—20.8
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
Production (May)	385	360	1,838	1,669	+10.1
Exports, tons (May)	401	367	1,815	1,637	+10.9
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
aCoal prod., tons (Apr.)	851	1,360	4,630	6,397	—27.6
aGold prod., (fine oz.) (Apr.)	255	238	947	954	+2.1
aPetroleum prod. (brl.) (Apr.)	603	644	2,336	2,599	—8.2
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000 omitted) (Apr.)					
Total monthly kw.h.	3,727	3,506	15,189	13,635	+11.2
FOREIGN TRADE (millions of $)					
Imports (Apr.)	225.6	160.8	785.4	558.0	+40.8
Exports (May)	267.8	197.0	1,055.8	896.1	+17.8
FINANCE (millions of $)					
Bank debits (May)	6,841	6,116	30,434	28,875	+5.4
Bond sales (May)	190.6	271.1	2,331.4	2,442.0	—4.5
aLife insurance sales (May)	107.5	105.5	516.6	478.9	+7.8
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS (000,000's omitted)					
Shoe prod., pr. (Apr.)	3.4	3.2	13.3	14.8	—10.2
Cigarette cons. (no.) (May)	1,379	1,158	6,227	5,770	+7.9

(1) Base period 1935-39=100.
(2) All industries.
aNew items for week.
(4) Total at yards and plants.
(5) Nesbitt, Thomson, etc.
(6) d—deficit.

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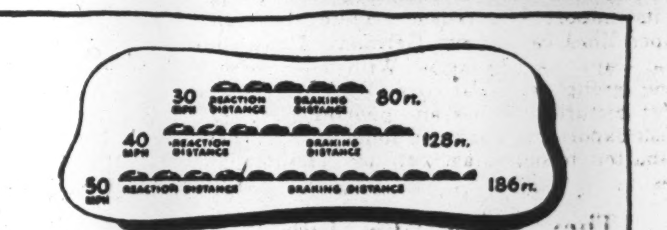
Are your driving habits good habits?

Driving a car can be a pleasure or a tiresome ordeal. It depends on how you drive.

If you make it a habit to keep your mind on your driving, to keep your car under control, and to observe traffic rules, you'll get a lot more enjoyment from your motoring. You'll get places just as fast as careless motorists, and have a better chance of avoiding accidents.

Make it a habit, too, to keep your car in good running condition. Brakes, steering mechanism, lights, and tires especially should be checked regularly.

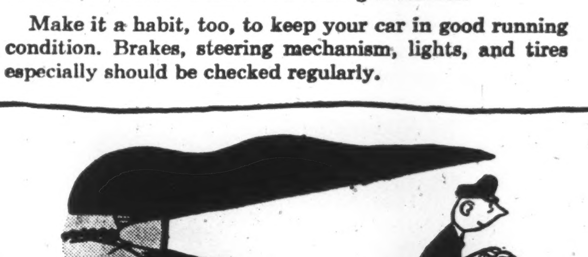


When you have to stop, can you do it in time?

Chances are you *can't* stop as quickly as you think you can.

Traveling at only 20 miles an hour, your car will go at least 22 feet while you move your foot from the accelerator to the brake. Under the best conditions, it will take another 21 feet—or a total of 43 feet—before you can stop.

This stopping distance increases with your speed. At 40 miles an hour it is 128 feet; and at 60 miles an hour you'll travel 254 feet before you can stop. The National Safety Council is the authority for these figures.

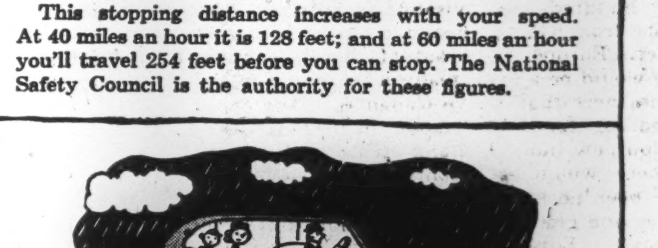


How should you drive at night?

Driving after dark requires special care, for you can't see as far ahead as in the daytime.

Suppose your headlights suddenly show a barrier 150 feet ahead on the road, and you're driving 50 miles an hour—you are *outdriving your headlights*, for at that speed you can't stop in less than 186 feet.

Try to avoid looking directly at approaching headlights. Lower your own lights for oncoming cars, don't take the chance that a "light-blinded" motorist will run into you. Watch your side of the road for pedestrians or parked cars.



How can you help avoid accidents?

It's only common sense to adjust your driving to suit adverse weather and road conditions.

Be prepared for emergencies such as blowouts or sudden skids, and know what to do when they occur. Keep alert for the actions of other drivers or pedestrians.

And remember—a survey reported by the National Safety Council shows that drivers who have been drinking are 3 to 4 times as likely to be involved in an accident as those who haven't.

TO EMPLOYERS: Your employees will benefit from understanding these important facts about safe driving. Metropolitan will gladly send you enlarged copies of this advertisement — suitable for use on your bulletin boards. Address your request to the Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

Provinces to Curb 'Cuff' Buying?

The Question: Quebec Plans to Regulate Installment Buying Along Lines of Federal Wartime Measure, Now Abolished. What is Your Opinion?

The majority of businessmen answering The Financial Post's questionnaire did not favor a revival of government restrictions on consumer credit, as projected in Quebec; viewed it as a form of regimentation and an interference with trade, which had been accepted as a wartime necessity, but which they termed undesirable under normal circumstances. A minority approved the proposal, as a precaution against uncontrolled spending, and against inflation. Some agreed that controls were desirable, but felt that they should be exercised by business itself, rather than by governments.

ROBERT CHISHOLM, Vice-president, Gorden MacKay & Co., Toronto.

As with so many proposed regulations, the idea of government intervention in credit matters appears disarmingly advantageous. In my opinion, the merit of government control of installment buying is much more than offset by the cost, irritation and inefficiency of bureaucratic interference, and the apparent advantages should not deceive us into subscribing to the philosophy of encouraging government controls.

* * *

A. S. CRIGHTON, General Manager, Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, Toronto.

The proposed legislation applies to retail selling. My experience is entirely in respect to wholesale credits. I believe the retail interests are best qualified to determine whether installment buying should continue to be regulated. Personally I think retailers should be free to set their own terms of sale, and by mutual agreement they should find it possible to protect the public interest and their own, against abuses. Government regulations in matters of this sort usually lead to a municipality of regulations and red tape, to the general detriment of supplier and customer alike.

* * *

C.Q. ELLIS, President, Birks-Ellis-Ryrie Ltd., Toronto.

One of the greatest menaces to continued prosperity and a sound economy is inflation, in the sense of alternating increases in prices and wages. I am opposed to uncontrolled time payment selling because it is inflationary, because it mortgages the future, and because, in a negative sense, it discourages thrift. Business quite rightly desires to shake itself free of government controls, but in time payment selling I believe we have an exception; I believe a government measure is needed which will limit length of terms, stipulate minimum down-payment percentages and require that carrying charges be added to cash prices.

* * *

FRED ELLIOTT, Secretary, Garage and Motor Trades Association, Vancouver.

I am no authority on the subject but I feel the situation should be left alone till production is more nearly prewar. While it may be a good idea to collect a larger initial payment to assist small business to finance, any projection of wartime controls into peacetime may not be in the best interests when it is considered that small wage earners will have to absorb a large part of our production capacity. As we are rapidly becoming a nation of renters, modest payments appear to be an important ingredient.

* * *

WILFRED H. GOODMAN, Editor, Fort William Times-Journal.

The dollar-down and dollar-a-week plan which became so widespread in prewar days was, in some respects, a menace to the economy of the country. People by the tens of thousands were loaded with debt which they could not handle when business slowed down and unemployment rose. Common sense dictates a more intelligent control of consumer credit.

We believe, however, the control should be exercised by business houses and not by governments. In view of the vigorous effort required to shake off government controls since the close of the war, it seems foolish to hand them back to provincial governments in so far as consumer credit is concerned. Such a course would open the way for more government harness on business which needs its full freedom to maintain the high standard of general prosperity which now exists.

* * *

C. M. HARDING, General Manager, Harding Carpets Ltd., Brantford.

I would heartily subscribe to Quebec's proposed program of regulating installment buying. Experience has taught us over the years, that a reasonable installment system is good for business; but the prewar program was bad economy for buyer, retailer and manufacturer, as the retail stores vied with each other on the most unbusinesslike terms. The shopper was thinking in terms of the least money down, not in quality of merchandise. When everyone knows standard terms of payment, it makes a plan by which the shopping public can compare quality and terms.

* * *

SYDNEY LEVITT, President, The Legare Co., Montreal.

Despite the moderate bill enacted by Quebec, I still firmly believe peacetime restrictions on consumer credit are unwarranted. They represent undesirable discrimination against low wage earners, and favor cash or charge account buyers. The new bill probably aims to satisfy a merchant pressure group, rather than the vast majority of the buying public which uses its credit wisely and does not need or relish government interference. If the law aims to protect buyers from overspending, why were books and automobiles excluded? The English Hire Purchase Act does not regulate down payments or maturities. We are fast reaching a stage where the priming effect of consumer credit will do more harm than good.

* * *

C. W. LOCKARD, President, International Harvester Co. of Canada, Hamilton.

It is my opinion that the Quebec plan to regulate installment buying is well conceived and well advised. Some regulation of deferred payment plans are in the best interest of all the people. Installment buying enables many people to avail themselves of goods which raise their standard of living, which is very desirable. Reasonable requirements for down payments and proper limitations on the period over which payments are spread, will ensure equities over the life of goods so purchased, and will prevent some inadvisable buying, especially on luxury lines.

* * *

A. P. REID, General Manager, Household Finance Corp. of Canada, Toronto.

The wartime regulation of consumers' credit was designed to meet emergency conditions, created by war, within the economy of a nation fighting for its life. These purposes were (a) to lessen the demand for consumer goods (b) to divert the products of Canadian industry from consumer goods to war materials. Now our need is for full production of essential consumer goods and the widest possible distribution of those goods among the people who make them. Any artificial restraint on the terms of installment selling tends toward restricting the use of consumer goods to those who have financial reserves and denying them to those who must depend upon a weekly wage.

* * *

B. A. TRESTRAIL, President, Industrial Council Co., Toronto.

The perpetuation of wartime controls in any form is but one more step toward complete state control. If various groups such as retailers, farmers, labor, women, etc., each succeed in perpetuating some pet control, their shortsighted selfishness will have created a perfect pattern for the socialists to take over. Moreover, no such control can be devised, which the unscrupulous cannot circumvent; and this would apply particularly to installment buying regulations.

Rain Abundant Crop Foreseen Above Average

Special Correspondence

WINNIPEG — With abundant rainfall over the greater part of the grain-growing area on the prairies, the outlook now is for a better-than-average crop on the whole, with a possibility of decidedly heavy yields over much of the West.

In some districts there has been too much rain and some crop has definitely been destroyed by flooding. On the other hand, prospects in northern Saskatchewan have been impaired by lack of moisture, some points reporting that very short wheat is beginning to head out. But southern Saskatchewan, and the area which is usually deficient in moisture, has had plenty of rain and the grain stand is excellent.

Whatever pessimism appears in reports from individual points in that area, as well as in parts of southern Alberta, is to the effect that the grain stand is so heavy that it will make tremendous demands on moisture reserves and will require continued rains if present possibilities are soon to be realized.

The crop has generally been spoken of as about two weeks later than average. Such lateness is a matter of concern, as it creates risks of damage if early frosts occur at critical periods. With good growing weather, alarm in that respect has been lessening in some districts. But inevitably, most of the crop will continue to be exposed to risk from lateness.

Form New Body To Stamp Out Cattle Rustling

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Cattle rustling is not confined to the pages of pulp fiction and to western film melodrama, but still exists as a reality in southern Saskatchewan, it is disclosed here with the granting of a provincial charter to the Lease Holders and Stockmen's Co.

Rewards of $100 are to be posted by the Association for the apprehension and conviction of rustlers. The company hopes to enlist 2,000 farmer and rancher members in a drive to eradicate cattle thieving, attain greater security of grazing leases, and obtain a better all-round deal for cattlemen. The company has been registered with a capitalization of $2,000 (2,000 shares of $1 each).

$1 Million Power Boost Is Set for Manitoba

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—With 1,978 new accounts added in the seven months to June 26, the Manitoba Power Commission now has 38,500 services, and plans a $1,000,000 program of new supply lines and substation enlargement for this year.

This is in addition to farm extensions for 1947 to cost nearly $3,000,000 for lines which will serve 3,500 farms.

A new supply line will be built from Mapleton, about 20 miles north of Winnipeg, west of Portage la Prairie, a distance of about 65 miles. Larger substation installations are planned for Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and at most of the 60-odd smaller substations.

In the western part of the province the size of conductor is being changed on two of the Commission's main lines. Heavier wires are being strung from Brandon to Virden and from Pilot Mound to Killarney.

BRADSTREET-LARDER LAKE MINING SYND. has officially changed its head office from township of McVittie to Timmins, Ont.

Arrow Transfer Co. Acquires Shipyard

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Arrow Transfer Co., one of B.C.'s largest moving and transfer firms, has acquired approximately 85% of the property and buildings of the West Coast Shipbuilders Ltd., at False Creek.

This shipyard which grew up suddenly during war years, built 55 cargo vessels of 10,000 ton size during war years. The yard will retain two ways and some office space and will continue to build ships on a reduced scale in conjunction with Western Bridge Co., with which it is affiliated.

Holdings include 50,000 square feet of warehouse space, 18,000 square feet of office space, four acres of wharfage facilities. Among the equipment are a 90-ton floating derrick and crane facilities for handling rail-to-scow loadings.

$500,000 Salt Factory For Northern Alberta

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—Plans are under way for a $500,000 salt factory about 100 miles northeast of Edmonton. Three firms associated with the project are Anglo-Canadian Oils, Home Oil Co. and the Calgary and Edmonton Corp.

C. S. Robinson, representing Osler, Hammond and Nanton of Winnipeg, general managers for the Calgary and Edmonton Corp. visited the Elk Point area recently. With him was G. L. Williams, of Montreal, named as plant manager and engineer. Factory plans are in the blueprint stage, they said.

The development resulted from discovery of salt beds of 1,000-foot thickness in the Elk Point district last year. The group has approximately 200,000 acres under a reservation permit.

Grain Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to July 7, 1947

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1946 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close July 7
		Oats*			
.65	.65	May	.65	.65	.65
		Barley*			
.93	.93	May	.93	.93	.93
		Rye			
3.81	2.11⅞	July	...	...	3.81
3.73½	1.18⅛	Oct.	2.52⅝	2.40	2.43¼
2.56	2.14	Dec.	2.34	2.23⅝	2.28⅜

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

For Week

	July 7 High	July 7 Low	Prev. Week High	Prev. Week Low
Oats*				
2 C. W. ..	.65	.65	.65	.65
3 C. W. ..	.65	.65	.65	.65
Barley*				
1 Feed ...	.94	.93	.93	.93
2 Feed ...	.93	.93	.93	.93
Rye				
2 C. W. .	3.81¼	3.79¼	3.81¼	3.65

*At ceiling.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 242

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1947, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June, 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

S. M. WEDD, General Manager.

Toronto, 12th June, 1947.

CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following dividends have been declared:

A dividend of $1.12½ per share on the outstanding 4½% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares in the Capital Stock of the Company payable on October 1, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 29, 1947.

A dividend of 25c. per share on the outstanding Class A shares in the Capital Stock of the Company payable on October 1, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 29, 1947.

A dividend of 18¾c. per share on the outstanding Common shares in the Capital Stock of the Company payable on October 1, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 29, 1947.

By order of the Board.

HOWARD R. DOUGLAS Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario. July 3, 1947.

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending August 31st, 1947, payable on the 2nd day of September, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1947. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH, Secretary.

Toronto, June 27, 1947.

Belding-Corticelli Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend No. 131

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, for quarter ending August 31, 1947.

Notice of Common Stock Dividend No. [illegible]

A dividend of One Dollar and a Half ($1.50) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, for quarter ending 31st August, 1947.

The above dividends are payable on the 1st day of October, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business the 31st day of August, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

D. F. Pollock, Secretary.

Great West Coal Co. Ltd.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 30c per share on the outstanding common shares in the capital stock of the company has been declared payable on August 15th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 31st, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

ROY W. WILTON, Secretary.

Brandon, Manitoba, July 4th, 1947.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE DOMINION BANK

DIVIDEND NO. 259

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent (twenty-five cents per share) upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1947. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, the first day of August, 1947, to shareholders of record of the 15th July, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

Robert Rae, General Manager.

Toronto, 12th June, 1947.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is, hereby, given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty Cents (20c.) per share for the quarter ending May 31, 1947, has been declared on the Ordinary Stock, without nominal or par value, of the Company, payable August 1, 1947, to Shareholders of record the 2nd day of July, 1947.

Books not closed.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. Hollingworth, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que. June 12, 1947.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend in the amount of thirty cents (30c.) per share, has been declared on the outstanding common shares of the Company, payable August 1st. 1947, to shareholders of record July 15th, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

June 30th, 1947.

R. D. PAUL, Secretary.

Brantford, Ontario,

ANGLO-CANADIAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

Class A Dividend

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One and One-Half percent (1½%) has been declared on the Class A Stock of the Company, payable September 2, 1947, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 8, 1947.

By Order of the Board,

CAMERON HOUGH, Secretary.

Montreal, June 10, 1947.

ANGLO-CANADIAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

Preferred Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One and One-Eighth percent (1⅛%) has been declared on the 4½% Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending July 31, 1947, payable August 1, 1947, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1947.

By Order of the Board,

CAMERON HOUGH, Secretary.

Montreal, June 10, 1947.

The British Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 68c per share has been declared on the 5% cumulative preferred stock, payable July 31st to Shareholders of record at the close of business July 10th, 1947.

W. H. DAVIS, Secretary.

Montreal, June 25, 1947.

The Corrugated Paper Box Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.35 per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company and a quarterly dividend (No. 3) of twenty-five cents ($.25) per share on the Common Stock of the Company have been declared, payable September 2nd, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 11th, 1947.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1947.

E. R. Bluethner, Secretary.

Northwestern Utilities Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Shares of the par value of $100.00 each of the Company will be paid on the 1st day of August, 1947, to all shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of July, 1947.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 7th day of July, A.D., 1947.

By Order of the Board,

D. K. YORATH, Secretary.

Canadian Utilities Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the par value of $100.00 each of the Company will be paid on the 15th day of August, 1947, to all shareholders of record at the close of business on the 25th day of July, 1947.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 7th day of July, A.D., 1947.

By Order of the Board,

D. K. YORATH, Secretary.

Purity Flour Mills Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of sixty-two and one-half cents (62½c.) per share, on the Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of the par value of $40 each, will be paid on the 1st. day of August, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 11th. day of July, 1947.

This dividend covers the period from 1st. May, 1947 to 31st, July, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

A. H. Denoon, Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario, 7th. July, 1947.

Purity Flour Mills Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Shares of the par value of $10 Each.

Notice is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of twenty-five cents (25c.) per share, (being at the rate of 50c. per share per annum) on the Common Shares of the par value of $10 each, will be paid on the 1st. day of September, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th. day of August, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

A. H. Denoon, Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario, 7th. July, 1947.

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THE FINANCIAL POST CORPORATION SERVICE analyses of Canadian companies will give you the essential facts you must have to select and keep in touch with your investments. The value of these analyses is attested by the many investors who use them as a source of reliable information.

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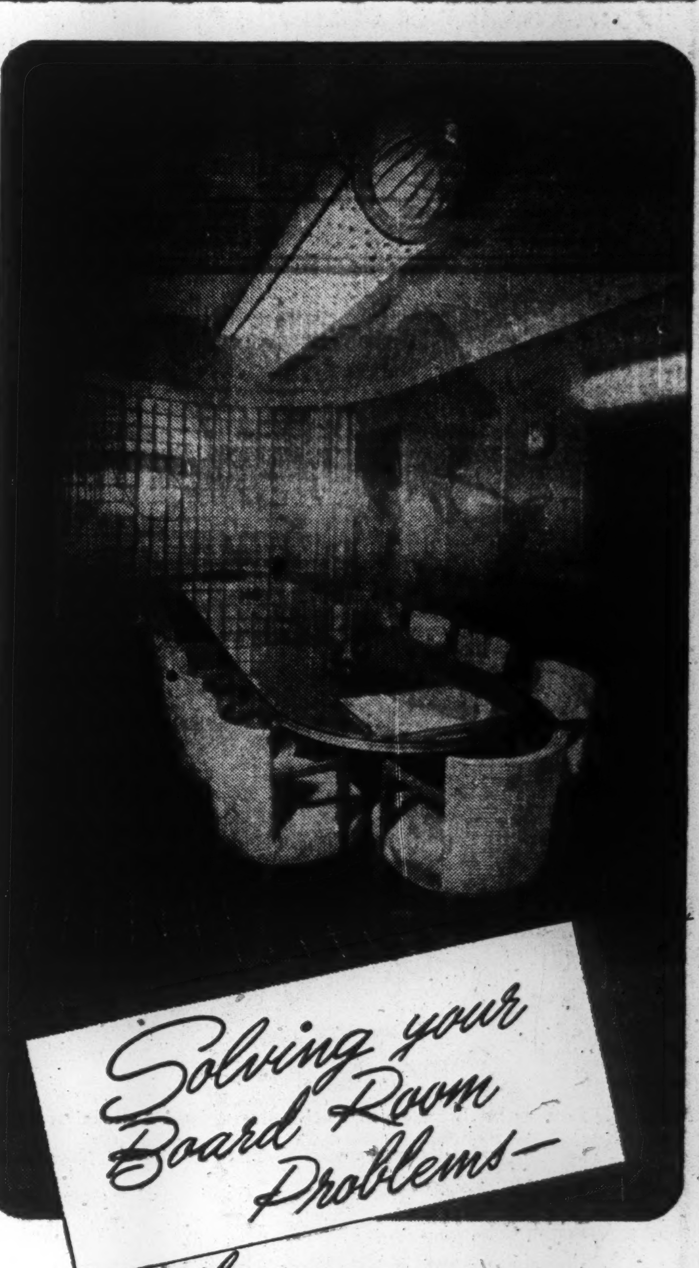

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Excess Profits Tax Act
Standard Profits Claims

NOTICE

Recent amendments to the above Act provide that all standard profits claims must be filed with the Department of National Revenue before 1st September, 1947.

All applications are required to be in such form and contain such information as may be prescribed by the Minister and the Minister may reject an application that is not made in such form or that does not contain such information.

The prescribed forms (S.P.1) are available at all District Income Tax offices of the Dominion Government.

All pertinent information required on the form must be included or attached thereto in schedule form. Tentative or incomplete forms or those filed after 31st August, 1947, will not be accepted.

Department of National Revenue
Ottawa

James J. McCann, M.D.,
Minister of National Revenue.

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DS-57

SHOPS IN ... NCIPAL CANADIAN CITIES

Newfoundland Newsletter

Ship Bulk Cod to Italy and Indies; Probe of Living Costs is Launched

ST. JOHN'S — The first shipment of Newfoundland's 1947 bank fishery catch was completed last week when 47,000 cwt. of salt bulk cod was shipped direct to Italy. It was collected at various points aroung the coast, packed in burlap bags and specially salted for the Italian market. Two smaller shipments are now being loaded at Grand Bank for transportation to the West Indies.

It is estimated that prices for this salt fish product will be much the same as last year—from $11 to $20 per quintal, according to grade.

Considerable quantities of the spring fishery catch have already been stored, and it is expected the entire catch will be ready for marketing within two weeks. A large amount of the present catch will be packed in drums and half drums for the Brazilian and other markets.

• • •

The Government is about to enter into an agreement with the Photographic Survey Co. of Toronto for an aerial survey of 5,000 square miles in the Lake Melville and Grand Lake area in Labrador. Particular attention will be paid to timber resources. The operation is expected to occupy the summer of 1947 and the spring and summer of 1948.

In addition, the Government plans a second aerial survey of some 6,000 square miles on Newfoundland territory under a joint agreement between the Government, Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. and Bowaters.

• • •

Trinity Bay Slate May Be Quarried Anew

A dead industry may be reincarnated on a large scale soon, as a result of recent investigations carried out among the Island's slate deposits, by Owen Giller, a British expert. He was impressed by a large deposit in Trinity Bay which is reputed to be equal in quality to the best Welsh slate and present in unlimited quantities.

A quarry was worked in the area early in the present century by the Newfoundland Slate Quarries, with registered offices in Montreal and London, but the project was dropped due to lack of markets. However, in view of the present demand for building and roofing materials in the United Kingdom, Giller is optimistic regarding the future possibilities of the industry. Main question mark is whether the slate can be produced at a satisfactory price.

• • •

A party from Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. holders of an option of the copper deposits at Tilt Cove, Notre Dame Bay, is expected to survey the ground at Rambler a short distance away, soon.

Rambler once held promise as a gold producing area and an option was held by Sisco Gold Mines. Drilling showed approximately 330,000 tons of gold ore, which the company estimated could be mined at a profit. However, further drilling showed the ore was not easily millable, because of its complex zinc and copper content.

As a gold prospect, therefore, the area lost its early promise and when the Canadian dollar was brought into parity with the U. S. dollar, Sisco dropped its option. Increase in the zinc content of the ore now gives the area some promise as a base metal producer.

• • •

Commission to Probe Island's Living Costs

A Commission of Enquiry into Newfoundland's high cost of living, which reached a high of plus 69% during May, is to be set up under the chairmanship of English economist Harold Smith, vice-principal of Ruskin college. During the war Mr. Smith served as an adviser on price control at the British Ministry of Food.

The Commission will "enquire into and report upon the various factors affecting the cost of living throughout Newfoundland, including profit margins in wholesale and retail trading transactions, and make recommendations as to ways and means of bringing about a reduction of the present high cost of living."

Other members of the Commission will include two members of the Board of Trade and two members of the Newfoundland Federation of Labor. Mr. Smith is expected here this week.

• • •

Notice has been given by the United Towns Electric Co. that all first mortgage sinking fund bonds of its 4% series due 1965 will be redeemed on July 25. All general mortgage sinking fund bonds of the 4% series due in 1981 will be redeemed on the same date.

• • •

The Newfoundland lobster fishery, which terminates July 15, will not be a record one. As in the Maritimes, lobstermen were hampered early in the season by adverse weather conditions. Nevertheless, the catch should be fair.

More live lobsters have been shipped this year than ever before, by far the greatest number going direct to the American market via American Overseas Airlines. Prices are a little lower than last season, when fishermen received up to 32c a pound.

A.-EMILE BEAUVAIS

of the firm of Chartre, Samson, Beauvais, Gauthier & Co., has been elected president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Quebec.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESSMEN

THE BIRDS OF BREWERY CREEK, by Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald; published by Oxford University Press, Toronto; 334 pages; price $3.50.

In whatever small boat resembling a Canadian canoe which is used in the Straits Settlements area, Malcolm MacDonald, their Governor-General is probably paddling about, relaxing from the duties of his office. It was such a habit which led him into the mouth of Brewery Creek, on the Ottawa river near his home in the capital of Canada, and which, ultimately, led to this book. He does not pretend to have presented a learned volume on bird life, but in this story of their activities on Brewery Creek in 1945, he has proven that he is no mean student of ornithology, and that he can, in addition, interest his readers in the many "families" whose careers he followed. Adding to the book's value for nature-lovers are 23 illustrations from the photographs of W. V. Crich, F.R.P.S., of Toronto, and Dr. Arthur A. Allen of Cornell University.

• • •

THE HUMANITIES IN CANADA, by Watson Kirkconnell and A. S. P. Woodhouse; published by the Humanities Research Council of Canada, 166 Marlborough Ave., Ottawa; 287 pages; price, $2.

Of particular interest to those concerned with the process of liberal education in the universities of Canada will be this report by Professor Kirkconnell of McMaster and Professor Woodhouse of University of Toronto. For their survey, the humanities" were taken to include: languages, literature, and the fine arts, together with certain aspects of history and philosophy.

"At the undergraduate level," recommend the authors, "all universities might well restudy their curricula in terms of the basic minimum of general education, including the humanities, that ought to be required of every student . . . At the graduate level, the chief problem is one of making effective use of the country's badly scattered resources of men and books."

• • •

FIFTY YEARS OF SURETYSHIP AND INSURANCE—The story of United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., by Clarke J. Fitzpatrick and Elliot Buse, 198 pages, cloth, excluding index, published at Baltimore, Md.

This book, published to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the U. S. F. & G. Co., not only gives a history of the company, but also presents a live picture of the early days in the casualty-surety business. The authors, in telling how the company's assets grew from $281,000 in 1896 to $105 millions at the beginning of 1946, have told much about the growth of corporate suretyship and casualty insurance in North America. Through it all they have woven a moving biography of the founder, John R. Bland. Among the interesting sections are those dealing with the advent of the automobile and the development of automobile insurance.

• • •

ALL ABOUT REAL ESTATE—Feb.-March lecture series at University of Toronto under auspices Toronto Real Estate Board; to be published May by Toronto Real Estate Board, 414 Bay St., Toronto; price $5.35.

Condensed, bound version of lecture course designed to acquaint novices and refresh practitioners in the mysteries of property buying, selling and management. This one-volume library in everyday language promises a liberal education on mortgages, easements and restrictions, encumbrances, purchase and sale agreements, commissions, building construction and architecture, selling, appraising, advertising, managing, maintaining and financing, how to set up a real estate office and conduct it according to professional standards. (A Hamilton Real Estate Board lecture course on appraisals alone will appear at about the same time and price).

• • •

PRACTICAL SHOP MATHEMATICS, by John H. Wolfe and Everett R. Phelps; published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.; 2 volumes; Vol I, 331 pages; Vol. II, 330 pages; price, $2.65 each.

Shop mathematics are fully covered, from arithmetical computations to those phases of algebra, geometry and trigonometry most frequently needed in factory toolrooms, die rooms and drafting rooms. Vol. I deals with elementary problems, while Vol. II is for the more advanced shop worker.

• • •

EXPLAINING THE ATOM, by Selig Hecht; published in Canada by the Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd.; 205 pages; price, $3.25.

Being concerned essentially with atomic energy, it is, the author says, "a thin book that will easily convey to the layman the intellectual drama of the developments in physics during the last 50 years." Professor of biophysics at Columbia University since 1926, Selig Hecht has produced an instructive, readable book.

• • •

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN PEPYS, by E. W. Harrold; edited by I. Norman Smith; published by Ryerson Press, Toronto; 296 pages; price $3.50.

For 15 years prior to his death in October, 1945, Ernie Harrold wrote for the Ottawa Evening Citizen a weekly "diary." In picturesque Pepys language he wrote of everyday things, touching lightly (and often satirically) on national affairs. It is essentially an autobiography of Ottawa; but in condensing 800 weekly columns to book-length, the editor and his associates have brought out a valuable contribution to the Canadian scene and its literature.

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5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (Par Value $25 per share)	$1,000.000.	$400,000.
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We offer, as principals, these 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares when, as and if issued by CANADA VARNISH COMPANY, LIMITED and accepted by us, subject to prior sale and to the approval of all legal matters by our counsel, J. S. D. Tory, K.C., and Associates, Toronto, and by the Company's counsel, Messrs. Robertson, Fleury & Lane, Toronto.

The right is reserved to reject any application or to allot a smaller number of Preference Shares than that for which application has been made.

Price: $25 per share

The Company has made application to list these 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares on The Toronto Stock Exchange.

A circular describing these shares will be mailed upon request.

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(Incorporated under Special Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada dated June 12, 1925)

Capitalization
(upon completion of financing)

	Authorized	Issued or to be issued
Ordinary Shares 10,000 shares (nominal value $100 each)	$1,000,000	$1,000,000

Dividends on the 5,000 shares of the Company heretofore issued and outstanding have been paid at the rate of at least 5% per annum since 1929.

In the opinion of Counsel, these shares will be investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, states that companies registered under it may invest their funds.

Transfer Office: Guaranty Trust Company of Canada
70 Richmond Street West, Toronto

We offer these shares, as principals, if, as and when issued and received by us, subject to prior sale and to preferential allotment to the shareholders of Capital Trust Corporation, Limited and Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, and subject to the legal opinion of Messrs. McMaster, Montgomery and Co., Toronto, counsel for the Underwriter, and of Messrs. Landriau & Farquharson, Toronto, counsel for Guaranty Trust Company of Canada.

The right is reserved to reject any or all applications and also in any case to allot a smaller amount than is applied for.

Price: $125.00 per share, yielding 4.00%

It is expected that Share Certificates will be available for delivery on or about July 15, 1947.

Outstanding shares have been accepted for trading on The Toronto Stock Exchange and application has been made to include these additional shares, in accordance with requirements of The Toronto Stock Exchange.

A prospectus, a copy of which has been filed with the Secretary of State of Canada under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be promptly furnished on request.

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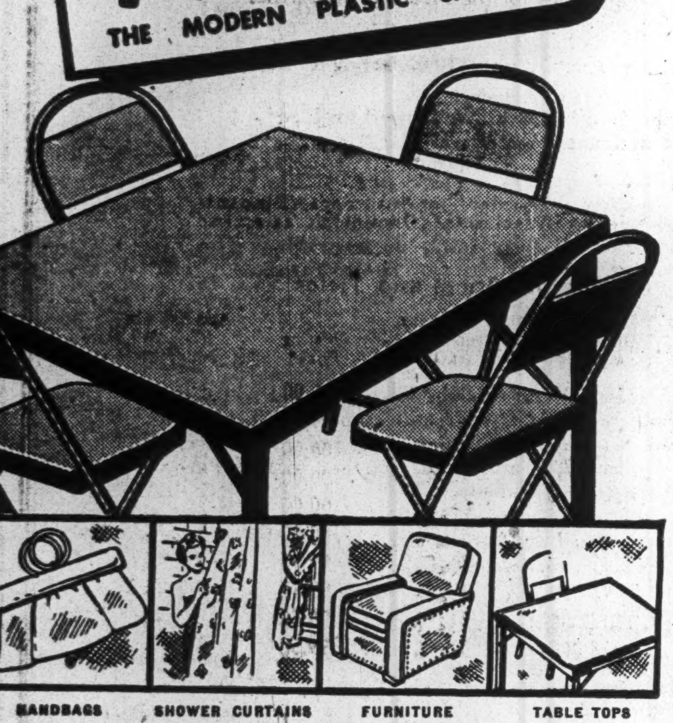

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The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed. If more than one enquiry is being sent, subscribers are asked to submit each on a separate sheet of paper, to facilitate research work entailed.

INCOME TAX

Tax Deductions At Source

How much of our income tax are the new deductions at the source intended to take. It used to be 95%. Is this still the proportion?

Yes the new tax deductions take 95% of the tax due.

Resident Only Part Year

If a person comes to Canada during the year and is resident here for say only 190 days, is he entitled to any allowances as regards income taxes?

He is entitled to a special tax credit of a portion of his tax, which is computed by calculating his tax for the whole year and then deducting a portion of it, equal to the proportion the number of days not resident in Canada, bears to the whole year. In the case you mention, suppose the tax amounts to $1,000, for the whole year. The taxpayer would then deduct from the $1,000, 175/365 of $1,000. The balance would be his tax.

INVESTMENTS

Imperial Royalite

I note that Imperial Oil is planning to take over Royalite Oil Co., issuing Imperial shares in payment. Does this look as if it would dilute the Imperial share issue and if so, should I sell my Imperial shares? I have held Imperial for many years and would like your views as to whether I should get out now.

Since your letter was written in June, shareholders of Imperial Oil approved the plan under which shareholders of Royalite Oil Co. are offered 1¼ shares of Imperial stock for each Royalite share held. As Imperial Oil already holds 68% of the shares of this company, the offer to minority shareholders will not involve the issue of any large quantity of further Imperial Oil stock.

We have no information to indicate that the offering being made is prejudicial to the interests of Imperial Oil shareholders. From the standpoint of earnings, working capital, amount charged to depreciation, etc., there has been some criticism on the part of Royalite shareholders that the offer is not as high as they think they are entitled to. Of course, no Royalite shareholder is required to accept the offer if he doesn't want to.

No doubt you have noticed the discovery by Imperial of a new oil field near Leduc, Alberta. Until further work is done, the full size of this field can only be guessed at, but it is hoped that it will support a 10,000 barrel a day refinery. This is a most significant development with respect to Imperial Oil and many shareholders think that this may mark the "turn" as far as this company is concerned.

Cdn. Car & Foundry

Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Class "A" stock is selling considerably below its issue price. Are there any hidden reasons for this?

Canadian Car and Foundry Class "A" stock was offered in Jan. 1946, at $22.50 a share. Present quotation on the stock on the Montreal Exchange is around $17 to $18. While it is true that the present price of this stock is considerably below the issue price, it should be borne in mind that the over-all market picture is presently showing many bearish signs. While it is true that some individual stocks will resist a market trend, they are generally the exceptions.

As far as Canadian Car and Foundry Class "A" stock is concerned, there appears to be no hidden reason why it should presently be selling under the offering price. Net profit for the year 1946 was $1,215,539 which is approximately the same as net profit for 1945 and is higher than profits for any of the preceding five years. This profit represented earnings on the Class "A" stock of $3.04 which was about three times the dividend rate of $1 per share per annum. The Class "A" shares of this company also represent the senior obligation, and in the event of liquidation, winding up, or other distribution of assets, whether voluntary or involuntary, are entitled to $27.50 per share.

According to a current report on the activities of Canadian Car and Foundry Company and subsidiaries, the company appears to take an optimistic view of the future. The Bus Division reports that it has received total orders for 1,150 vehicles to the value of $18.5 millions. Of this amount, actual deliveries to the value of $7.2 millions have been made. Supplementary to this, there are now under active negotiation, sales in the amount of $8 millions. The Fort William plant is said to have sufficient orders on hand to operate at a satisfactory production rate well into 1948. The Export Division of the company has long been engaged in supplying rolling stock to a number of foreign countries and also exports aircraft, gas buses, trackless trolley coaches, mine cars and equipment and further orders from foreign buyers are said to have been received.

It is interesting to note what the company's current report on activities has to say about the Class "A" stock. It reads as follows: "The holders of Class "A" shares are accordingly in a strong position to benefit both from the diversified activities of the company and the saving in yearly dividend, (a saving in dividend requirements of $166,983 was effected by the redemption of the old cumulative preferred stock) which conjunctively should allow for the continued earning of such dividend even in depressed years. The presently outstanding Class "A" shares, are convertible into common shares of the company on a share-for-share basis at any time at the holder's option".

Investing $30,000

I have $30,000 invested in Dominion bonds and I plan to sell these to get into something with a higher yield, say 4½% or 5%. What stocks and bonds might I buy to get such a return with fairly good safety of principal? What are your general thoughts on stocks, bonds and mortgages, for safety and a return?

Investing $30,000 to obtain a good income is much more difficult today than a few years ago when interest returns on bonds were much higher. Accordingly, there has been a greater disposition to invest funds in preferred and common stocks, with a record of stability in bad times as well as good.

The editorial policy of The Financial Post does not permit our drawing up a list of recommended investments. It is common knowledge, however, that issues such as Bell Telephone, Moore Corp., British American Oil and Canadian Oil and Zeller's preferred stocks, etc., have been purchased by many individuals and trusts where safety of principal, as well as income has been an important consideration. There are a considerable number of issues such as Brazilian Traction, Canadian Pacific Railway, and Canadian Breweries, which provide even higher returns, but leverage issues of this type have not always been popular where safety of principal has been a first thought.

Where well-secured mortgages yielding 5% can be secured, there is much to be said for including these in the individual investment portfolio. Mortgages of this type have been difficult to obtain in recent years, but they appear to be in a little better supply recently. Bond issues generally are on such a low yield basis that it is very difficult to find in the average bond both an adequate yield and safety of principal for your requirements. Investors have not always had a satisfactory experience with the industrial type of bond, and this might be kept in mind in making any commitments in the bond field.

We trust that these few ideas will assist you in laying out your investment program.

COMPANY REPORTS

GODERICH ELEVATOR & TRANSIT CO. net profits of $99,918 in year ended Mar. 31, 1947, were $13,314 above retained net profits of the previous year. The quantity of grain put through the elevators was 21,061,691 bushels ex-lake and 175,640 bushels ex-rail; a total of 21¼ millions—a turnover of seven times company storage capacity. Of the grain handled, 87% went for domestic milling, processing and feeding purposes; 13% went overseas. Domestic grain yields twice the elevator revenue that export does, President G. L. Parsons states.

Storage revenues were below pre-war levels, owing to constant demand for shipment east as fast as supplies could be obtained from western provinces. Steamers carrying grain for winter delivery were unloaded much earlier than in former years.

Gross revenue was down $32,140, attributable to smaller quantity of grain received in the year, largely incident to the lake seamen's strike in May and June. Plant repair and improvement have been carried out consistently so far as availability of material would permit.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Net earnings	$208,786	$231,366
Less: Depr. & amort.	30,529	30,988
Life ins. prem.	664	780
Inc. tax res.♦	79,000	118,800
Add: Asset sale	1,325	5,806
Net profit*	99,918	86,604
Less: Dividends	84,006	63,005
Surplus for year	15,912	23,599
♦Incl. refund. EPT	......	9,450

*Note: Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Excl. ref. EPT	$1.19	$1.03
Incl. ref. EPT	1.19	1.14
Paid	1.00	0.60+0.15

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at March 31:	1947	1946
Cash & Dom. bds.	$454,135	$504,729
Elev. & stor. chgs.	20,812	29,740
Life ins., c. s. v.	52,456	49,156
Total curr. assets	527,403	583,625
Deferred charges▲	40,707	47,614
Fixed assets*	878,997	909,311
Total assets	1,447,107	1,540,550
Bank overdraft	6,603	59,988
Accts. & tax. pay.	59,100	115,071
Total curr. liab.	65,703	175,059
Conting. rec.	20,000	20,000
Capital stock	933,400	933,400
Appraisal surplus	137,181	137,180
Earned surplus▲	290,823	274,911
*After depr. & w/o	977,939	949,309
▲Incl. refund. EPT	36,900	36,900
Working capital	461,700	408,566

STANDARD FUEL CO. net profits in year ended Apr. 30, 1947, were 16.8% above retained net profits of $88,706 in previous year. Welsh anthracite coal was again available. The uncertain supply of coke in the earlier part of the year, and removal of government restrictions on the type of fuel sold to customers, resulted in an increased volume of sales of American anthracite coal, President J. Herbert Milnes, states. Gallonage of fuel oil sold shows a substantial increase.

The $1,156,000 6½% preferred shares were redeemed and replaced by $1 million 4½% preferred shares during the year. The refunding operation will reduce dividend requirements from $75,140 to $45,000 annually.

Prospects for obtaining adequate supplies of fuel are again somewhat uncertain, due in part to termination on June 30, 1947, of the U.S. government's contract with the miners.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Apr. 30	1947	1946
Net earnings	$234,449	$305,368
Less: Deprec.	39,286	40,138
Inc. tax res.♦	91,577	176,524
Net profit	103,586	88,706
Less: Pref. divds.	61,559	114,155
Surplus for year	42,027	†25,449
♦Incl. ref. EPT	......	18,310

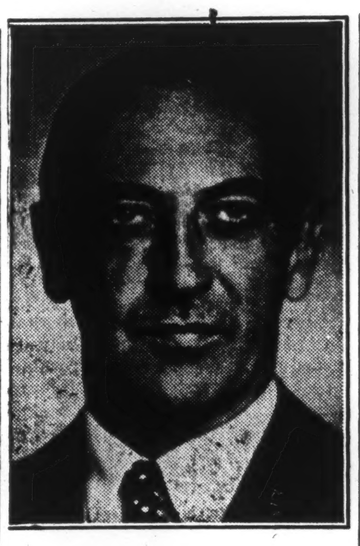
†Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$5.18	§$7.67
Incl. ref. EPT	5.18	§9.26
Paid (old)	2.73	4.62§+5.25*
Paid (new)	1.50	....
Com.‡: Excl. ref. EPT	0.81	0.24
Incl. ref. EPT	0.81	0.57
None paid.		

‡After deducting 6½% pref. s. f. requirements which provide 10% of net profit after div. set aside; in force to Aug. 31, 1946.
*Eliminating arrears.
§Old 6½% pref., redeemed Sept. 1, 1946.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at April 30:	1947	1946
Cash & bonds	$432,725	$913,594
Accts. rec.	555,574	418,643
Inventories	218,978	101,747
Total curr. assets	1,207,277	1,433,984
Misc. assets▲	226,689	92,605
Fixed assets	977,829	950,876
Total assets	2,411,795	2,477,465
Total curr. liabs.	429,290	401,242
Deprec. res.	539,515	508,520
Capital stock	1,200,000	1,356,000
Earned surplus▲	242,990	211,703
▲Incl. ref. EPT	61,462	61,462
Working capital	777,987	1,032,742



J. A. BOYD,

President of Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., has been elected a director of John Inglis Co., Toronto.

CCF Extends Lumber Sales

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Operations of the Saskatchewan box factory at Prince Albert, taken over by the CCF Government in November, 1945, have been broadened to include the retail lumber and building supply business.

The factory will now deal in lumber, sashing, doors, cement and log siding, selling at prices slightly under the ceiling level at which they are pegged by the Dominion Government. This is made possible, it is explained, by the fact that the box factory purchases its lumber from the Saskatchewan Timber Board, which also operates as a crown company.

This is the Provincial Government's third entry into the retail lumber business. Two yards, at Big River and Meadow Lake, are already operated by the Timber Board.

$70 Millions to Prepare Lunch For Stock and Poultry in '45

Preparing lunch for Canada's pets and farm animals is a $70 millions business.

Apart from feed grown by farmers themselves, large quantities of scientifically blended feeds are manufactured annually. Dominion Bureau of statistics' report for 1945 on "Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds Industry," showed 222 firms engaged in the business—86 in Ontario, 53 in Quebec, 29 in British Columbia, 22 in Alberta, 13 in Manitoba, eight in Saskatchewan, seven in New Brunswick, two in Nova Scotia, and two in Prince Edward Island.

These firms employed 3,486 persons whose salaries and wages amounted to $5.5 millions. They mixed $57.9 millions worth of grains and other materials. These goods had a selling value of $70.2 millions, compared with $67.5 millions in 1944.

Some of the chief items produced were $28.8 millions worth of poultry feeds; $3.6 millions of poultry concentrates; $9.2 millions of dairy and cattle feeds, $1.5 millions of dairy and cattle concentrates, $1.1 million of calf feeds, $8.0 millions of swine feeds, $2.5 millions of swine concentrates, $0.4 of horse feeds, $.09 million of sheep feeds.

Dogs were handed $230,042 worth of canned food; $188,110 worth of biscuits; $747,413 worth of other types of canine food. The fox fared almost as well with $173,884 worth of biscuits, and $705,170 of other types of foods. Mink foods were valued at $180,029; and rabbit at $58,625.

The roving goat, noted for his hardy digestion, had only $10,703 worth of food prepared for him.

$750,000 Expansion Of CNR In Edmonton

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON — CNR will spend $750,000 on extensions and improvements to its facilities here; $439,000 this year, Transport Minister Lionel Chevrier has announced. He said CNR has 5,000 box cars on order, many for 1947 delivery.

And still more
POWER
The SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY has doubled its capacity and power sales during the past twenty years. Now it is engaged in a further 38 million dollar expansion and construction program to meet the steadily-growing power demands of the communities and industries it serves.
The present Preferred Stock issue — largest ever offered in Canada — will cover half the cost of this program; the balance will be financed out of earnings and other resources of the company.
In each of the past 20 years, earnings have always been more than twice dividend requirements on the new Preferred Shares; and in 1946 were approximately 4 times these requirements. Dividends on Common Shares of the company have been paid regularly for the past forty years.
We as principals recommend
THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY
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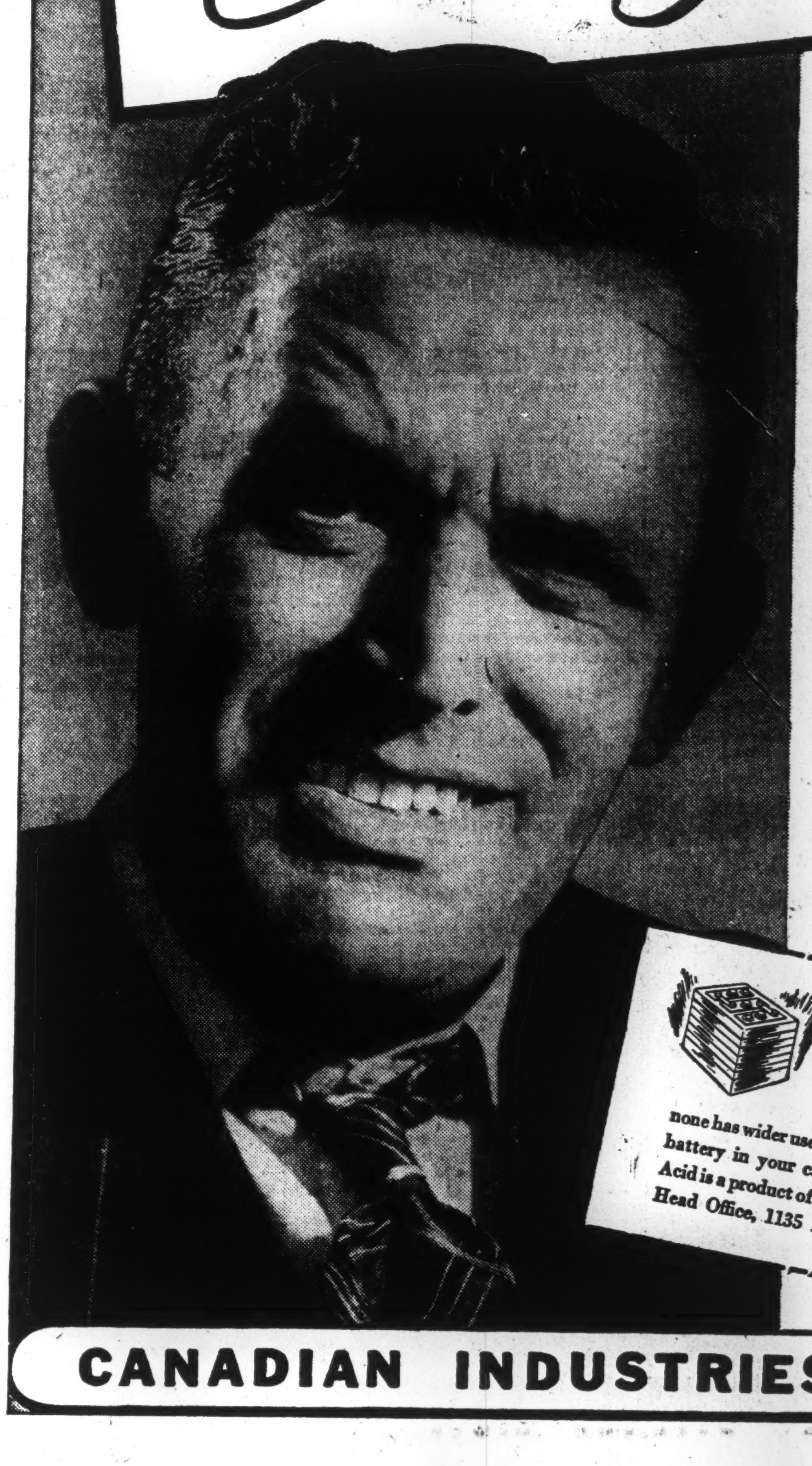

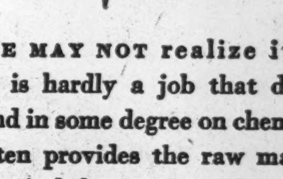

SOME MAY NOT realize it but there is hardly a job that doesn't depend in some degree on chemistry. It often provides the raw material or is a vital element in product treatment. In many cases the finished article is entirely chemical.
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4.5 Million Days Lost in Strikes Canada's 1946 Toll Shows 200% Jump

MONTREAL (Staff) — Industrial disputes in 1946 took a heavy toll of working days in four of the nine countries surveyed by the International Labor Office. Canada, United States, Argentina and Switzerland all showed a sharp increase in days lost through strikes or lockouts. In the first three of these, the loss increased more than 200% over 1945.

United Kingdom, Finland and New Zealand had less stoppages than in 1945. Czechoslovakia was unique, with no strikes or lockouts reported. Eire showed an increase in the number of stoppages but a decrease in number of working days lost. Following is a comparative table of the nine countries covered:

	No. of Stoppages 1945	1946	Workers Involved 1945	1946	Working Days Lost 1945	1946
United States	4,750	4,985	3,500,000	4,600,000	38.6 millions	116 millions
United Kingdom .	2,293	2,191	530,000	524,600	2.8 millions	2.1 millions
Canada	197	228	43,000	139,474	1.3 millions	4.5 millions
Argentina	27	142	44,186	333,929	509,024	1.8 millions
Eire	87	105	9,000	11,000	244,000	150,000
New Zealand	154	96	30,419	15,696	66,629	30,393
Switzerland	35	55	3,696	15,173	37,187	184,483
Finland	102	41	37,129	12,602	257,664	not available
Czechoslovakia	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
					43.8 millions	124.8 millions

• • •

Loggers' Accord May Set Pattern for Other Unions

Threat of a strike in British Columbia's major industry—logging—was removed late last week with signing of an "interim draft agreement" by union representatives and operators, providing a 12½ cent an hour wage boost across the board and a 40-hour week.

Affecting between 25,000 and 30,000 loggers in the coast area, the agreement will cost the lumber operators more than $9 millions over last year's employment bill.

Still to be negotiated is the new agreement covering more than 7,000 loggers and mill workers in Prince George and other interior sections. An amicable settlement is expected, however, and the threat of last year's disastrous strike in the forests of B.C. has been removed.

Last week's settlement came unexpectedly after nine weeks of negotiations. Originally the union had asked a 20-cent-an-hour increase and operators had offered 10 cents. The union also asked for a union shop and employer contributions to a health and welfare fund. The operators had demanded that the unionists be bonded. Signing of the agreement is expected to have a definite influence on other wage decisions across Canada. The 12½ cent pattern may set the wage raise scale for unions across the Dominion.

• • •

Manitoba Civil Service Debates Joining Labor

The 2,300 members of the Manitoba civil service will decide at their annual meeting in October whether to follow the example of other western provinces and join the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (AFL).

For years a controversy has been smouldering over pay adjustments.

Arguments summarized in a circular sent out by the Civil Service Association in favor of affiliation are:

1. The government could not consistently look with disfavor on association of its employees with other workers for whom it has adopted legislation and co-operated with setting up practical machinery for mutual consultation of labor problems.

2. Civil servants are amateurs in the field of bargaining and it would add strength to their representatives to have counselling services of experienced and efficient bargainers.

3. It would save money. What has been paid for legal advice the last year, would pay affiliation dues for several years.

4. The Trades and Labor Congress has no power to impose any action on its affiliates. Its only function would be to advise and it could not involve the civil service in a strike unless it so decided itself.

5. The Association would get full representation on the Trades and Labor Congress, a share in shaping Trades and Labor Congress policy, and advice when asked for.

6. The Association would not become involved in politics because the Congress, even though it might have to negotiate with the government, is opposed to any connection with partisan politics.

7. The Congress is an old-established organization, moderate in policy and the civil services of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and B.C. are already affiliated with it.

8. Salary increases recommended in the report last February were results of past effort of organized labor, and it is not fair for the civil service to let other forces fight its battles and not help.

Five arguments are given against affiliation, namely:-

1. The civil service would get involved in politics. At its 1944 convention the Trades and Labor Congress authorized creation of a political action committee. Its stated objectives are election of candidates will support aims of organized labor and defeat of those not sympathetic to its cause.

2. Affiliation would not help in negotiations with the government. The civil service has only one employer and is in a different category from other Trades and Labor Congress affiliates.

3. Taking no part in internal affairs of the civil service, the Congress would provide no practical, concrete assistance to the Civil Service Association, would increase its budget, and make additional demands on time of its officers.

4. The majority of Canadian labor is not organized.

5. The Trades and Labor Congress does not represent the majority of organized labor.

• • •

CIO Winner Over AFL In Jurisdiction Fight

The CIO United Steel Workers appears to have won hands down in its jurisdictional battle with the rival AFL Steel Workers' organization in the London, Ont., plant of General Steel Wares. Not only has the application of the AFL for certification been refused by the Ontario Labor Board, but the former leaders of one of the two CIO union locals who quit some months ago to join the AFL, have returned to the CIO fold.

In addition, they signed a memorandum urging support of the CIO steel workers and also agreed to return some $1,700 in funds which they have been holding in trust until the issue was settled. Negotiations are pending for return of $700 more, held in trust for the other local involved.

This leadership and a number of members of the two locals, broke away when Harold Padget quit as a CIO Steelworker's organizer. Padget had been in charge of the G.W.S. locals in the London area. Because of a long-standing personal dispute with the present administration (C. H. Millard, Murray Cotterill, etc.,) he got out and went over to the rival AFL and tried to organize dissent sections covered by the CIO.

So far, he hasn't had much success. It will also be recalled that he failed to get certification for an AFL local formed in the Hamilton plant of the Steel Company of Canada, hot spot in last year's wave of strikes. It was then, and still is, represented by the CIO steelworkers, who have a contract which runs into 1948.

• • •

Test of B.C. Labor Law Sidestepped in Nanaimo Case

It now seems fairly obvious that the real test of the new British Columbia Labor Law—that of a secret, government-supervised strike vote—has been side-stepped. Instead of charging the 27 Nanaimo Laundry strikers and three union officials under this section of the new Act, the Government is proceeding against them for allegedly striking without going through the full process of conciliation.

There is nothing new in this procedure. The Government has always had power to proceed legally for violations of conciliation provisions. So has the Federal Government and all the other provinces. However, in the past, few have taken such action. In so far as B.C. has moved at all, this is something of a shock to labor; but as for its being the acid test of the new law, which it could have been, the issue has been dodged.

The dispute arose when 27 employees of the Imperial Laundry, Nanaimo, quit over the dismissal of two women employees. Under the new law, they were required to exhaust lengthy conciliation procedure and then, if the dispute remained unsettled, to put the issue of a strike to a secret vote, conducted by the Government.

Instead of proceeding under the "no vote, no strike" provision, the Government charged the union, local No. 1 Laundry Workers' Union (CCL) with unlawfully authorizing the strike; Daniel Redford, regional CCL organizer, Percy Lawson, bargaining agent and Eula Patterson, local president, with authorizing the illegal strike and 27 women employees with unlawfully striking, before a conciliation board had been appointed.

The union local as a unit is liable to a maximum penalty of $125 a day for each day of the strike (nearly a month so far); the three union oficials and the strikers, $50.

However, despite the obvious fact that this case is not a relict of the contentious section of the Act—the secret vote provision—the extreme left wing section of labor is using it as an excuse for a pseudo "fight-to-the-finish" against the new Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1947.

Toronto's famed Hospital for Sick Children will show a 70% gain in accommodation —from 320 to 545 beds—and corresponding increases in professional and lay staff with occupancy in 1949 of its new building on University at Gerrard, a few blocks from the old property at College and Elizabeth. As sketched by the architects, Govan, Ferguson & Lindsay, the steel and brick structure will be 11 stories high and contain about 450,000 sq. ft. of floor area. Working plans are to be started soon and contractors' tenders invited some months hence.

Right to Stop Cheque Payment Up to Date of Cheque Upheld

A majority decision of the Supreme Court of Canada indicates that the drawer of a post-dated cheque has a right to stop payment right up to the time of the bank's opening on the date of the cheque.

The fact that the cheque may have been certified and endorsed and deposited in another bank by the drawer himself makes no difference. Thus the effect of the judgment of the court as a whole reverses that reported in The Financial Post last week which was based on the decision of the dissenting justice, Mr. Justice Rand.

Circumstances in the case were that a Mr. X in Alberta drew a cheque for $2,000 on the Royal Bank of Canada in favor of Mrs. Y., dated Jan. 9. On Jan. 8 X himself endorsed the cheque and deposited it in the Canadian Bank of Commerce to the credit of Mrs. Y. The Canadian Bank of Commerce immediately got the cheque certified by the Royal Bank. The same day Mrs. Y drew the money. Early on Jan. 9, Mr. X presented himself at the Royal Bank and wanted to stop payment on the cheque, but the bank refused to do so having already certified it.

X sued the bank for recovery of the $2,000. The trial court decided in his favor but the Alberta Court of Appeal reversed the decision. Four of the five judges of the Supreme Court of Canada reversed the Appeal Court's decision and found in favor of X against the bank.

The judgment seems to hinge on the fact that the bank certified the cheque before the date on which it was actually due.

Thus Chief Justice Rinfret and Justice Kerwin in finding for X and against the bank said in their judgment:

"It is contended that by presenting the cheque on the earlier date to the Bank of Commerce with the request that the $2,000 be deposited to Mrs. Y's credit and by enquiring the present total to her credit, the plaintiff must be taken to have meant that the true date of the cheque was the 8th.

"Whatever the position might be between the Bank of Commerce and X, his evidence makes it clear that the 9th was the true date.

"It is contended that by signing his name on the back of the cheque, X became an endorser and reliance is placed upon sections 131 and 133 of the (Bills of Exchange) Act. By the former, when a person signs a bill otherwise than as a drawer or acceptor, he thereby incurs the liability of an endorser to a holder in due course . . By the latter an endorser engages, on due presentment that the bill shall be accepted and paid according to the tenor and that if it is dishonored he will compensate the holder. . . . .

"The plea fails because the two employees of the respondent (the Royal Bank) who participated in the certification of the cheque did not rely upon the appellant's endorsement."

Justices Taschereau and Estey, after discussing previous decisions and the law, said, "It would appear from the foregoing that the Royal Bank of Canada had no ostensible authority to certify the appellant's cheque before its date nor does the evidence suggest that it had any actual authority from the appellant to do it and therefore the certification as against the appellant was invalid."

The dissenting judgment was based mainly on the contention that X, by endorsing the cheque and then depositing it himself, had deprived himself of the right of stopping payment.

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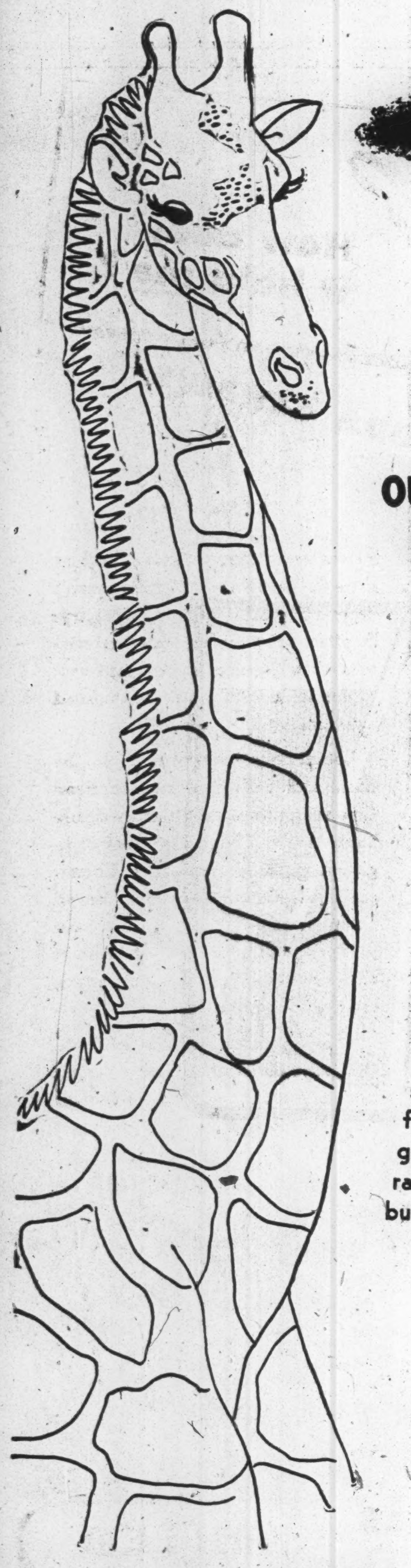

OUR HEAD IS NEVER IN THE CLOUDS

We're very much "down-to-earth" when it comes to providing facts about the merits of these four National week-end newspapers! This group of publications gives you a coast-to-coast circulation of 1,729,632. They give you 94.5% coverage of all the major cities in Canada. In addition, they blanket all centres from 2,500 to 10,000 population with a coverage of 93.8%. More than 99% of their total circulation is bought on a cash sale basis. In face of these facts, is it any wonder that this group of publications gets top-ranking on so many advertising budgets?

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(Incorporated by special act, as amended, of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec)

Serial Debentures
to be dated July 2, 1947

$2,150,000 2%, 2¼%, 2½% and 2¾% Debentures to mature July 2, 1948 to 1957 (non-callable)

$2,850,000 3% and 3¼% Debentures to mature July 2, 1958 to 1967

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 2 and July 2) and redemption premium, if any, payable in lawful money of Canada at the principal office of the Corporation's bankers in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Halifax or Saint John, at the option of the holder. The 3% and 3¼% Debentures may be redeemed at any time before maturity at the option of the Corporation, in whole or from time to time in part on not less than thirty days' notice, at the following prices and accrued interest to the date of redemption, viz. in the case of Debentures redeemed: 2 years or less before stated maturity, 100% of the principal amount; more than 2 years but not exceeding 7 years before stated maturity, 101% of the principal amount; more than 7 years but not exceeding 12 years before stated maturity, 102% of the principal amount; more than 12 years but not exceeding 17 years before stated maturity, 102½% of the principal amount; more than 17 years before stated maturity, 103% of the principal amount. Coupon Debentures, registrable as to principal in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Denominations: $1,000 for the 1948-1957 maturities, $1,000 and $500 for the 1958-1967 maturities.

Legal Opinion: Mr. J. Alex. Prud'homme, K.C. and Mr. Robert Dufresne, K.C., acting for ourselves, and Mr. L. Emery Beaulieu, K.C., for the Corporation.

Trustee: Administration and Trust Company, Montreal.

In the Opinion of Counsel these Debentures will be a Legal Investment for Insurance Companies registered under The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion), as amended.

Schedule of Maturities, Interest Rates, Offering Prices and Yields

Date of Maturity July 2	Principal Amount	Interest Rate		Date of Maturity July 2	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Offering Price*	Approximate Yield to Maturity
1948	$194,000	2%	Sold	1958	$246,000	3%	100.00	3.00%
1949	197,000	2%	Sold	1959	254,000	3%	99.50	3.05%
1950	202,000	2¼%	Sold	1960	262,000	3¼%	100.00	3.25%
1951	206,000	2¼%	Sold	1961	270,000	3¼%	100.00	3.25%
1952	211,000	2½%	Sold	1962	279,000	3¼%	100.00	3.25%
1953	216,000	2½%	Sold	1963	288,000	3¼%	100.00	3.25%
1954	222,000	2¾%	Sold	1964	298,000	3¼%	99.75	3.27%
1955	228,000	2¾%	Sold	1965	308,000	3¼%	99.75	3.27%
1956	234,000	2¾%	Sold	1966	317,000	3¼%	99.50	3.28%
1957	240,000	2¾%	Sold	1967	328,000	3¼%	99.50	3.28%

*Plus accrued interest.

We offer, as principals, the Debentures maturing 1958-1967 inclusive, if, as and when issued by the Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien and accepted by us, subject to the approval of all legal matters by Counsel.

Subscriptions will be received subject to rejection or allotment. The subscription books may be closed at any time without notice. Trustee's Interim Certificates in bearer form, exchangeable for Definitive Debentures of the Corporation when available, are expected to be ready for delivery in Montreal, Quebec and Toronto on or about July 15, 1947.

L. G. BEAUBIEN & CO., LIMITED
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

July 2, 1947

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Notice is hereby given that the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company has received Certificate of Registry, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Sickness Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

Dated at Toronto this 6th day of June, 1947.

B. C. DAHLMANN,
Resident Vice-President.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dominion Insurance Department has granted Certificate of Registry No. C1093 authorizing Fireproof-Sprinklered Underwriters to transact in Canada the business of Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is now already registered.

V. W. GERRISH
Chief Agent for Canada
June 6, 1947.

The Wawanesa

Admitted Assets... $6,784,348.81
Surplus 3,180,060.58
Dom. Govt. Deposit 2,378,615.74

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SIGMA MINES (QUEBEC) reports bullion production of $176,953 from 29,700 tons milled, an average recovery of $5.96 gold per ton in June ($180,394 from 30,460 tons and $5.92 gold per ton in May).

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Business Borrows More From Banks Bank Figures Reflect Active Trade

Canadian business continues to make more use of bank credit in financing its regular operations.

Commercial loans of all chartered banks in Canada on May 31, were about $41 millions more than at the end of the previous month, the monthly bank return to the Finance Minister reveals. The total was over $1.6 billion, $482 millions higher than on May 31, 1946.

Demand for bank credit came mostly from manufacturers and wholesalers, with heavier inventories of manufactured and raw materials, which at higher prices in many cases, took more money to finance.

More active business generally is also a factor. While loans are still a smaller proportion of total assets than before the war bankers view the increased borrowing with satisfaction, as a partial return to more nearly normal lending conditions.

Call loans in Canada receded about $15 millions, due to quieter stock markets, while provincial loans rose about $2.3 millions, due, it is understood, to temporary financing by one or more of the provinces. Municipal loans, however, were lower, reflecting receipts of municipal taxes, which enabled municipalities to pay off debts to the banks.

A decline in demand deposits during the month, like the increase in current loans, also reflects greater activity in business, the drop in these current deposits indicating that many business firms are using their own funds to finance purchase of stocks and expand plants, etc. Savings deposits set a new high at $3,682 millions.

Foreign business of the banks showed a decline in deposits and call loans, with a moderate increase in commercial borrowings, paralleling fairly well the experience in Canada.

Investments of the banks were lower by $186 millions, the drop being mostly in Dominion Government short-term issues. Banks cash was $630.8 millions and note circulation declined further to $20.2 millions. Important items in the May bank statement with comparisons follow:

Use of Bank Credit in Canada
(In Millions of Dollars)

	May 1947	April 1947	Change	May 1946	Change
Loans	1,745.2	1,725.3	+19.9	1,311.3	+433.9
Investments	4,161.8	4,348.5	—186.7	4,304.0	—142.2
Total	5,907.0	6,073.8	—166.8	5,615.3	+291.7
Deposits	5,735.6	5,803.4	—67.8	5,512.7	+222.9
Credit index*	30.4%	29.7%	+0.7%	23.8+	+6.6%

*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

ASSETS
Immediately Available Liquid Assets
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	May 1947	April 1947	Change	May 1946	Change
Canadian coin	10,848	11,917	—1,069	10,792	+56
Bank of Canada notes	142,370	164,821	—22,451	137,526	+4,844
Bank of Canada deposits	477,648	542,566	—64,918	493,361	—15,713
Banks' Cash	630,866	719,304	—88,438	641,679	—10,813
Gold sub. coin abd.	2,750	2,877	—127	2,773	—23
Foreign banks	182,185	191,040	—8,855	223,403	—41,218
Foreign currency	102,232	101,839	+393	94,499	+7,733
Call loans abroad	74,864	79,031	—4,167	89,574	—14,710
Government securities:					
Dom. short term	745,438	955,658	—210,220	1,523,124	—777,686
Prov. short term	129,854	121,019	+8,835	111,136	+18,718
Dom. long term	2,256,649	2,210,611	+46,038	1,881,928	+374,721
Prov. long term	345,346	336,941	+8,405	210,492	+134,854
	4,470,184	4,718,320	—248,136	4,778,608	—308,424
Loans and Other Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Municipal secs.	142,254	177,746	—35,492	95,401	+46,853
Public secs.	294,944	304,377	—9,433	303,724	—8,780
Other secs.	247,356	242,190	+5,166	178,295	+69,061
Can. call loans	81,258	97,016	—15,658	124,511	—43,153
Current loans	1,622,696	1,581,155	+41,541	1,140,356	+482,340
Loans abroad	207,224	200,489	+6,735	150,170	+57,054
Prov. loans	7,458	5,062	+2,396	10,429	—2,971
Mun. loans	33,742	42,070	—8,328	27,017	+6,725
	2,637,032	2,650,105	—13,073	2,038,903	+598,129
Other Assets					
Noncurrent loans	988	953	+35	932	+56
Real estate	787	789	—2	1,772	—985
Mortgages	1,489	1,528	—39	1,725	—236
Premises	67,389	65,960	+1,429	64,803	+2,586
Letters of credit	215,347	220,939	—5,592	174,040	+41,307
Loans to comp.	10,991	11,047	—56	10,635	+356
Other assets	5,653	5,663	—10	4,780	+873
	302,644	306,879	—4,235	258,687	+43,957
Total	7,409,860	7,675,304	—265,444	7,076,198	+333,662
Note circ. dep.	1,337	1,337	—	1,696	—359
Int. bank bal.	237,475	293,698	—56,220	283,046	—45,568
Gross	7,645,675	7,970,339	—321,664	7,360,940	+287,735
LIABILITIES					
To the Public					
Circulation	20,222	20,469	—249	23,680	—3,458
Dom. Govt.	186,378	368,745	—182,367	248,633	—62,255
Prov. Govt.	143,599	183,911	—40,312	120,181	+23,418
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	2,053,295	2,166,166	—112,868	2,206,998	—153,700
Savings dep.	3,682,383	3,637,279	+45,104	3,305,702	+376,681
Total	5,735,681	5,803,445	—67,764	5,512,700	+222,981
Foreign Deposits					
Dep. elsewhere	755,960	789,245	—33,285	770,692	—14,732
For. curr. in Canada	90,691	91,165	—474	71,299	+19,392
Total	846,651	880,410	—33,759	841,991	+4,660
Due to Banks Abroad					
United Kingdom	37,873	29,844	+8,031	31,896	+5,979
Foreign	106,199	98,345	+7,854	84,511	+21,688
Letters of credit	215,347	220,939	—5,592	174,040	—41,307
Other liab.	3,180	2,626	+554	4,365	—1,185
Total public liab.	7,295,132	7,608,734	—313,602	7,041,997	+253,135
Due other banks	18,921	21,767	—2,846	18,255	+666
Adv. from Bank of Can.	—	4,000	—4,000	—	—
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	1,951	3,166	—1,215	1,882	+69
Reserve	176,750	176,750	—	136,750	+40,000
Capital stock	145,500	145,500	—	145,500	—
Gross	7,635,254	7,959,917	—321,663	7,344,384	+293,870

*Other than Canadian.

Adequate Pension for Employees Is Object of Bristol-Myers Plan

A new pension plan which enables an employee retiring at 65 to expect a retirement income equal to at least half his salary at the time he retires has been established by Bristol-Myers Co. of Canada Ltd.

The new plan is a revision of an older one which it was believed was inadequate.

"We have been concerned with the failure of the average pension plan to provide an income on which a man and his family could subsist," President J. G. Stenhouse states. "An employee of 65 found that he had to continue working in order to be able to live. This new plan will make it possible for our employees to retire with a reasonable measure of comfort."

The plan is open to all regular full-time employees between 30 and 65. Members of the original plan, under 30, may become nonparticipating members until age 30, retaining any retirement income already purchased by their own and the company's contributions or may take a cash payment equal to the sum of their own contributions with credited interest.

Normal retiring age is 65 for both men and women but a member may retire at 55 if he has at least 20 years' employment or 15 years' credited service under the plan. (Credited service means service which would entitle him to membership in the plan.)

Employees' contributions are graded according to income, the rate in each income bracket increasing after age 50. The company's contributions are calculated to provide about 68% of the cost of the plan which is underwritten by the Annuities branch of the Dominion Department of Labor and in part by the Aetna Life Insurance Co.

Contributions between age 30 and 50 are designed to provide an annual income equal to 2% of the employee's salary for each year of employment (a total of 40%). Contributions between 50 and 65 provide an income equal to 2½% of the salary for each year of employment (or 37½%). Thus an employee participating in the plan would receive a retirement income equal to 77½% of his average earnings during the period.

When the employee retires, in lieu of the retirement income payments provided under the plan he may choose

(a) A joint and survivor annuity providing a reduced income payable to the member during his lifetime and to his joint annuitant if she (or he) survives him as long as she lives.

(b) A modified joint and survivorship annuity (not available from the Dominion Government) providing for a reduced income to the member and for continuance of a specified portion of such reduced payments after his death as long as the joint annuitant lives.

If a member's employment terminates before either retirement date or before either 15 years "credited service" under the plan or 20 years of employment have elapsed the employee is entitled to receive

1. From the Annuities branch:

(a) An annuity contract based on the portion of his contributions and those paid by the company on his behalf to the Canadian Government.

2. From the insurance company:

(1) A cash payment equal to his own contributions to the insurance company, with interest or

(2) A paid up retirement income beginning at age 65, based on his own contributions to the insurance company.

3. A reduced paid up retirement income at 55.

If a member dies before his retirement income begins his beneficiary will receive his contributions to the annuities branch with 4% interest annually, and those to the insurance company with credited interest.

In addition to its retirement income plan, the company also has free disability, life and health insurance.

ANGLO-NEWFOUNDLAND DEVELOPMENT CO. net profits dropped approximately $30,000 to $2,567,280 in 1946, mainly due to increased depreciation charges, higher provision for income and excess profits taxes and no dividend income from Montmorency Co.

The mill operated practically at capacity with production some 7,000 tons greater than in 1945. Increased production was due to speeding up of machines and improvements made in the physical condition of the plant. Investments increased during the year through purchase of 25,500 shares in new subsidiary, Gaspesia Sulphite Co. and 50,000 shares of Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills. The company also incorporated a new shipping company known as Montmorency Shipping Inc., in which an 80% interest is held.

The Buchans mine milled 384,500 tons of ore in 1946. Diamond drilling and geophysical prospecting were continued on an extensive scale but no discoveries of major importance were made. Ore reserves totalled 2,065,600 tons at Dec. 31. An interest has been taken by Terra Nova Properties and Buchans Mining Co. in a small lead property at La Manche, Newfoundland.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$3,074,772	$2,677,217
Add: Divds. fr. subsid.	1,196,880	1,297,660
Less: Deprec. & depl.	1,114,372	1,052,584
Income tax	590,000	325,000
Net profit	2,567,280	2,597,293
Less: Divds.	1,039,983	519,992
Surplus for year	1,527,297	2,077,301
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Earned	$1.48	$1.50
Paid	0.60	0.30

BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$2,760,568	$2,919,782
Invests.‡	301,000	534,097
Accts. rec.*	3,499,228	2,218,418
Inventories	6,185,958	5,330,402
Total curr. assets	12,746,754	11,002,699
Invest. & adv.	938,401	353,446
Inv. & advs. subs.	2,290,158	1,949,370
Fixed assets†	7,699,882	8,204,430
Total assets	23,675,195	21,509,945
Total curr. liab.	2,126,092	1,603,603
Reserves	6,189,238	6,073,774
Capital stock	8,666,525	8,666,525
Earned surplus	6,693,340	5,166,043
‡Market value	414,750	unstated

*Includes deferred charges.
†After depreciation.

Working capital	10,620,662	9,399,096

Note: — Co. held $1,399,563 in 1946, $1,392,592 in 1945, on behalf of Anglo-Newfoundland Steamship Co.

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HON. J. J. McCANN

Minister of National Revenue, has been elected a director of Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada.

Saskatoon Seeks To Tax Province's Insurance Office

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON — Saskatchewan Court of Appeal will decide in September, whether this city can tax the provincial government for its insurance office property here.

The city assessed the property, after the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission held that the government insurance office carried on the business of life insurance. Following objection by insurance company counsel, it was decided to ask the Appeal Court for a ruling.

54.8c a Share First 6 Months For B.C. Forest

Consolidated net profits of British Columbia Forest Products for the first six months of the current fiscal year (to Mar. 31, 1947) were $1,095,501, or 54.8c. a share. Since the company was incorporated on Jan. 31, 1946, and only enjoyed three months uninterrupted operations, due to strikes, the first eight months net profit (to Sep. 30, 1946), of $411,972, or 21c. a share was not representative.

In order to achieve these above earnings, it was necessary not only to maintain but to increase production in the four sawmills and the shingle mill. This was only possible by considerably increasing the supply of logs to the mills during a period of continued scarcity in log supplies, it was stated. In Oct., 1946, the company purchased the assets and operations of Malahat Logging Co. San Juan Bay Lumber Co., and has continued development of new operations at Tom Brown Lake and added equipment generally to its logging operations. Total capital expenditures for these purposes exceeded $2.75 millions, all of which has been provided out of operations. The timber acquired is an important addition to the forest reserves required by the company for future operations, the report states.

Working capital, including $135,669 unexpired insurance and prepaid expenses as defined in the trust deed, amounted to $1,395,653, a reduction of $625,619 from Sept. 30, 1946. During the period $95,541 book value of investments were sold.

Current operations are continuing at high levels, it is understood.

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Postwar Conditions Increase Perils Usually Covered by Marine Insurance

Although the war has been over almost two years war risks still menace ocean shipping materially. Since the war ended over 500 ships have been lost or damaged by loose mines.

In addition various conditions largely aftermath of war have added materially to the risk of shipping goods by water.

These include poor packaging due to inefficient or careless help in shipping rooms, poor shipping facilities generally, congested ports, poor warehousing accommodation and a greatly increased amount of pilfering of goods.

But despite the number of ships damaged or sunk by mines and the possibility of loss by strikes, riots or civil commotion in some part of the world, all of which are covered by war risk insurance, war risk premium rates have been reduced substantially in some cases lower than pre-war it is understood.

Cost of ordinary marine insurance however, due to the increased risks of shipment arising from postwar conditions, have been increased. This has been done by adding a surcharge or extension to the basic premium. This provides cover against the additional perils which in some cases previously were held insured but the premium was not payable until a loss actually occurred.

In some cases this extension premium or surcharge is more than 100% of the basic rate.

As long as goods continue in short supply and ports remain congested due to lack of efficient help etc., it is believed pilfering of goods will continue on a large scale and large quantities of goods will be damaged in transit. Accordingly surcharges are expected to remain.

In the United States there has been a tendency to incorporate these surcharges in new base rates giving a single rate instead of two as previously.

Because marine insurance is governed by provincial rather than Dominion law, there was little information regarding company experience until a year or two ago when the Dominion superintendent of insurance began collecting and publishing data. The figures show that losses reached their peak in 1942 when German and Japanese submarines were most active. Losses continued heavy into the early part of 1943 and then improved steadily until the war ended. Loose mines are now the main war risk to be guarded against. The figures for 1945 follow.

MARINE INSURANCE IN CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1945

Companies	Premiums written $	*Premiums Earned $	Losses Incurred $	Expenses Incurred $	Underwriting Profit $
Canadian Companies					
British America—					
(a)	133,025	131,088	64,089	33,256	33,743
(b)	290,732	276,198	172,928	72,683	30,587
(c)	423,757	407,286	237,017	105,939	64,330
Halifax—					
(a)	63,920	69,778	52,985	15,980	813
(b)	175,353	186,626	79,847	43,838	62,941
(c)	239,273	256,404	132,832	59,818	63,754
Pacific Coast—					
(a)	16,296	16,061	8,184	4,074	3,803
(b)	436,879	462,258	272,013	109,220	81,025
(c)	453,175	478,319	280,197	113,294	84,828
Western—					
(a)	182,910	180,247	86,965	45,728	47,554
(b)	982,317	1,004,494	574,499	245,579	184,416
(c)	1,165,227	1,184,741	661,464	291,307	231,970
(a) In Canada	396,151	397,174	212,223	99,038	85,913
(b) Outside Canada	1,885,281	1,929,576	1,099,287	471,320	358,969
(c) Totals for 1945	2,281,432	2,326,750	1,311,510	570,358	444,882
(a) In Canada 1944	427,757	441,698	243,551	106,940	91,207
(b) Outside Canada 1944	2,243,025	2,295,132	1,625,777	560,756	108,599
(c) Totals for 1944	2,670,782	2,736,830	1,869,328	667,696	199,806
British Companies					
Alliance Assurance	1,275	1,275	21	None	1,254
Atlas	33,143	34,146	21,076	6,441	6,629
Bankers and Traders'	35	35	None	None	35
British Oak	10,728	10,653	4,669	3,067	2,917
British Traders'	32,084	38,784	30,033	8,378	373
Century	33,256	32,786	16,503	9,043	7,240
Commercial Union Assurance	32,652	32,519	6,454	5,174	20,891
Eagle Star	335,880	334,139	179,358	76,148	78,633
Indemnity Marine	99,769	98,359	45,931	26,619	25,809
Liverpool and London and Globe	86,239	90,236	17,250	7,600	65,386
London and Lancashire Insurance	92	130	233	24	—127
London Assurance	35,313	35,915	18,892	7,949	9,074
Marine	137,711	137,521	21,786	33,753	81,982
Motor Union	20,105	20,105	14,865	4,846	394
North British	26,863	29,271	15,385	5,784	8,102
Northern Assurance	96,257	96,336	33,931	22,519	39,886
Norwich Union	165,948	158,959	141,588	59,235	—41,864
Ocean Marine	2,181	2,181	1,758	729	—306
Phoenix Assurance	76,704	76,704	42,306	5,753	28,645
Prudential Assurance	465	465	69	108	288
Queensland	92,065	74,931	32,689	17,980	24,262
Royal Exchange	316,246	315,852	180,343	73,391	62,118
Royal Insurance	58,219	60,158	10,563	10,604	38,991
Sea	39,684	41,154	27,802	11,198	2,154
Standard Marine	84,927	119,191	36,248	17,076	65,867
Sun Insurance	302,897	297,445	32,322	28,326	236,797
Union of Canton	437,300	461,628	265,222	124,203	72,203
Union Marine	186,641	169,244	169,887	53,340	—53,983
World Marine	4,124	5,014	3,377	1,164	473
Yorkshire	1,289	1,260	398	32	830
Totals for 1945	2,750,092	2,776,396	1,370,959	620,484	784,953
Totals for 1944	3,353,710	3,357,184	965,182	749,246	1,652,736
*Reserves on an 80 per cent basis.					
Foreign Companies					
Aetna Insurance	57,008	56,886	48,815	11,840	—3,769
Agricultural	33,256	32,786	16,488	9,224	7,074
Alliance Insurance	109,249	108,954	59,040	21,516	28,398
American Alliance	3,082	1,849	517	770	562
Automobile	5,036	5,001	None	2,275	2,726
Boston Insurance	162,741	162,864	52,418	31,374	79,072
Columbia	1,414	1,414	None	106	1,308
Connecticut	53,351	56,936	30,412	13,176	13,348
Continental Insurance	120,439	120,439	68,166	900	51,373
Federal Insurance	32,332	31,556	6,604	6,699	18,253
Fidelity-Phenix	None	None	—3,167	None	3,167
Fire Association	78,134	83,051	18,685	18,125	46,241
Fireman's Fund	255,598	252,310	112,069	61,845	78,396
General Insurance of America	445	2,440	None	33	2,407
Glens Falls	8,209	8,209	57	1,645	6,507
Great American Insurance	121,039	107,210	34,387	30,259	42,564
Hanover	64,135	63,654	34,877	10,101	18,676
Hartford Fire	99,156	102,322	86,034	19,171	—2,883
Home Fire and Marine	67	67	1	14	52
Home Insurance	624,530	607,196	281,153	166,605	159,438
Insurance Co. of North America	418,038	440,780	271,388	50,997	118,395
North River	None	None	—402	140	262
Phoenix Insurance	31,391	30,926	6,996	5,259	18,671
Providence Washington	61,947	63,077	30,861	13,728	18,488
Queen of America	122,113	123,754	13,575	19,193	90,986
St. Paul Fire	199,351	203,264	164,773	46,967	—8,476
United States Fire	83,141	81,967	39,281	22,783	19,903
Westchester	83,141	81,967	39,249	22,892	19,826
World Fire	3,688	3,539	245	758	2,536
Totals in Canada for 1945	2,832,031	2,834,418	1,412,522	588,395	833,501
Totals in Canada for 1944	2,972,894	3,021,683	973,685	548,072	1,499,926
Grand Totals, Canada for 1945	5,978,274	6,007,988	2,995,704	1,307,917	1,704,367
Grand Totals, Canada for 1944	6,754,361	6,820,565	2,172,418	1,404,258	3,243,889

*Reserves on an 80 per cent basis.

A. J. MAJOR

of Ottawa, chairman of the board of National Grocers Ltd., has been elected a director and vice-chairman of the board of Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada.

John Inglis Shipments Up

With a substantial backlog of orders on hand and shipments during the three months ended June 30 at a much higher level than in the same period of 1946, John Inglis Co. operations are on a profitable peacetime basis, James E. Hahn, president, informed shareholders at the annual meeting.

Conversion from wartime to peacetime production has now been completed and all costs have been absorbed during the past two fiscal years, it was stated. Tooling for all new lines was substantially completed at the beginning of the year and new lines in both the General Engineering and the Consumer Products Division are in production. In addition foreign connections have been established and export shipments have been made to many foreign countries, it was said.

A mutually satisfactory agreement has just been completed with local 2900 United Steelworkers of America, Mr. Hahn announced. Shareholders approved an increase in the number of directors from nine to eleven and J. A. Boyd, Montreal, was added to the Board. Directors elected at the meeting are: A. L. Ainsworth, J. A. Boyd, James E. Hahn, J. F. Lash, K.C., W. G. MacKendrick, R. H. L. Massie, W. R. McLachlan H. C. Ramsey, A. C. Taylor and Noah A. Timmins, Jr.

Diesel Power Plant Installed at Wekusko

Wekusko Consolidated has installed its new Diesel powered plant, replacing unit destroyed by fire, and has resumed underground development on its Ferro property, Herb Lake, Man., The Financial Post is advised. Drifting has restarted on the first, second and fourth levels and a raise is being put up from the third to second levels.

At the time of discontinuing underground work the north heading on the second level had just entered a strong shear zone and a drill hole from the drift eastward had located 11 ft. of quartz and shearing. In previous work, a combined ore length of 714 ft. averaging 0.35 oz. (uncut) across 4 ft. had been reported.

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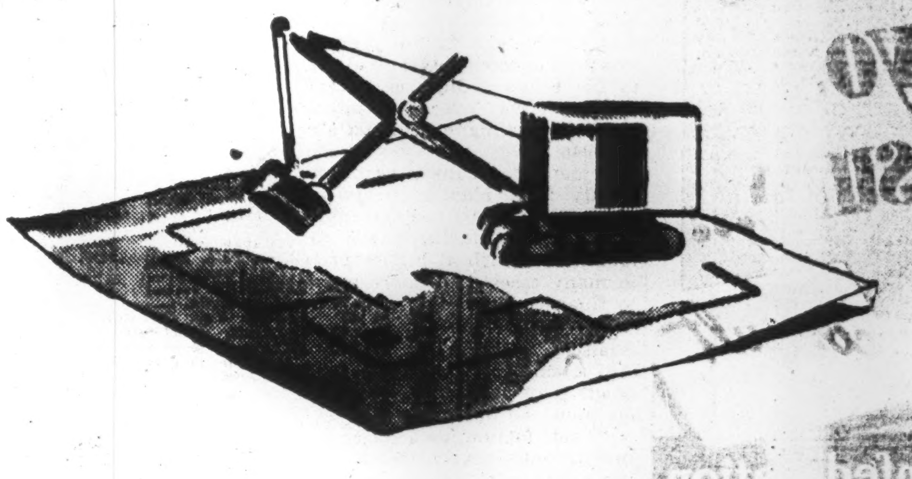

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Staff Changes

The Bank of Montreal announces the following staff changes:

R. L. SHEARD, assistant manager Peterborough, Ont., to be an assistant manager London, England.

J. H. WILLEY, accountant, Aylmer, Ont., to be assistant manager Peterborough, Ont.

A. D. McQUEEN, assistant manager Quebec, Que., to be superintendent, Quebec and Maritime provinces and Newfoundland district branches, with headquarters at head office.

J. E. V. L. GELLY, inspector at head office to be assistant manager Quebec, Que.

H. R. THAYER, accountant Sherbrooke, Que., to be manager at Shediac, N.B.

A. P. REY, accountant Galt, Ont., to be manager Thamesville, Ont.

• • •

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

J. A. CRANSTOUN, to be manager Moose Jaw, Sask.

B. HOWARD, to be manager Port Arthur, Ont.

T. F. MITCHELL, to be manager Charlottetown, P.E.I.

G. R. UNDERWOOD, to be manager Parry Sound, Ont.

W. R. MONTEITH, to be an assistant manager, Montreal, Que.

A. E. RAFUSE, to be an assistant accountant Ottawa, Ont.

• • •

The Dominion Bank announces the following staff changes:

A. A. ATKINSON, formerly a supervisor at head office, retires.

T. W. JOYCE, manager, Yonge & St. Clair, Toronto, retires.

H. R. HUTCHINSON, formerly manager Medicine Hat, Alta., to be manager Lethbridge, Alta.

ALEX STEWART to be manager Medicine Hat, Alta.

ALEXANDER YOUNG, assistant manager Fairbank, Ont., to be manager Dufferin & Glencairn, Toronto.

T. H. ROBERTSON, accountant Saskatoon, to be manager, Elk Point, Alta.

A. H. ROBINSON to be manager The Kingsway, Toronto.

E. W. BOOTH, formerly assistant manager at London, Eng., assigned to special duties at head office.

C. A. PERRY, formerly an assistant manager Bleury St., Montreal, now attached to inspection department at head office.

L. G. BRISCOE to be accountant Bleury St., Montreal.

R. D. RICE, accountant Parkdale, Toronto, to be accountant Windsor, Ont.

GEORGE H. SHUTT to be accountant Queen & Lee, Toronto.

G. A. VALLARY, to be accountant Parkdale, Toronto.

• • •

The Royal Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

N. H. VICQ, superintendent's department Regina, Sask., to be manager North Battleford, Ont.

D. MACKIE, manager Fairview, Alta., to be manager Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

J. S. MENZIES, accountant Jasper Ave. West, Edmonton, to be manager Fairview, Alta.

D. S. ANDERSON, head office, to be assistant manager Winnipeg.

W. G. MUNRO, assistant accountant Port of Spain, Trinidad, to be accountant San Fernando, Trinidad.

T. D. COLLINS, head office, to be accountant Greene Ave., Westmount, Que.

J. H. DICKSON to be accountant Lima, Peru.

W. DUNN, manager, Saskatoon; A. B. KING, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., retire.

G. E. DONALDSON, accountant Greene Ave., Westmount, Que., to be manager Atwater & St. Catherine, Montreal.

D. W. SUTTIE, accountant Kelowna, B.C., to be manager Oliver, B.C.

G. MILES, accountant Dunnville, Ont., to be accountant North Bay, Ont.

D. S. TRENHOLM, accountant Digby, N.S., to be accountant Bridgewater, N.S.

S. L. RICHARD, assistant accountant Gottingen St., Halifax, to be accountant Morris & Barrington, Halifax.

P. A. McBAIN, assistant accountant Gottingen St., Halifax, to be accountant Bridgetown, N.S.

H. J. W. BROPHY, assistant accountant Queen Mary & Decarie, Montreal, to be accountant Atwater & St. Catherine, Montreal.

C. M. M. DEL C. VALLEJO Y G., to be accountant Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.

W. H. STEPHENSON, to be accountant Simcoe, Ont.

W. D. NICHOLL, to be accountant, Innisfail, Alta.

Mid Continent Oil Gets Leduc Acreage

Mid Continent Oil & Gas has secured a 50-50 interest with British Dominion Oil & Development Corp. in 1,280 acres in the Leduc area, Alta., President T. L. Brook informs The Financial Post. Drilling of a well offsetting company's holdings is expected to be under way within the next 30 days, Mr. Brooks adds.

Mid Continent also holds 320 acres in the Lloydminster area, directly offsetting the Lloydbrook No. 1 well, and it is company's stated intention to develop this acreage for production this summer.

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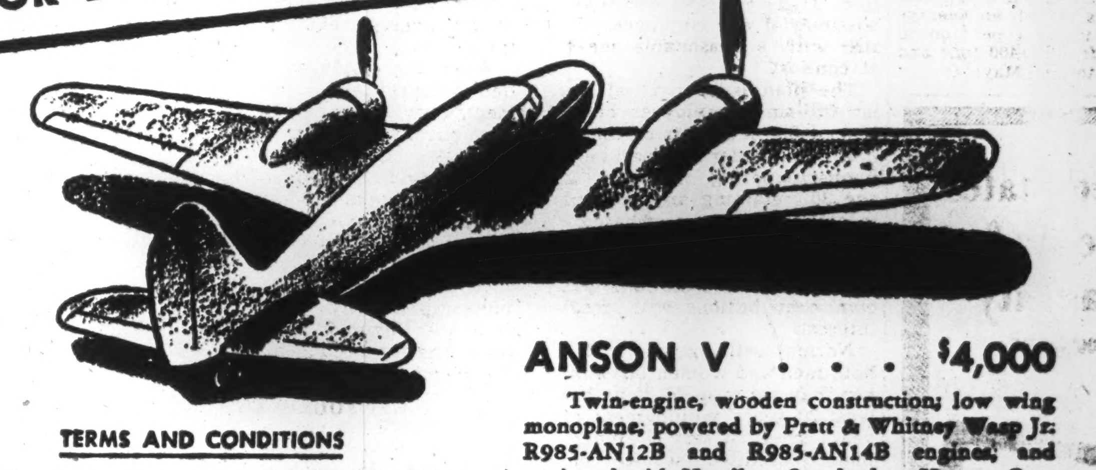
WAR SURPLUS AIRCRAFT
FOR BUSINESS EXECUTIVES AND SPORTSMEN



TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Offers to purchase any or all of the described Aircraft are invited, subject to prior sale or withdrawal, and to the following conditions:

(a) The Corporation shall have the right to accept or to reject any or all offers in whole or in part.

(b) If an offer is accepted, sale will be on an "as is-where is" basis, without warranty of any kind (except as to the Crown's title), and will be subject to the other usual Sales Conditions of the Corporation.

(c) On acceptance of offer, purchase price will be payable in full.

(d) Purchasers will be required to take delivery of the aircraft sold at their own expense within a time limit set by the Corporation.

LICENSEABLE AFTER OVERHAUL

All the aircraft will require overhaul and/or modification depending on their condition before being eligible for Certificate of Airworthiness in accordance with Department of Transport standards. They will also need servicing before ferrying permits to overhaul bases can be obtained.

Offers should be addressed to:
Chief of Aircraft Sales Division;

WAR ASSETS CORPORATION
4095 St. Catherine St. W. - Montreal, Que.

ANSON V . . . $4,000

Twin-engine, wooden construction; low wing monoplane; powered by Pratt & Whitney Wasp Jr. R985-AN12B and R985-AN14B engines; and equipped with Hamilton Standard or Hoover Constant Speed Propellers. Adaptable for light feeder airline work, passenger and cargo or executive transport work.

CESSNA CRANE . . . $375

Light twin-engine, low wing, cabin monoplane, powered by Jacobs L4MB engines. Requires certain modification before being eligible for Canadian Certificate of Airworthiness. Adaptable for light commercial work and executive transport.

HARVARD II . . . $800

Single engine; low wing monoplane, previously used as an advance trainer. Tubular fuselage construction, metal wings, and retractable undercarriage. Powered by Pratt & Whitney R1340-AN1 or commercial designation S3H1; 550 h.p. engines. Adaptable for executive work or sportsman pilot.

FAIRCHILD CORNELL $425

Single engine; low wing monoplane; fabric covered tubular metal fusalage; plywood covered wooden wings. Plexiglass coupe top canopy; landing flaps, fully swivelling tail wheel, fixed undercarriage. Ranger 200 h.p. in-line engine. Subject to centre Front Spar modification before being eligible for Canadian Certificate of Airworthiness. Adaptable for private ownership; club or school use; or light executive transport.

This advertisement supersedes former advertisements, if any, covering the above mentioned aircraft.

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled from quotations supplied by Kippen & Co., Intercity Securities and Kamm, Garland & Co.)

July 7, 1947

	Bid	Ask.
Allens Toronto units	39.00	....
Anglo Can. Telephone A	10.00	11.00
British Mtge. and Trust	170.00	....
B. C. Sugar	88.00	92.00
Canadian Airways	2.25	3.00
Can. Ingersoll Rand	62.00	64.00
Can. Investors Corp.	7.25	8.25
Canadian Motor Lamp A	11.25	12.25
Can. Silk Products A	25.75	27.25
Can. West. Nat. Gas com.	58.00	....
Do., pfd.	19.50	20.50
Capital Wire Cloth com.	10.00	....
Do., pfd.	23.50	....
Cawthra Apts. units	5.75	....
Chase A. W. units	37.00	....
Chatco Steel com.	8.75	9.50
Do., pfd.	7.75	9.75
Colonial Steamships com.	75.00	....
Commercial Finance com.	13.00	....
Commercial Life 10% pd.	8.00	....
Commonw'lth Inter. Corp.	3.40	3.82
Confed. Life Assoc. 30% pd.	160.00	....
Continental Life 20% pd.	42.00	....
Cooksville com.	10.00	13.00
Do., pfd.	90.00	....
Cuban Candn. Sugar com.	9.00	10.00
Detroit Internat'l Bridge	11.25	12.75
Dover Industries Ltd.	11.50	12.50
Dunlop Tire pfd.	25.25	26.50
Empire Life Ins. 25 pd.	17.00	19.00
Fed. Found. & Stl. new c.	.90	1.25
Foreign Power Sec. pfd.	10.00	13.00
Galt Brass com.	32.00	....
Goderich Elev. & Trans.	15.25	16.50
Great Lakes Power pfd.	113.00	116.00
Great West Life	390.00	415.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	37.00	....
Guaranty Co. of N. Amer.	390.00	....
Guelph and Ont. Svgs. $50	61.00	....
Gurney Foundry pfd.	3.90	4.25
Hart Battery com.	8.00	9.00
Imperial Life	350.00	400.00
Interprovincial Brick A pf.	48.00	53.00
Do., B pfd.	17.00	21.00
Lambton Loan & Inv. $50	77.00	[illegible]
Laprairie com.	3.00	[illegible]
Do., pfd.	64.00	[illegible]
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	20.00	[illegible]
Manufacturers Life Ins.	330.00	[illegible]
Midland Loan & Svgs. $10	19.00	[illegible]
Monarch Life 30% pd.	91.00	[illegible]
Monarch Mtge. units	4.00	[illegible]
Montreal Island Power pf.	35.00	[illegible]
Montreal Trust Co.	91.00	[illegible]
Mountainview Apts. pfd.	17.00	[illegible]
Nat. Drug & Chem. c. new	8.25	[illegible]
Do., com. old	9.00	[illegible]
Do., pfd.	13.00	[illegible]
New Brunswick Telephone	14.00	[illegible]
Ont. Tobacco Plant units	63.00	[illegible]
Paramount Kitchener un.	55.00	[illegible]
Peller Brewing com.	6.00	[illegible]
Do., pfd.	21.00	[illegible]
Provincial Bank of Can.	15.50	[illegible]
Prudential Trust	10.50	[illegible]
Sawyer Massey com.	1.40	[illegible]
Seiberling Rubber com.	9.00	[illegible]
Sincennes McNaught. Tugs	2.25	[illegible]
Sherbrooke Trust	140.00	[illegible]
Sovereign Life Assce. 25%	36.00	[illegible]
Standard Fuel 4% pfd.	46.00	[illegible]
Do., com.	3.00	[illegible]
Stand. Tie & Lumber W.	2.75	[illegible]
Sun Life Assce.	485.00	[illegible]
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	3.40	[illegible]
Toronto Carpet pfd.	99.00	[illegible]
Toronto General Ins.	6.00	[illegible]
United Farmers Co-op.	3.50	[illegible]
United Steel A pfd.	25.00	[illegible]
University Tower	7.00	[illegible]
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	130.00	[illegible]
Waterloo Mfg. com.	6.50	[illegible]
Waterloo Trust & Svgs.	124.00	[illegible]
Western Assurance com.	67.00	[illegible]
Western Grain com.	1.30	[illegible]
Do., pfd.	31.50	[illegible]
York Trading com.	11.25	[illegible]

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Abitibi Pr. $1.50 pf.	.75	Aug. 15	July 15
Aluminum Co. 4% pfd	.25	Sept. 1	Aug. 6
Anglo-Can. Tel. 4½% pfd.	.56¼	Aug. 1	July 10
Anglo-Nfld. Dev.	.60+.40	July 31	June 24
Anglo Huronian	.10	July 30	[illegible]

Dividends Declared (Contd.)

Imperial Bank	.25	Aug. 1	[illegible]
Intnl. Bronze	.37½	July 15	[illegible]
Do., pf. 6%	.37½	July 15	[illegible]
Do., 7% pfd.	1¾%	July 15	[illegible]
Intnl. Holdings	.50	Aug. 1	[illegible]
Intnl. Milling 4% p.	†1.00	Aug. 15	[illegible]
Invest. Found., pf.	.75	July 15	[illegible]
Jantzen Knit. Mills	.25	July 15	[illegible]
Journal Pub.	.17	Aug. 2	[illegible]
Ventures	[illegible]	July 31	July 3
Wellington Fire	1.75	July 15	June 17
Westminster Paper	.20	Aug. 15	Aug. 13
Do.	.20	July 31	June 16
Do.	.20	Oct. 31	Oct. 15
Western Brew.	.20+.10	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Western Grocers A	.50	July 15	June 20
Do., 7% pfd.	.35	July 15	June 12
Willson Stat. 5% pf.	1.25	July 15	June 12
Zeller's	.31¼	July 15	June 20
Do., 5% pfd.	.31¼	Aug. 1	July 15
Do., 6% pfd.	.37½	Aug. 1	July 15

†N. Y. funds. *Initial.
‡Net after corporate income tax.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
‡Albert Bay 1st mtge. bds.	5%	1950	Aug. 1	102
‡Donnacona Paper 1st mtge. A	4½%	1956	Aug. 1	100
Gt. Lakes Pwr. 1st mtge.	5%	1957	Aug. 5	102½
Ogilvy Realty 1st mtge. s. f.	5½%	1951	Sept. 1	101
‡Que. Tel. & Pwr. 1st mtge. ser. B	4%		Aug. 1	104
‡Theatre Prop., Hamilton, 1st mtg.	5%	1959	Aug. 1	par
Toronto Golf Club, mtge. bonds	5%	1951	Aug. 29	par

‡All outstanding.

Company Meetings

1947	Company	Place
July 15‡	Stand. Chemical	Toronto
July 22	Bunker Hill Ex.	Toronto
July 23	Dom. Textile	Montreal

‡Adjourned from June 23.

Mining Stocks

Oil Stocks

Volume of Stock Sales

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

Stocks Not Traded This Week (Continued)

Government Bonds

June 30, 1947 (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951 ...	104¾	105¼
3	Mar. 1954 ...	105¾	106¼
3	Nov. 1956 ...	105¾	106¾
3	May 1957 ...	105	105¾
3	Jan. 1959 ...	104¾	105¼
3	June 1960 ...	104¾	105¾
3	Feb. 1962 ...	104½	105¼
2¾	Mar. 1948 ...	100¾	101¼
1½	Mar. 1948 ...	100¼	100¾
1½	Nov. 1948 ...	100¼	100¾
1½	Nov. 1950 ...	100¼	101¼
3	Oct. 1963 ...	104½	105¼
3	Sept. 1966 ...	104½	105¼
1½	Nov. 1949 ...	100½	101
Dom. of Canada Bonds			
3½	Nov. 1951 ...	102¾	103¾
4	Oct. 1952 ...	100¼	100
3½	Feb. 1953 ...	104½	104¾
3	Oct. 1953 ...	103	103½
3	June 1955 ...	103¾	104¾
4½	Nov. 1957 ...	101	101¾
3	June 1958 ...	104¾	105¼
4½	Nov. 1958 ...	103¾	104¼
4½	Nov. 1959 ...	106½	106¾
3½	June 1966 ...	106	106¾
3	Perpetual ...	103½	104½
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1959 ...	103¾	105
4½	Sept. 1951 ..	*108¾	*110¾
4½	Feb. 1956 ..	*115½	*117
4½	July 1957 ..	*117½	*119¼
3	Feb. 1953 ...	100¾	101¼
4¾	June 1955 ..	*117½	*118¾
5	Feb. 1954 ...	117	118¼
5	Feb. 1970 ..	*111½	*113½
5	Oct. 1969 ..	*110	*111¼

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Can. Natl. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955 ..	*117¾	*119¾
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962 ..	*106	*108
4	Jan. 1962 ..	*118	*120
Montreal Harbour Com.:			
5	Nov. 1969 ..	*110½	*112½
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
3½	June 1956 ...	104	106
4½	Apr. 1961 ...	122	124
5	Jan. 1960 ...	126	129
2¾	June 1966 ...	98	100
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952 ...	103¾	105¼
3½	June 1956 ...	105	106¼
3½	Nov. 1950 ...	104½	106
4½	Nov. 1960 ...	124	127
5	Mar. 1960 ...	128	131
3	June 1958 ...	102¾	104¼
Ontario:			
3½	Nov. 1951 ...	103	104¼
3½	May 1955 ...	105¾	107¼
4	June 1962 ...	121	124
4½	June 1950 ...	107	108¼
4½	Jan. 1962 ...	103¾	104¾
5	Oct. 1948 ...	104	105¼
5	Dec. 1960 ...	132	134¼
2¾	July 1976 ...	100¼	101¾
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3½	Feb. 1953 ...	103½	105
4	Aug. 1957 ...	117	120
2¾	June 1971 ...	100½	101¾

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954 ...	103	104½
Quebec:			
3½	Mar. 1959 ...	105½	107
4	Nov. 1952 ...	106	107½
3¾	Feb. 1955 ...	106¾	108¼
4½	Aug. 1958 ...	114½	116
4½	Jan. 1963 ...	120½	122½
3	Feb. 1962 ...	103½	105
Alberta:			
3½	June 1964 ...	101½	104
3½	June 1959 ...	102	105
3½	June 1972 ...	102	105
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957 ...	115½	118½
4½	Jan. 1951 ...	112½	115
4½	Oct. 1953 ...	116½	119½
5	Apr. 1954 ...	119½	122½
2¾	Apr. 1966 ...	99½	101½
5	Sept. 1953 ...	112	114
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957 ...	115	118
4½	Dec. 1956 ...	119	121½
5	Dec. 1959 ...	126	128½
5½	Oct. 1955 ...	119	121
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954 ...	100¾	102¾
4	Nov. 1960 ...	103½	105½
4½	Oct. 1951 ...	109½	112
4½	Mar. 1960 ...	112½	115½
5	Aug. 1958 ...	114½	116½
5	Dec. 1959 ...	117	119½
5½	Oct. 1952 ...	109	112
6	Mar. 1952 ...	111	113

*N. Y. funds.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of	Mach. and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prod.	Beverages	Bldg. mater.	Power and traction	Banks	Total utilities	Total co's.
Securities	10	8	4	4	9	13	8	16	14	8	18	100
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	210.2	287.9	149.7	123.7	214.4	138.5	447.0	168.5	146.2	136.3	149.0	126.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	65.2	61.1
1947: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	179.9	253.7	124.9	63.0	182.9	124.0	303.5	142.0	108.1	133.1	117.7	106.2
Feb.	184.9	264.3	125.3	68.6	190.6	129.3	302.5	145.3	110.4	133.4	121.8	109.4
Mar.	180.5	257.6	123.1	65.8	185.9	129.3	291.9	140.2	112.6	130.6	120.1	106.4
Apr.	180.9	242.3	122.8	64.4	180.1	128.6	281.6	136.8	110.3	130.1	117.7	104.8
May	180.3	234.7	120.2	66.9	177.0	127.5	279.5	136.4	109.2	130.7	115.6	104.4
1947: Weekly Figures:												
June 5 ..	177.2	240.7	119.3	68.9	177.1	126.3	281.7	136.8	111.3	130.1	116.8	105.5
June 12 ..	177.9	242.4	119.9	67.7	176.8	126.0	288.3	136.3	111.3	129.2	116.2	105.0
June 19 ..	176.8	246.8	119.1	67.8	180.0	126.6	289.7	135.5	110.8	128.8	117.2	105.7
June 26 ..	176.5	248.0	120.3	67.1	178.2	127.9	297.3	134.6	108.7	128.8	116.5	105.0
July 3 ..	180.0	253.5	118.4	67.8	177.6	126.6	302.6	134.8	110.1	127.9	118.1	106.1

*High and low for year from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
July 7	170.55	109.53	82.06	34.59
July 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 4	169.54	107.77	81.96	34.94
July 3	168.26	107.64	82.31	34.37
July 2	167.78	106.97	82.31	34.97
July 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Month ago ..	167.15	111.17	83.69	30.24
Year ago ...	205.55	115.13	97.46	25.59
1947 High ...	184.21	114.71	96.14	34.97
1947 Low ...	159.82	96.31	77.91	22.28

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Comb.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
July 7 ...	77.1	123.7	108.2	343.80	73.82
July 5 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 4 ...	77.1	123.7	108.2	343.84	73.39
July 3 ...	76.5	123.3	107.7	341.63	73.41
July 2 ...	76.7	123.7	108.0	338.86	73.80
July 1 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Month ago	77.9	119.9	105.9	312.56	75.38
Year ago.	78.2	140.9	120.0	335.[illegible]	82.07
1947 High	78.5	130.0	112.5	361.92	77.46
1947 Low.	75.0	115.9	102.6	287.28	67.20

Dow-Jones Closing Stock Averages

	30 Indust.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
July 7	182.04	48.25	35.63	64.62
July 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 3	181.73	48.06	35.17	64.44
July 2	179.88	47.44	35.19	63.76
July 1	180.33	46.99	35.04	63.66
Month ago ..	169.88	43.25	33.20	59.68
Year ago ...	206.62	65.05	41.61	76.72
1947 High ...	184.49	53.42	37.55	67.10
1947 Low ...	163.55	41.16	32.28	57.33

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

July 2, 1947

Public Utility Issues	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
aAlg. Cen.H.B.R.	5	'59	64	67	66
†Assoc. Tel & T.	5½	'55	108	110½	108
Bell Telephone	3	'77	102½	104½	102½
B. C. Electric..	3½	'67	102	104	102
‡Gatineau Pr. A	3½	'70	104	106	104
*Do., B	3	'70	102½	104½	102½
Gt. Lakes Pwr..	4½	'56	102	104½	102
Do.	5	'57	101½	104	101½
*Int. Hydro-El ..	6	'44	99½	102½	99½
L. St. Law. Pr..	3¾	'65	102	104	102
†Mtl. Trams.....	5	'55	101½	...	101½
Nat. Lt. & Pr..	4½	'61	102	...	102
†Power Corp....	4½	'59	104½	...	104½
Quebec Pwr....	3	'62	101	103	101
St. Maurice Pr..	3½	'70	101½	103½	101½
Shaw W. & Pr..	3	'71	100½	102½	100½
Do.	3½	'70	103	105	103
Union Gas	4½	'50	100½	103	100½
†United Secs. ...	3	'52	99½	...	99½
Wpg. El.	3¾	'71	102	104	102
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
Abitibi Pr. P...	3½	'67	99½	101½	99½
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	3¾	'65	103	105½	103
Aluminum Co..	3½	'74	105	...	105
B.C. For. Pdcts.	4	'66	97½	99½	97½
B.C. Pulp & P.	3½	'67	100	102	100
Bowater's Nfld. P. & P.	3½	'68	101½	103½	101½
†Brown Co.	5	'59	101½	104	101½
Burns & Co....	4	'63	100	102½	100
Can. Steamship	3½	'57	102½	104½	102½
Can. Brews. ..	3½	'67	99	101	...
Can. Celanese..	3	'62	100	102½	100
Can. Oil	3½	'62	101	103	...
Can. West Lum	4	'62	101	103	101
C. P. R.	3½	'51	105	...	104½
Do.	4	'49	103½	...	103½
C. P. R.	4	Perp	106	...	106
Consol Paper..	3½	'67	101	103	101
Dom. Coal.....	4½	'52	100½	103	100½
Dom. Scott Inv.	3	'64	98½	...	98½
Dom. T. & Ch..	3½	'57	103	...	103
Dom. Textile...	3½	'59	105	...	105
Dom. Woollens	5	'64	102	104½	102
Dryden Pap ...	4	'61	101½	104	101½
E. B. Eddy	3½	'66	102	104	...
Federal Grain	4	'64	102	104	102
Ham Cotton	3¾	'59	100½	...	99½
Imperial Tobac	2¾	'66	100½	...	100½
Indust. Accept.	3½	'66	99	101½	99
Ins. Ex. Bldg...	5	'51	98½	...	98½
Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	99	...	99
Lake St. J. P...	5½	'61	102	104½	102
Do.	5	'61	101½	104	101½
Legare	6	'61	101½	...	100½
MacMillan (H. R.) Export	4	'65	101	103½	101
Maple L. M....	3¾	'63	102½	...	102½
Massey-Harris .	3	'66	99½	102	99½
McColl-Fron. ..	3	'71	100	102	100
McCormicks ...	4	'52	101	...	101
Mercury Mills.	4	'59	100½	103	100½
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	99½	...	99½
Montreal Apts..	4	'54	98	100½	98
N.S. Stl Coal...	3½	'63	98	100	98
Price Bros. ...	3½	'66	102½	104½	102½
Silv. Dairies ..	4	'60-64	101½	...	101½
Do.	4	'71	99	101½	98½
Simpsons, Ltd..	3½	'60	102½	...	102½
Steel Co. of Can.	2¾	'67	98½	100½	...
Toronto Elevat.	3½	'66	101½	...	101½
United Corp....	4	'58	100½	103	100½
†Western Grain.	5	'63	95½	98	95½
York Kt. Mills.	3½	'71	100	102½	100

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
‡Payable in Canada only.
aPayable in Can. or U. K.

Supplementary Bond Quotations

Furnished by Investment Dealers Association

Month-end Closing Prices

June 30, 1947

	Bid	Ask.
Acadia Apartments 4%/59 ..	98	100½
Adelaide Peter 6½%/48	61	..
Adelaide Sheppard 5-7%/48..	59	..
Albert Bay 5%/50	102½	..
Alex. Bldg. 6%/47 & com. ..	85	..
Ancroft Place 4%/56 & Com.	82	..
Balfour Bldg. 3-6%/43	81½	..
Bay Adelaide 6½%/47 1st	[illegible]	..
Bay Cumberland 3½%/58 & Com.	67	..
Bay St. Albans 4%/53	78	..
Bloor St. George 7%/46	85	..
Clarendon Apartments 7%/46	55	58
Clarendon Properties 7%/47	55	58
Deer Park Manor 4%/59 & Com.	81	..
Dominion Square 4%/59	102½	..
Ellis Park 4½%/60 & Com. ..	86	..
400 Avenue Rd. 4½/57 & Pfd.	87	..
Gleneagles Inv. 5/59 & Com.	110½	..
Insurance Exchange 5%/51 ..	98	..
Lombard Realty 2½%/51 & Com.	49	..
Lord Nelson Hotel 4%/47	..	81
Metropolitan Bldg. 4½%/52 ..	99½	..
Montreal Apts. 4%/54 1st ..	98	100½
Montreal Apts. 4%/54 2nd ..	89	..
Municipal Bankers 4-5%/48	34	..
Ontario Bldg. 3%/43	68	71
Oshawa Bldg. 4%/53 & Pfd.	77	..
Ramsden Park Apts. 5%/61 Com.	59	..
Richmond Bldg. 7%/47	41	..
St. Cath. Stanley 4%/57	98½	..
St. Clair 200 W. 1958 & Pfd.	86	..
Sherbrooke St. Realty 4%/52	97	..
Stanley Realty 6%/62	31	..
Transportation Bldg. 3½/67	82½	..
Wellington Bldg. 6½%	93	..
York Adelaide 7%/45	39	..
York St. Bldg. 5%/53	95	..

Release From Escrow

Company:	No. Shares	Release Date
Bright Red Lake Mines ..	500,000	July 12
Pott Falls Gold Mines	200,000	July 18
Redcon Gold Mines	350,000	July 18

Municipal Bonds

July 8, 1947

	Coup. %	Matur.	Bid $	Ask. $	Yld. %
Victoria ...	3¾	'55-67	103	105⅛	2.95
Vancouver.	3	'67	99	102	2.87
Calgary ...	3½	'51-61	101½	104½	2.25
Edmonton .	3½	'49-59	100½	103½	1.78
Regina	3	'64	98½	101½	2.89
Moose Jaw	3-3½	'60	98	101	3.20
Winnipeg..	2¾	'66	99	102	2.68
Ottawa	3	'54	104½	106½	2.00
Toronto ...	2¾	'72	100	102	2.63
Hamilton ..	3	'53	104½	106⅛	1.85
Windsor ...	2½	'75	84	87	3.20
Windsor ...	2¾	'75	89	92	3.18
Windsor ...	3½	'75	98	101	3.43
Montreal ..	3	'70	99½	101½	2.92
Quebec ...	2¾	'66	98	100	2.75
Halifax	3	'66	101	103	2.80
Saint John.	3½	'65	105	107½	2.97

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$15.45	$15.69	$14.01
Hogs	21.72	21.60	21.00
Copper, lb.	.21½	.21½	.12
Sugar, raw, lb..	.06185	.06185	.04205
Coffee, lb.	.24	.23¾	.09⅜
Hides	.28	.28	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	147.6	147.8	112.7
Dow Jones	139.69	128.97	118.13
Fishers	158.9	158.6	122.5
Monthly Indices			
Retail (June)	134.9	133.1	123.6
W'sale (May) ..	125.3	122.9	109.0
U. S. (Apr.)	147.7	149.5	110.2
Gt. Brit. (Apr.) ..	187.0	183.6	172.7

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. Coffee No. 4 Santos. Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

Record of Financing

Sales by Municipalities and Dominion Governments. Offerings of Corporations and Foreign Securities

PREFERRED STOCKS

Canada Safeway—$2,000,000, 4½% cumulative redeemable shares (par value $100 per share). Offered at $100 per share by Royal Securities Corp. Ltd.

COMMON STOCKS

Great West Coal—50,000 common shares (no par value). Offered at $10 per share by Melady, Sellers & Co. and Wills, Bickle and Company.

Guaranty Trust—5,000 shares. Offered at $125 per share, yielding 4%, by Harrison & Co.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	4.19	4.58
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	4.55	5.05
Can. Invest. Corp.	7.25	8.25
Commonwealth Int.	3.49	3.84
Corporate Invest.	8.85	9.50
Trans-Canada, A	13.05	....
Do., B	....	12.85

Bond Tenders

12 noon, July 10—Canada Treasury Bills—$75,000,000, dated July 10, 1947, payable Oct. 10, 1947.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

DOMINION & ANGLO INVESTMENT CORP. net liquidating value of assets, based on market quotations as of Apr. 30, 1947, was $3,018,345, or $279 per preferred share, as compared with $3,594,074, or $318 per share a year before. After deducting preferred stock at par, liquidating value of common stock was $194 per share as against $246. Net profits were $6,354 higher at $129,949.

Net realized profit on sale of investments during the year was $162,465. This amount, less premium above par of $5,160 paid out on purchase of preferred shares for redemption, has been transferred to capital surplus which now stands at $799,074.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Apr. 30:	1947	1946
Inc. from invest.	$149,065	$144,752
Add: Misc. int.	349	
Less: Expenses	17,308	16,347
Pension fund	392	359
Dom. inc. tax	1,765	4,451
Net profit	129,949	123,595
Less: Pref. divds.	54,055	59,223
Common divds.	115,000	52,500
Deficit for year	39,106	a11,872
aSurplus.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$12.01	$10.94
Paid	5.00	5.00
Com.: Earned	7.59	6.44
Paid	*11.50	5.25

*Includes $6 payable July 15, 1947.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at April 30:	1947	1946
Cash	$192,480	$77,005
Accts. rec.	46,424	30,390
Investments*	2,136,998	2,155,648
Total assets	2,375,902	2,263,043
Accts. & tax. pay. ...	2,516	3,648
Dividends pay.	73,521	14,129
Pension fund res.	5,000	15,000
Capital stock	1,181,700	1,230,300
Capital surplus	799,074	641,769
Distrib. surplus	219,301	219,301
Earned surplus	94,790	138,896
*Market value	2,860,478	3,519,456

UNITED FUEL INVESTMENTS consolidated net profits in year ended Mar. 31, 1947, were 60.7% above retained net profit of $245,854 in preceding year. The gain in profits was attributed mainly to an increase of $267,132 in gross profits on sales, increases obtained in the unit prices of the main products sold during the year more than offsetting increased production, material and labor costs, although there was a decrease in the volume of products sold.

A plan has been proposed to convert the present natural gas distribution system for the distribution of manufactured gas, the annual report reveals. This step has been made necessary due to the continued decrease in the volume of natural gas available to the company, and inability of the company to contract for sufficient volumes of liquefied petroleum gas for use in its propane plant, to produce sufficient gas of approximately the same heating value as natural gas, to make up the deficiencies of natural gas. The company intends to increase its present gas manufacturing facilities to the extent required to manufacture sufficient additional gas to enable it to serve manufactured gas in all markets.

Before company can proceed with enlargement of facilities and change over to distribution of manufactured gas, consent of Class "A" preference shareholders must be obtained to cancellation of agreement under which company is obligated to purchase natural gas from two other companies. The companies have agreed to cancellation of contracts, the report states, and a meeting of Class "A" shareholders will be held July 24 to consider cancellation of the contract.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Net oper. profit	$1,107,598	$865,763
Less: Depreciation ..	236,779	248,055
Bond interest	162,805	170,478
Income tax res‡ ..	303,000	191,500
Bond & loan exp. ..	9,876	9,876
Net profit†	395,138	245,854
Less: Cl. "A" divds. ..	270,000	270,000
Surplus for year†	125,138	*24,146
‡Incl. refund. EPT..	......	1,500

*Deficit.
†Note:—Co's. report includes refundable EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before depr. & amort.	6.80	5.08
After depr. & amort	5.35	3.62
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Cl. A: Excl. ref. EPT	$4.39	$2.73
Incl. ref. EPT ..	4.39	2.75
Paid	3.00	3.00
Cl. B & Common:		
Excl. ref. EPT ..	0.78	d0.15
Incl. ref. EPT ..	0.78	d0.14
None paid.		

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Cash, Dom. bds., etc.	$1,085,694	$884,926
Accts. rec.	811,903	776,806
Inventories	627,497	417,874
Total curr. assets ..	2,525,094	2,079,606
Misc. assets‡	478,797	453,211
Fixed assets*	10,344,962	10,489,339
Total assets	13,348,853	13,022,156
Accts., tax, etc., pay.	921,499	676,741
Bonds due or called ..	140,000	130,000
Total curr. liabs. ..	1,061,499	806,741
Conting. res.	100,000	100,000
Funded debt	4,100,000	4,240,000
Exchange res.	120,000	120,000
Capital stock	6,292,225	6,292,225
Capital surplus	417,220	417,220
Earned surplus‡	1,257,909	1,045,970
*After depr. of	5,634,478	5,420,179
‡Incl. ref. EPT	46,500	46,500
*Incl. $4,079,955 prems. pd. for subsids.		
Working capital	1,463,595	1,272,865

DUREX MINES is carrying out a program of stripping, trenching and general surface work on its Pine Lake, Cobalt district property. Diamond drilling is planned later.

TEA-KAY PROSPECTORS plans application to Secretary of State for surrender of its charter.

Unlisted Mines

Approximate quotations, 3 p.m., July 7, subject to confirmation:

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Metalore	.03	.05	Advance	.06	.08
Mica Co	1.00	1.25	Alcan	.02	.04
Miles R L	.14	.17	Alexander	.04½	.06
Mink	.05	.07	Aljo	.03	.04
Mofft H n	.03	.05	Ama Kir	.09	.11
M'hawk P	.02	.03	Annamaq	.02½	.04
Murbell	.01½	.02½	Argonaut	.04	.06
Murmac	.10½	.12	Audley	.01	.03
McCuaig	.08	.10	Aurlando	.02½	.04
McManus	.10	.12	Aurora Y	.18	.23
Nation'l M	.14	.17	Auterra	.01	.03
Naybo' '45	.28	.32	Baker	.08	.10
Nereco	..	.15	Barb L n	.07	.09
Newcore	.20	.30	Beauriv	.06	.08
New Aug	.10	.11	Bravo	.02	.04
New Mal	.04	.05	Brig R L	.07	.09
N Ranch	.17	.18	B McDade	.41	.46
Nicoda	.34	.36	Burley Po	.01	.02
Norbeau	.65	.70	Camlaren	.04	.06
Norcourt	.05½	.07	Captain	.04	.06
Norford	.04	.06	Caramora	..	.38
Normar	.08	.09	Carlmac	.04½	.06
Nortyne	.02	.04	Carricona	.02½	.04
Novele P	.05	.08	Cassidy	.07½	.09
Obalski	.06	.08	Cen Mani	.16	.18
Do. '45	.09	.11	Cock R L	.04	.05
Obaska	.15	.18	Columbier	.02½	.03
Oklend	.06	.07	Con Chib	.24	.27
Olivet	.02	.03	Con Cop	.08	.10
Opemiska	.15	.17	Courageo	.06	.08
Orpit	.02	.04	Craibbe	.18	.20
Ortona	.04	.04½	Croydon	.04½	.06
Pascalis	.21	.24	Cuyuni	.68	.73
Peg Tant	.95	1.00	Delhi	.04	.08
Pelangio	.06	.07	Derlak	.02½	.04
Payne	.25	.28	Despina	..	.23
Phelps	.02	.03	De Sant n	.05	.07
Pinnacle	.02	.04	Dom Mal	.02½	.04
Poona Go	.02	.03	Dona Pat	.02½	.03
Presdor	.03	.04	Durham	.19	.21
Privateer	.35	.39	Doris	.09	.11
Princess	.18	.20	Echo Ind	.06	.08
Quest	.07	.09	Electra	.09	.11
Rajah RL	.03	.06	Elmac	.05	.07
Rambull	.02	.04	Eltoro	.23	.25
Rand Mal	.07	.09	Erndale	.05	.60
Randona	.04	.06	Flicka	.06	.09
Raymond	.04	.06	Gilbec	.01	.02
Rebair	.26	.29	Goodrock	.01½	.02½
Redruth	.03	.05	Gor Lebel	.10	.12
Redwood	.03½	.04½	Gov Gold	.05	.07
Richgroup	.05½	.07	Grand Ch	.05	.07
Rhyolite	.03	.04	Greenlee	.07	.08½
Rugged	..	.10	Gr'dhog	.24	.27
Rupununi	.31	.34	Gwillam	.05	.06
Russet	.08	.10	Halden	.06	.08
Salmita	.12	.14	Habitant	.05	.07
Santiago	.22	.25	Harp Mal	.02	.03
Sepha	.03	.04½	Hayes Cd	.01½	.02½
Sheldon	.19	.21	H'stead n	.52	.54
S Arrow	..	.16	Hornfault	.08	.10
Skynner	.04	.05	Hugh Pa	.06	.09
Sovereign	.05	.[illegible]	Independ	.10	.12
Steeber	.01	.02	Indyke	..	.06
Sun Bear	.06	.08	Joannes D	.02	.04
Thornhill	.02½	.03	Kamlac	.15	.17
Tiffany	.03	.04	Ken-Bay	.16	.19
Tobico	.02	.03	Kencour	.05	.07
Tovarich	.01½	.03	Kenda Pe	.18	.21
Val d'Bel	.03	.04	Kenroy	.11½	..
Viking	.40	.43	Lk Expa	.06	.08
Vinray	.16	.18	Lar-Add	.04	.05
Virginia	..	.10	La Salle	.08½	.09½
Wesley	.01½	.02½	Lavalie	.04½	.05½
West R L	.02½	.03½	Legardo	.01½	.03
West Shor	.00¾	.01½	Lennie	.05	.08
Wilwood	.02	.04	Lingnora	.08	.10
Y'knife	2.00	2.25	Major Oil	.09	.11
Y Dayids	.19	.21	Mallen RL	.07	.09
Bi-Ore	.43	.46	Manterre	..	.05
Blondor	.03	.04	Marbenor	.12	.15
Blue Gras	.03	.05	Marquette	.04	.06
Bouzanne	.05	.08	Mar Bird	.06	.08
Bourla' C	.03½	.05	Mary Ann	.09	.11
Bradnor	.03½	.05	Mat Con	.27	.30
B Breest	.03	.05	Mate Yel	.03½	.04½
Abenakis	.03	.05			

Market Comment

This week Canadian industrials sparked by the liquors and papers, staged on a modest scale the type of action that has been going on on U. S. markets for 10 successive days. In five market days to early mid-week the T.S E. industrial average had gained 4.6 points. The fact that the Toronto industrials are still 12.74 points off the 1947 high of 184.49 while the gap separating the New York Dow Jones industrial average from its 1947 hign has been narrowed to 1.83 points, gives ample indication of the cautious character of Canadian investment buying to this point.

The indicated settlement of the soft coal wage disputes and the unexpectedly better earnings for the U. S. carriers helped shove U. S. industrials up on somewhat better-than-average volume. Market technicians are now calling an early corrective movement after the prolonged uninterrupted pattern in New York.

Golds, base metals and western oils were all slightly better, on Canadian boards. Interest in the oils was focused on a number of key "step-out tests" nearing completion in the Devonian formation.

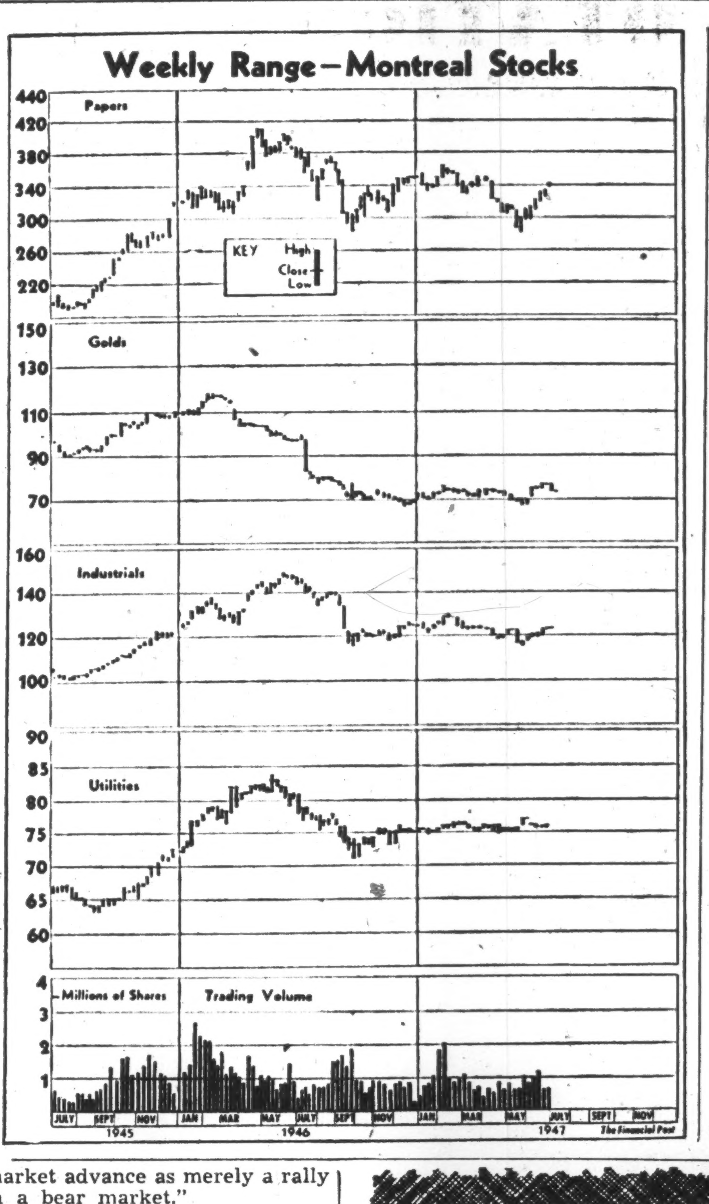
* * *

Barron's: The Trader (New York): "By the yardstick of earning power, stocks are currently cheaper than at any time in the past when a similar price level has prevailed. With heavy industries still sold months ahead, with the merchandise trade having completed its mark down cycle, and with record crops assuring record farm income, the business outlook is distinctly favorable. Ultimate implementation of the Marshall program can only provide further support or improvement."

* * *

John H. Lewis & Co. (New York): "Never in our history has a bull market started when the process of capital formation was at a record pace and there was practically full employment. Consequently, we consider the recent market advance as merely a rally in a bear market."

* * *



New Highs and Lows

During the week ended July 5 9 new highs were recorded among the "general" stocks traded on Canadian stock exchanges, and 19 new lows. In the mining group there were 3 new highs and 18 new lows. Fourteen new highs and no new low were recorded in the oil stocks.

GENERAL

New Highs—1947

Agnew Surpass; Algoma Steel; Catelli Food; McColl Frontenac; Premier Trust; Nova Scotia Light & Power; Price Bros.; Quinte Milk "A"; Do. "B"

New Lows—1947

Bank of Nova Scotia; B. C. Power "A"; Can. Packers "A"; Can. Steamships, Preferred; Candn. Gen. Inv.; Candn. Oil.; Hamilton Bridge; Hur. & Erie Mort. 20% pref.; Hydro Electric; John Inglis; John Labatt; Nat. Grocers, pref.; North Star Oil, preferred.; Page Hersey; Stan. Radio; Taylor Pearson, preferred; United Distillers; Winnipeg El. "A"; Windsor Hotel

MINING

New Highs—1947

Gold Crest; Omnitrans; Preston E. D.

New Lows—1947

Ansley; Bunker Hill; Crowshore; Dentonia; Gillies Lake; Glenora; Gold Man.; Indian Lake; Int. Uranium; Jason M.; MacDonald; New Calumet; Norbenite; Paymaster; Premier Gold; Regcourt; Richmac; Roybar Chi.

OILS

New Highs—1947

Calgary & Ed.; Command; Commonwealth; High Sarcee; Home; Leduc Cons.; Mercury.; Nordon; Okalta; Phillips; Spooner; Superior; Turner Valley; Vulcan Brown

Ontario Security Commission Options

Company:	Underwriter:	Purchased (Underwritten) Shares	At c.	Date	Option No. Shares	Received Price Range c.	Capitalization Author. Shares	O/s Shares	Accepted
Dormal M.	Anglo-Huronian & Newmont Mining Corp. ...	300,000	7	Apr. 10	2,099,995	10-60	3,000,000	900,005	June 24
Duluth Red Lake G. M. ..	Brewis & White	145,500	5	Jan. 22	1,799,995	5-20	3,500,000	1,634,005	June 27
New Arntfield Mines	Selected Mining Secs. ...	20,000	25	May 15	1,130,000	25-60	4,000,000	1,987,976	June 23
Ranrouyn M.	H. G. Stratton	50,000	6½	May 21	1,050,000	6½-$1	3,000,000	1,000,005	June 28
Silanco Mng. & Refin Co.	Louis Cadesky†	......	..	Apr. 30	940,000	50-$2	3,000,000	2,055,532	June 17
Sioux Petroleums	W. F. Thorn	500,000	10	Sept. 28	400,000	17	3,500,000	2,131,541	June 28
Stag Yellowknife M.	G. H. Copeland†	......	..	Apr. 16	1,000,000	5-15	3,000,000	1,000,005	June 27
Vandyke Snow Lake G.M.	Ainsley Financial Corp.† .	......	..	May 18	500,000	5-10	3,500,000	1,850,005	June 27
Wilfred G. M.	Pylon Exploration Co.† ..	......	..	Jan. 31	1,000,000	5-15	3,000,000	950,005	June 28

†Optionee.

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS

Accepted for filing: Allore Rouyn Metals Corp., Shunda Oils, Kogold Prospecting Synd., Tip Top Prospecting Synd.

Terminated: Minemakers Ltd.

We are pleased to announce that
Ernest R. Pope
and
Gordon A. Taylor
have been admitted into partnership in this firm as of July 1, 1947
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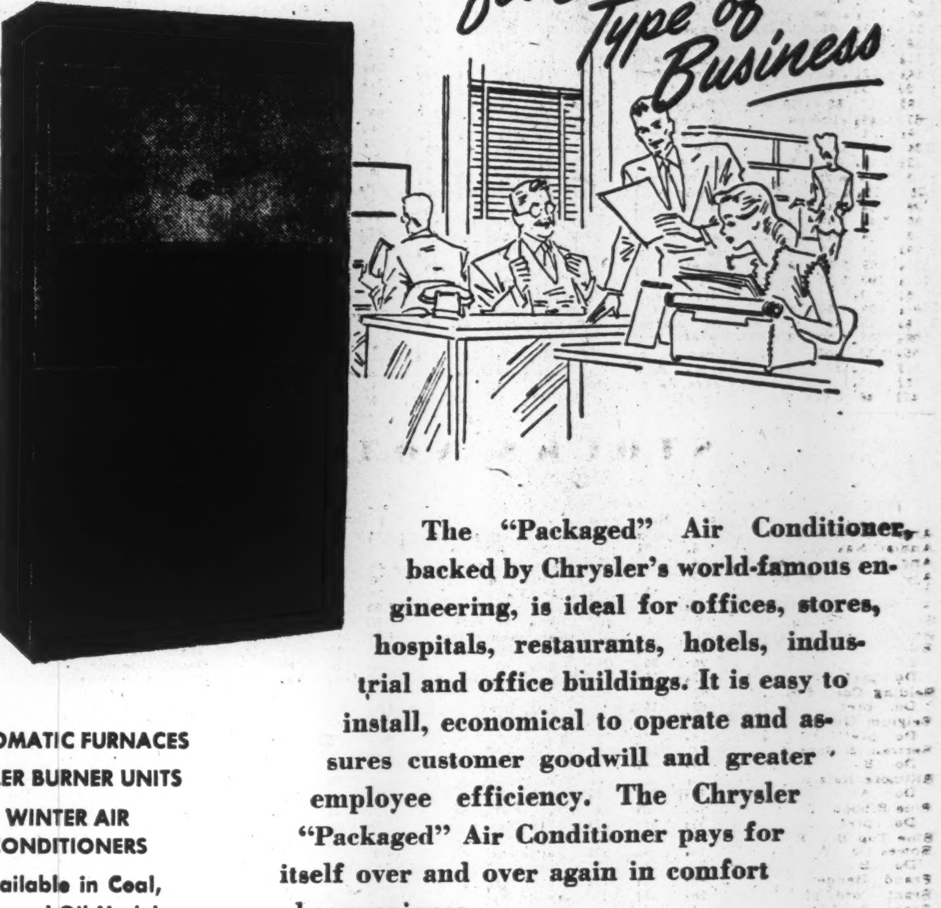

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THERM-O-RITE PRODUCTS LIMITED
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WHAT'S NEW IN BUSINESS

Manufacturers of products that are either completely new or are being made in Canada for the first time are invited to contribute to this column. Describe the product, state its purpose, outline in what respects it is new, and indicate its significance to its field.

Hides Deafness

Seven-ounce hearing aid is practically unseen by naked eye. Flesh-tinted plastic rim fits into ear cavity; thin transparent lucite tube carries the sound from tiny receiver hidden in a woman's hair or beneath a man's collar. Another model for woman conceals receiver in one earring of a set. Various patterns with matching lapel pins to enable women to match them with different costumes have been produced by Minneapolis company.

• • •

St[illegible] Paint

A[illegible] that will last the li[illegible] and will withstand ai[illegible], and sunlight have been made possible th[illegible] discovery of chemicals made of [illegible] that spread like paint, make good oil, but are as durable as stone. General Electric scienti[illegible] told American Chemical Society recently that the chemi[illegible], known as "or[illegible]" are unaffected by [illegible] of 500 degrees above or 70 below; predicts use for highway [illegible] will make roads better [illegible] for riding qualities and for [illegible].

• • •

Frayproof Rugs

Rugs no longer fray or skid after application of new rubber-like plastic liquid. "Griptex" is applied to backs of rugs by brush, spray-gun, roller or doctor [illegible] be used on hooked [illegible], broadlooms, cotton-tufted, [illegible], and braided rugs. New York makers say rugs can even be cut without fraying.

• • •

Heats, Cools, Cooks

Electrical unit now distributed in Canada will heat a room, cool it, or cook a meal. Measures 15½ inches high, 17 inches wide, and 11 inches deep. When set to "heating," it combines reflected heat with convected heat to raise room temperature from 50 degrees to 70 degrees in 18 minutes. When set to "cooling," fan offers choice of low diffused air or a high-powered breeze. Turned on its back with hinged grill lifted to permit utensils to be set on the cooking grill, it is equivalent of two-plate electric stove.

• • •

No-wax Flooring

Waxing is said to be unnecessary with new Vinylite plastic flooring, offered in United States in wide variety of marbleized and plain colors. Advantages claimed are ease of laying and cleaning, long wear, resistance to deteriorating chemical action, impervious to water, and not slippery.

• • •

Painting Aluminum

Fast, economical method of preparing aluminum and its alloys for painting or lacquering is promised with introduction in United States of "Paintbond," solution used at room temperature for 30 to 60 seconds.

• • •

Tire Inflator

Metal tank, 14 inches long and seven inches in diameter, weighs five pounds when filled with air up to 300 pounds pressure—enough to bring dead flats up to full pressure. Safety plug eliminates hazard; can be refilled from any gasoline station. New York makers anticipate special interest where there are great distances between service stations.

• • •

One-image Mirror

Aluminum-coated mirror features metal on front surface of glass; reflects single image, whereas back-mirror gives another faint image. Uses include telescopes, periscopes, gun sights, and other optical instruments. Can also be used in operating room reflectors, surgical instruments, projection television receivers, sound film projection sets, cameras, and film transparency viewers.

• • •

Butter-pat Machine

Four hundred pounds of butter are made into 25,000 individual butter patties in an hour by U S. machine which monograms and ornaments each patty. Available in two models, machine is aimed at creamerymen, butter jobbers, and wholesalers.

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Shampooing Upholstery

Portable machine for shampooing upholstery, now made in Chicago, consists of 7½ gallon storage tank from which solution is fed under air pressure in a controlled flow to a special applicator brush.

• • •

Spot Remover

Pencil-like remover is rubbed on spot, leaving white dry powdery coating. After a short time, say U. S. makers, this coating "lifts" the spot out of the fabric, and powder and spot brush off together. Claims it is odorless, non-inflammable, harmless to hands and fabrics; won't leave "rings"; requires no rags for application.

• • •

Aerial Pest-killing

Spray rig, attached or removed from four-passenger amphibian plane in 45 minutes, will cover 3,000 acres of forest per day, or, from lower altitudes, 800 acres of farm crops per day. Rig requires no auxiliary power unit; is driven by ordinary automobile cooling fan mounted ahead of cabin's nose.

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Stretcher-resuscitator

Folding stretcher features attachment which allows it to be used as resuscitator; weighs 18 pounds; is provided with leg and body straps to secure patient for safe handling in confined spaces such as elevators, man holes, mine shafts, narrow halls, and railway coaches.

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Half-weight Bottle

Civilian model of the special beer bottle sent to American troops during the war has made appearance in United States. "1-Way Beer Bottle" is not meant to be returned. Made of glass, weighs half as much as standard returnable type; is approximately one third shorter; holds same amount of beer.

• • •

Safe Dairy Delivery

Doorstep box protects milk, eggs, butter, and other dairy-delivered produce from contamination, weather, accidents, and animals. "Dairy-Aid" is made in United States from heavy gauge, electrically-welded steel, and finished in baked enamel. Under hinged top are dials showing how much of each commodity customer wants.

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Automatic Extinglisher

Night and day fire protection is provided by wall-type automatic extinguisher, produced by Chicago firm. When a fire brings temperature up to 160 deg., fuse melts, releasing spring which crashes heavy metal slug against thin glass bulb or grenade, thereby shattering it. Fluid runs out through holes, changes into fog, and forms fire-smothering blanket. Designed for use in mills, plants, warehouses, etc.

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Abrasive Sticks

Flexible abrasive sticks are made in United States from graded abrasive grains bonded in rubber. Product can be used dry or with water for variety of light grinding, cleaning, deburring, rust-removing, sharpening, honing, and polishing jobs; can be cut with jack-knife, file, grinding wheel, hacksaw, bandsaw, etc., to shape for special tasks.

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Automatic Screens

Automatic window screens, now made in Ontario, are built into window sash contour; can be installed by any carpenter, adjusted to any height of window opening. Turn of button frees window of screening, permitting washing without interference.

• • •

Car Enamel

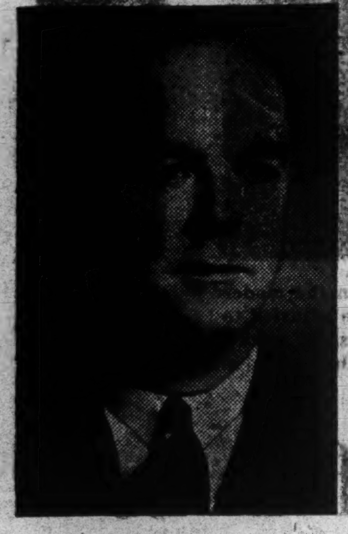
New auto enamel is applied in unusual way. Put on with powder puff, it dries in an hour; will not streak; doesn't crack, fade, chip, or peel for at least two years, according to St. Louis maker.

• • •

Swimming Rafts

Carley floats, carried on ship's decks during war and easily launched from a chute in an emergency, are finding peacetime use as swimming rafts and diving platforms. War Assets Corp. has sold about 200 of them. Buoyancy is provided by copper shell covered with compressed cork and wrapped in heavy waterproof canvas. Rope loops offer convenient holds for swimmers.

QUEBEC YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES has shipped 200 lb. of samples for assay from drill cores pulled during the breakup period. The drill has been moved to the White Gold property adjoining that of company, and work will start immediately to explore high-grade showing made last fall. Quebec Yellowknife holds a substantial interest in White Gold Mines. A Warsop drill has been shipped into the Thompson Lake property and drilling is now under way.



J. C. NELLES

head of the Hospital and Professional Divisions of Johnson & Johnson, Ltd., Montreal, has been elected a director of the company.

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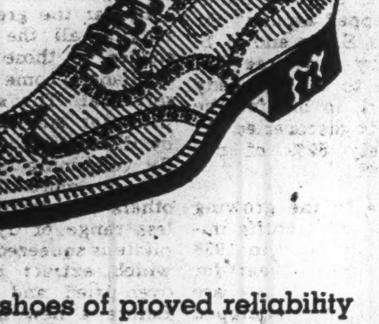

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DAVID B. CROMBIE

formerly Advertising Manager of three Maclean-Hunter publications, Mayfair, Men's Wear of Canada and Style, has been appointed Canadian Manager of The Reader's Digest International Editions, Inc.

Tax Evader Fails In Antijail Plea

OTTAWA — Nordeau S. Vineberg must serve six months for income tax evasion, Judge A. G. McDougall ruled here, stating he "could see no reason" for altering a police court sentence imposed in April.

Vineberg and his father, Joseph H. Vineberg, 65, both pleaded guilty and were fined $40,000 and sentenced to six months. The older Vineberg's jail term was suspended, however, because of his age and health. The fines have have already been paid, Judge McDougall was told.

Ford and GM Move to Keep Prices 'Level'

Prices of so-called "used" cars, profitably driven a few miles between dealer's showroom and used car lot, had risen to such an outlandish level that many folk forgot what the price of a new car really was.

Car manufacturers and dealers decided that something would have to be done "just to keep the record straight." The result was a series of advertisements now appearing from coast to coast.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. claims to have been first with the idea of advertising retail price, excise tax and sales tax on each car. These are altered according to freight rates to the 12 cities where they appeared—Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

Ford put out two advertisements at a cost of $12,000. The first appeared in Toronto on June 13 and was signed by the "Mercury and Lincoln Division." The second came out the next day over the signature of "Ford and Monarch Division."

They told readers that "there is no law to prevent a man from throwing away his own money—or from paying an inflated price for an automobile. The important fact to remember is that this is a temporary situation. These inflated prices will collapse as soon as car makers catch up with demand."

To further its campaign against "ridiculous" used car prices, Ford intends to include local retail price in all of its future newspaper advertising across Canada. This cannot be done in the case of national magazines because of freight differences across the country.

General Motors listed the prices of Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, and Cadillac cars in a large advertisement appearing in Toronto on July 1 over the signature of 14 local dealers.

A company spokesman explained that over a period of three weeks the advertisement would appear in every daily newspaper in Canada, plus all weeklies in towns where there is a direct GM dealer outlet. Total cost of the campaign was not revealed.

DOMINION FOUNDRIES & STEEL LIMITED APPOINTMENTS

F. A. LOOSLEY

F. H. SHERMAN, B.Sc.P.E.

E. H. AMBROSE, C.A.

Mr. F. A. Sherman, President of Dominion Foundries & Steel Limited, Hamilton, Ontario, announces the following Vice-Presidential appointments: Mr. F. A. Loosley, Vice-President and Manager; Mr. F. H. Sherman, B.Sc., P.E., Vice-President and Works Manager; Mr. E. H. Ambrose, C.A., formerly associated with Clarkson Gordon Company, Hamilton, Vice-President.

More 'Wartime' Housing Solution for Edmonton?

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—A big increase in building of new dwellings and apartments at low rent—"small quarters of about Wartime Housing standard" at comparable rents, around $35 a month—is now the chief housing need of Edmonton (pop. 94,000) and possibly of many other cities of like size.

That's the view of four members of city council, expressed when council rejected a civic housing committee request for a $1,000 grant to pay for publicity in a suggested additional survey of housing conditions.

"The only solution for Edmonton right now," the four said, is a Dominion-sponsored plan to build more rental housing for low income families. The plan, they said without particularizing, would have to include a subsidy.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OIL CO. OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, in liquidation, will hold a general meeting July 15, 1947, at 202 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver, for purpose of receiving accounts and final report of Edna Ward, liquidator. A resolution will also be moved for disposition of accounts and discharge of liquidator.

FAIRFAX MINES has completed arrangements for line cutting, stripping, trenching and general surface work on new group of five claims, known as Schumann Lake group, Cobalt area, Ont.

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AND

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The Financial Post

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What's Ahead for Textiles?

Slump or Readjustment To Follow Output Drive?

By HOWARD GAMBLE

Is the textile industry heading into a slump or only a readjustment?

That's the question textile men are asking themselves today, while they look back on the short supply situation of the past two years. Then, everything they produced was sold as fast as it could be shipped out of the factories. Now, what will the normal supply-demand market be like?

Here are some of the arguments advanced by those who see a slump:

The soft goods market has declined in the United States; in Canada, it is claimed, consumer demand has reached a peak;

Clearance sales reappeared this year in stores across the country after an absence of almost six years;

Repeat business for dress goods this spring was not up to expectations;

Inventories are filling up; men's shirts are back above the counters in all stores; women's and children's dresses in cotton and rayon are plentiful.

Those textile men who see a readjustment rather than a recession point to these factors:

The threatened "buyers' strike" has failed to materialize; buyer resistance is against high price—poor quality combinations rather than prices alone;

Reliable reports from the U. S. indicate that the alleged "slump" in textiles there was at most a backing-up of low grade and shoddy materials in the hands of the wholesalers. Textile men in Canada expect to see a similar situation. During and immediately after the war fly-by-night wholesalers started up to make a quick dollar out of the short supply situation. Now that textile merchandise is catching up with demand, some of these wholesalers are being left with inferior material on their hands;

The extreme short supply situation of the past two years has been associated with prosperity; on this basis, a normal supply-demand market could relatively be called a "slump;"

Present prices of textile items are not pointing down. During the past year while WPTB carried out its decontrol program, prices on rayons and cottons inched upward.

Production at $875 Millions

Prophets of slump are, however, on firm ground when they talk about the present prosperity of the industry. Gross annual value of production in the primary and secondary textile industries is estimated currently at around $875 millions. This is approximately 155% above the 1938 figure. Employment in the primary division increased from 78,000 in 1944 to an annual average of approximately 83,000 in 1946. In 1939 the primary division employed 64,000.

But while textile management is not anticipating a serious recession, it has other problems to think over. One question with long-term implications is: what has price control done to the industry? Has it sapped some of its energy and initiative?

It is generally conceded that price control in the textile field was highly effective due principally to the co-operation of the industry. In an address to the National Associated Women's Wear Bureau this spring, H. G. Burley, associate cotton administrator for WPTB made this statement: "We in the cotton administration thank heaven that the mills held the line for us."

Now most of the textile controls are off. Base price for raw cotton has been moved up to 27.2 cents which is close to the price mills are paying. Wool administration has gone out of business and controls on rayons are being removed almost weekly. Before the year is out it is expected that all textile manufacturers will be operating in a free market—without production directives, price controls or subsidies. Can the industry pick up the ball from here, keep their wartime gains and expand if necessary?

Canada's textile industry, catching up with war-inspired shortages, sees difficulties ahead. What will the readjustment to a normal supply-demand market mean? Will the textile "schools" help solve the labor problem? A staff writer of The Financial Post here analyzes the industry's position in this critical period.

Indications are that it can and will. During 1947 the industry plans to spend $69,531,000 on plant construction, machinery and equipment, according to a Reconstruction Department survey. This compares with $44,309,000 in 1946 and $32,563,000 in 1945. Of the 1947 expenditure $17,713,000 will be spent on plant construction while $51,818,000 or 75% will be spent on machinery and equipment. Last year imports of textile machinery were valued at $13,034,803; more than three times the prewar annual average of less than $4 millions.

Growth of Synthetics

Much of this expansion is being undertaken by manufacturers and fabricators of the synthetic materials—rayon and nylon. In the case of woollens and cottons the need is said to be for replacement of worn-out or obsolete machines rather than any large-scale expansion. Before the war both cotton and woollen divisions were operating well below capacity. This is illustrated by the fact that production of worsted and woollen cloth in 1946 totalled 28.4 million yards or 68% above the 1935-39 average.

Cotton production last year did not show nearly the same result due partially to labor stoppage. Traditionally, however, Canada imports a large percentage of its cotton requirements. In 1936 imports of cotton piece goods were equal to roughly 30% of domestic production; in 1939 imports were more than 50% of home production. Cotton capacity is there, however, as indicated by Cotton Institute figures. In 1945 it shows operations at 121% of single shift capacity while in the peak year of 1941 the industry operated at 161%. Thus it is evident that cotton industry at least can boost its output without any large scale plant expansion.

Last year's disappointing primary cotton production points up another problem confronting the textile industry, i.e. labor. Practically every spokesman for textile management in recent months has called on labor for greater efficiency. Absenteeism is said to be still high, particularly in the cotton mills. Labor strikes last year shut down important Quebec producers, and have hit another this year. Practically all textile men are agreed that some method of stabilizing the labor force must be found if maximum efficiency is to be achieved.

Textile Schools Welcomed

One solution is thought to be in raising the status of mill labor. Textile schools in Quebec and Ontario it is hoped will help to achieve this result. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., textile courses are provided at the technical school. In the 1946-47 season total enrollment was over 200 days and evening students. Subjects taught include cloth analysis, textile mathematics, cotton spinning, weaving, full-fashioned hosiery knitting, textile chemistry and others.

In Ontario the textile school at Hamilton completed its first year this spring. For the first year five subjects were offered: cotton manufacture, woollen and worsted manufacture, textile fibres, textile mathematics and introduction to textile chemistry and dyeing.

If textile management puts its influence and money behind these schools many observers believe the quality of work and worker will improve. With such schools available mills can send likely-looking employees to attend the courses. In addition new workers can be funnelled through the school thus improving the overall standard of mill labor, it is believed.

The object of such an educational program would be twofold: (1) to raise the status of the worker in his own mind, (2) increase productivity. In most cases it is accepted that if the first objective were achieved it would result in increased productivity. And in the last analysis production is probably the cornerstone to continued prosperity in the textile industry.

In the past the Canadian producer has had to compete with low cost producers. In United Kingdom and Europe textile wages were and still are much below the wage level in Canada and United States. In the United States, however, with its big domestic market the wage differential can be offset by bigger runs. Thus the Canadian industry caught between two giants required tariff protection to survive.

Whether the industry will continue to get tariff protection is not known. Much depends on the outcome of the Geneva tariff and trade talks. But whether the tariff stays or goes low cost production is still a "must" for Canadian textiles. If tariffs should go entirely it would likely mean that many mills would be forced to produce greater quantities of certain products but cut down on the varieties produced. In either case domestic producers still have to meet outside competition.

Out of the Test Tube

And while textile men work on the problems of labor, production, tariffs and foreign competition the complexion of the industry itself is changing. Behind the change is the man in the laboratory with his test tube. Out of the lab has come rayon, nylon and, scores of other synthetic materials. In the first days of these new materials, it was thought they would offer a serious challenge to those mills which produced cotton and woollen fabrics. Today the picture is different. Most mills are now using the new materials in conjunction with the old. Nylon and rayon are spun together, so are nylon and cotton, rayon and wool.

In addition various synthetic materials are now used to coat other fabrics and yarns to increase strength, give greater water resistant qualities, flexibility, etc. Alginates made from seaweed, are also used in weaving wool, cotton, rayon to give a fine soft texture to the material. Some synthetics have, of course, cut into the textile market. Plastic film which is used for such items as shower curtains, bridge table covers, aprons, etc. are direct competitors to the older materials. Many observers believe that synthetics will make still greater inroads.

In general, however, Canadian textile manufacturers have not met the challenge of the synthetics with a head-on attack but have side-stepped by utilizing the new materials to improve their product. And indications are that Canadian textiles have improved. Canadian woollen and worsted cloth is said to compare favorably with its British competitor. Canadian fashion designers have also won recognition for themselves and Canadian textile materials in the foreign market.

Along with the difficulties which beset the industry from the outside, some observers think that the textile industry can do much to set its own house in order. One alleged weakness is the lack of coordination among the various divisions — primary producer, fabricator, wholesaler, etc. As a result it is claimed that it is often difficult to know just where the industry stands at any given time.

Are Prices Too High?

One example of this is the current talk about high prices. Retail stores, largely reflecting government and public opinion, have complained that many textile items are too high priced. Many stores have cut back forward buying and in some cases have refused to accept merchandise which they said was priced too high. When this happens wholesalers find goods backing up and point to the manufacturer as the one to reduce prices.

In Canada the textile manufacturer has not made a killing either during or after the war. Elsewhere in The Financial Post in this issue it is pointed out that in the case of nine cotton mills net profits for 1946 were 5% below 1945. Thus it appears that the manufacturer cannot cut prices at least for the present when labor and other costs are still rising. Manufacturers say that revenues must be increased if the industry is to modernize and replace war-worn machinery.

What all this points to is that there is little real coordination between various segments of the industry. Some more highly integrated companies are in a better position since they can control their product from its initial stages right through till it is sold. Some observers believe that greater vertical integration would solve some of the textile industry's problems.

It is pointed out that when a company combines primary and secondary production it has greater control over both its production, its product and its market. The trend toward integration is probably more marked in the rayon and other synthetic fields than in the older cotton and woollen divisions. Practically all producers of synthetics, both primary and fabricators, watch their product carefully. If a primary producer does not actually manufacture the fabric or garment he at least is careful that whoever does the actual fabricating knows how to use his product. Most synthetic producers also stress "trademark" which gives them additional control.

On balance it appears that the textile industry has entered an important stage in its life. The materials it works with are changing, and presenting new problems. Labor must be brought up to a greater degree of efficiency. Equally important, however, is that the textile industry is faced with the task of getting its own house in order to meet whatever problems arise.

The "nylon girl" wears a suit of sage green nylon crepe, with jabot of pale grey, raspberry, black and forest green. The hat is forest green nylon twill—a firm, crisp fabric. The handbag is black nylon bengaline. Last year Canadian Industries Ltd., sole manufacturer of nylon in Canada, delivered approximately 1.6 million lb. to Canadian mills.

Six slivers of combed cotton from the carding machines are being drawn together through a single opening. They will emerge on the other side, as a single sliver of about the same thickness as the originals. By combining the slivers in this manner, strength and uniformity are added. Last year Canadian textile mills turned out an estimated 237 million yards of cotton piece goods, despite labor unrest which curtailed production in Quebec.

The chemist is playing an increasingly important role in the modern textile industry. New fabrics, new dyes, new processes all have to be adjusted to manufacturer's and ultimate consumers' requirements. This means constant work for the research laboratories. Revenue of Canadian dyeing and finishing firms alone is over $7 millions annually.

Wide Choice of Dyes For Canadian Textiles

BY W. L. DACK

Though the revenue of Canadian dyeing and finishing companies runs around $7 millions a year, and is still rising, there isn't a pound of dyestuffs manufactured in this country. The reason: too small a home market to justify the immense capital outlay on modern plant and manufacturing equipment.

But it's an ill wind that blows nobody good. The Canadian consumer stands to gain in quality of dyestuffs for a few years at least. It means that the cream of the world's dyes remain open to him unfettered by any restrictive home tie-ups. The same is far from true in other large textile manufacturing countries. Prior to the war Canadian textile industries "shopped around" for the best in British, German, Swiss and U. S. dyes. They were aided by duty-free imports. They will continue to do so, ready and free, for the most part, to bid for the latest and best in dyestuffs discoveries. At present time approximately 80% of our dyestuffs come from the U. S.

Dyestuffs suppliers, alive to the growing Canadian textile market—our dyestuffs imports jumped from 4.76 million lb. in 1938 to 5.53 million in 1944 (the last year for which DBS figures are available) — are quickly setting up elaborately equipped chemical laboratories in this country to test out the quality of delivered dyes and work out technical problems of customers. The suppliers' laboratories are also co-operating closely with the chemical laboratories which some of the larger Canadian textile firms maintain, in bringing out new shades on certain textile materials, or finding ways of producing existing shades with a more lasting effect.

Competition From Pigments

One of the most significant new developments for the dyeing industry is the process whereby pigments may be used in many cases to replace dyestuffs for machine painting of fabrics. In the new process fabrics will be printed in much the same manner as paper on a rotogravure press. The process that is being rapidly brought to perfection offers competition to aniline dyes in coloring of many textile goods. The pattern is photo-engraved on rollers and then the solid colors are picked up in the grooves of the roller. The color impressions and heat "sets" are all done in one continuous operation thereby saving many man-hours over the traditional, more laborious "vat" dyeing methods. One disadvantage in the new process is that effective ventilation systems have to be used to protect the workers from disagreeable fumes.

Generally speaking a much wider range of dyes are available to the dyer today than even a year ago. Conditions are not back to prewar yet, however, and the all-important chromes, for instance (base for brown, fawn and navy color suitings) are still in very tight supply. Rapidly returning competitive conditions in the textile industry are exerting increasing pressure, however, on dyestuffs suppliers to provide improved quantities and wider ranges.

3,000 Different Dyes

It is estimated that the dyestuff industry is presently producing some 3,000 different dyestuffs possessing either distinctly different shades, brightness or other properties. In some cases as many as 24 operations are necessary to produce one color.

By far the greater number of our colors, ranging all the way from delicate pastel shades to those of the most eye-dazzling brilliance, come originally from lumps of soft coal. The soft coal is converted into thick tar and this in turn is broken down by distillation into various "intermediates." By combining chemically the molecules of one or more intermediates with that of others the chemist produces an almost endless range of dyestuffs. The colored precipitate is squeezed through large filter presses which extract the liquid. The residue is oven-dried and ground into fine powder. Before a new batch of dye is released to the consumer, samples are subjected to a series of stiff tests in the technical laboratories. Fastness to light is measured by exposing dyed fabric to the sharp light of the "Fade-Ometer." Fastness to laundering and dry cleaning is determined by the use of a "Launder-Ometer." Tests for fastness to perspiration, heat and pressure are also made.

Different Dyes For Different Fabrics

It is not necessary for all dyes to be fast to every force. Choice of dyestuffs for a particular material is made according to the fastness requirements of the finished product.

One class of dyes, for instance, is best for animal fibres such as wool and silk; another is intended solely for vegetable fibres like cotton and linen; a third is used for synthetic fibres such as acetate rayon and nylon. From the point of view of volume the group of dyes used for coloring vegetable fibres rank in first place in Canada.

The Problem of Fiberglas

The introduction of glass fabrics into the textile field had the dye chemists "stopped" for a time. The fabric, being entirely of glass, is not absorbent and therefore will not react to normal dyeing methods. A Canadian company, Guaranty Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co., finally discovered satisfactory methods of dyeing fiberglas fabrics. Synthetic resins were used to coat the outside of the fibres. Big problems that had to be overcome were development of synthetic resins that would not rub off and would withstand dry cleaning and laundering.

At the outbreak of the first world war Germany was manufacturing approximately 83% of the world's dyestuffs. Cut off from this supply in the ensuing struggle Britain and United States started feverishly building up their dye industry. As a result dyes were produced in both of these countries which proved as good on the whole as those made in Germany. It appears now that Britain and Switzerland are emerging in a much strong position in the world dye picture. Both countries are striving to gain a large portion of the markets formerly supplied by Germany.

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Rayon Output Seen at New Peak As Producers Expand Facilities

Canadian manufacturers of rayon yarn and fabric maintained a high production level throughout 1946. This, together with relaxing of price controls and heavy consumer demand for rayon fabrics, resulted in increased profits for practically all companies.

Total acetate and viscose rayon yarn production last year was 18,134,000 lbs., an increase of 1,693,000 lbs. from 1945, according to Silk Association of Can. statistics. In addition to domestic production, 5,173,000 lbs. of rayon filament yarn were imported; 4,230,000 from United Kingdom and 855,000 lbs. from United States. Imported and domestic rayon tire yarns amounted to a further 5,481,000 lb.

Last year's consumption of rayon fabrics in Canada showed little change from previous years. Estimated domestic production 77.5 million yards and imports amounted to 11.9 million yards. Net domestic consumption is placed at 85.3 million yards; per capita consumption works out at 6.94 yards.

Expanding Plants

Both Canada's producers of rayon are expanding production facilities. Courtaulds (Can) Ltd. is erecting a new plant at Cornwall, Ont. at a cost of about $7.5 millions for manufacture of staple fibre yarn, at the rate of 8 to 10 million pounds annually. Unforeseen construction delays have held up production probably until 1948, it is stated. Courtaulds is also renovating its viscose filament yarn plant with a view to increasing production. The company now produces approximately 13 million pounds of filament yarn annually.

Canadian Celanese is expanding its plant facilities at Drummondville. Approximately $2.5 millions was spent in 1946 on expansion of this plant, with a further $3 millions earmarked for 1947. In addition, Canadian Celanese is constructing a new plant at Sorel, for yarn manufacture to be spun from staple produced at Drummondville. The new plant will also manufacture fabrics. Expenditure for this plant is expected to run between $3 and $4 millions and it is hoped to have the first manufacturing unit in operation this fall.

Many of the fabric manufacturers have also expanded plant facilities. A shortage of rayon yarn has, however, prevented many manufacturers from increasing production sufficiently to meet the demand. Some improvement has resulted from the stepped up production of "nylon" yarn. "Nylon" is used extensively in women's hosiery and has thus released rayon for other fabrics and garments. Last year Canadian Industries Ltd., sole manufacturer of "nylon" yarn in Canada, delivered approximately 1.6 million pounds to Canadian mills.

In December 1946 Wartime Prices & Trade Board removed subsidies on imported rayon fabrics, except linings, and in February, 1947, subsidies were taken off all rayon yarns and staple fibre. Also in February, Courtaulds (Can.) announced a price increase of 20% on viscose rayon filament yarn, based on the roll-back price, which was two cents below the price per pound allowed by WPTB.

WPTB this year also allowed a 15% increase in the price of rayon fabrics of basic period construction, in order to encourage manufacturers to produce prewar type quality of merchandise.

A notable development in the rayon field was the success of many fabric manufacturers in selling to the export markets. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, South America, Eire and West Indies are some of the more important foreign markets served by Canadian manufacturers.

Beld. Corticelli

Belding Corticelli Ltd., manufacturers of silk and rayon threads for all purposes, commenced utilizing nylon in the manufacture of hosiery and many other items and opened a new factory at Sorel, Que., in 1946. Range of products manufactured consist of threads, ribbons, braids, tapes, elastics, embroidery cottons, hosiery, knitting yarns and fabrics. The company practically controls the market in Canada for silk and rayon threads and sells its products in the export market.

Operating profits were $40,107 higher at $645,946 in year ended Nov. 30, 1946, but net profits were $4,126 lower at $127,248, as a result of setting up a $75,000 reserve for plant improvement and charging $38,801 to pension fund.

Additional property was purchased at Coaticook, Que., in 1946 and a number of new looms have since been placed in operation. In addition a number of new and improved machines were installed during the year. Dividends were increased from $1 to $1.50 per share quarterly with payment of higher amount July 2, 1946.

Factories are operated at Montreal, St. Johns and Coaticook, Que., and branch warehouses and offices are maintained at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Bruck Silk

Bruck Silk Mills Ltd., manufacturing a complete product, from yarn to finished goods, including screen and roller printing, brought its branch weaving factory at Sherbrooke, Que., into production early this year. Output is expected to increase steadily as additional machinery arrives and new installations are completed.

The company manufactures pure and artificial silk dress goods including Canton crepe, crepe-de-chine, silk and wool crepe, satins, chiffons, satin crepe, flat crepe, fancy novelties, silk yarns and prints; a new line added in 1937, includes linings for the garment trade, scarvings, materials for the corset and bathing suit trades, a range of footwear fabrics, special fabrics for use in mattresses, pillow slips and bedspreads.

Operations in the first 20 weeks of 1947 showed a satisfactory increase over comparable period of 1946 and indications are, that the increase will be maintained.

Retained net profits increased 255.2% to $309,319 in year ended Oct. 31, 1946, or $2.47 a share as against 70c. in 1945. Record sales were achieved, but costs of materials, labor and supplies continued to rise.

Export sales increased in 1946 without impairing volume of domestic business and export trade continues to show indications of further improvement. The company acquired a substantial share interest in the 1946 incorporated Bruck Mills (Australia) Ltd., holding Australian rights for use of "Bruck" tradename, trademarks and processes. Entire stock control of Dominion Spinners Ltd., St. Johns, Que., was acquired last year.

The Cowansville plant consists of 11 buildings covering some 16 acres of land. New weaving, dyeing and finishing equipment was installed in 1946.

Can. Celanese

Canadian Celanese Ltd. owns sole rights for Canada to the Dreyfus patents for the manufacture of cellulose acetate, artificial silk, chemicals, fabrics, etc., and the Canadian rights to all products which may be developed by the research organizations of all the Celanese companies.

The company's principal business is the manufacture of synthetic yarns and fabrics, having cellulose acetate as their base, which are marketed under the registered trademark "Celanese." Celanese products simulate voiles, satins, moires, chiffons, wool, etc. The company also manufactures hosiery, underwear, etc., under an agreement with Trubenizing Process Corp., holding Canadian rights to the Trubenizing process, covering manufacture of fused collars. Celanese has been supplying cellulose acetate staple and filament yarns for sale to Canadian mills which had formerly imported this commodity.

To meet the entire Canadian demand for acetate staple the company has been expanding plant facilities at Drummondville, Que., since 1944 with the program expected to be completed late this year. Modernization and plant expansion will increase production of the chemical, yarn, fabricating and dyeing plants. Capital expenditures on the new plant amounted to $1,019,791 in 1944; $1,225,552 in 1945, approximately $2.5 millions in 1946 and a further $3 millions expected to be spent this year. Construction of the new Sorel, Que., plant, for the manufacture of yarns spun from staple produced at Drummondville and fabrics made from such yarns both for men's and women's wear and for upholstery fabrics, calls for an expenditure of between $3 and $4 millions. The bulk of machinery has already been delivered and the first manufacturing unit is hoped to start operating this fall.

Net profits of $2,027,381 in 1946 were 45.9% above retained net profits of the preceding year. Sales for the first quarter of 1947 were approximately 20% greater than the corresponding period of 1946 and, while profits were not determined, they were expected to be satisfactory.

Early in 1946, the company sold $10 millions in debentures and $2.5 millions of preferred shares for purpose of redeeming 3½% debentures and financing undertakings at Sorel and Drummondville and covering costs of the new financing. The initial dividend of 25c. a share was paid June 30, 1947, on new $1 series preferred.

The company owns approximately 260 acres at Drummondville, Que., where its plant is located. Factory buildings have a floor space of about 734,765 sq. ft. At the end of 1929 there were approximately 400 looms in operation and since then, additional looms have been installed. The plant has an ultimate capacity of 1,500 looms and electric power is generated at plants on the St. Francis River under favorable agreements, it is stated.

Cons. Textile

Consolidated Textile Mills Ltd., through operations of its subsidiaries, manufactures rayon, nylon, silk and mixed fabrics used in making lingerie, dresses, blouses, house coats and children's wear. The combined production of the

(Continued on page 24)

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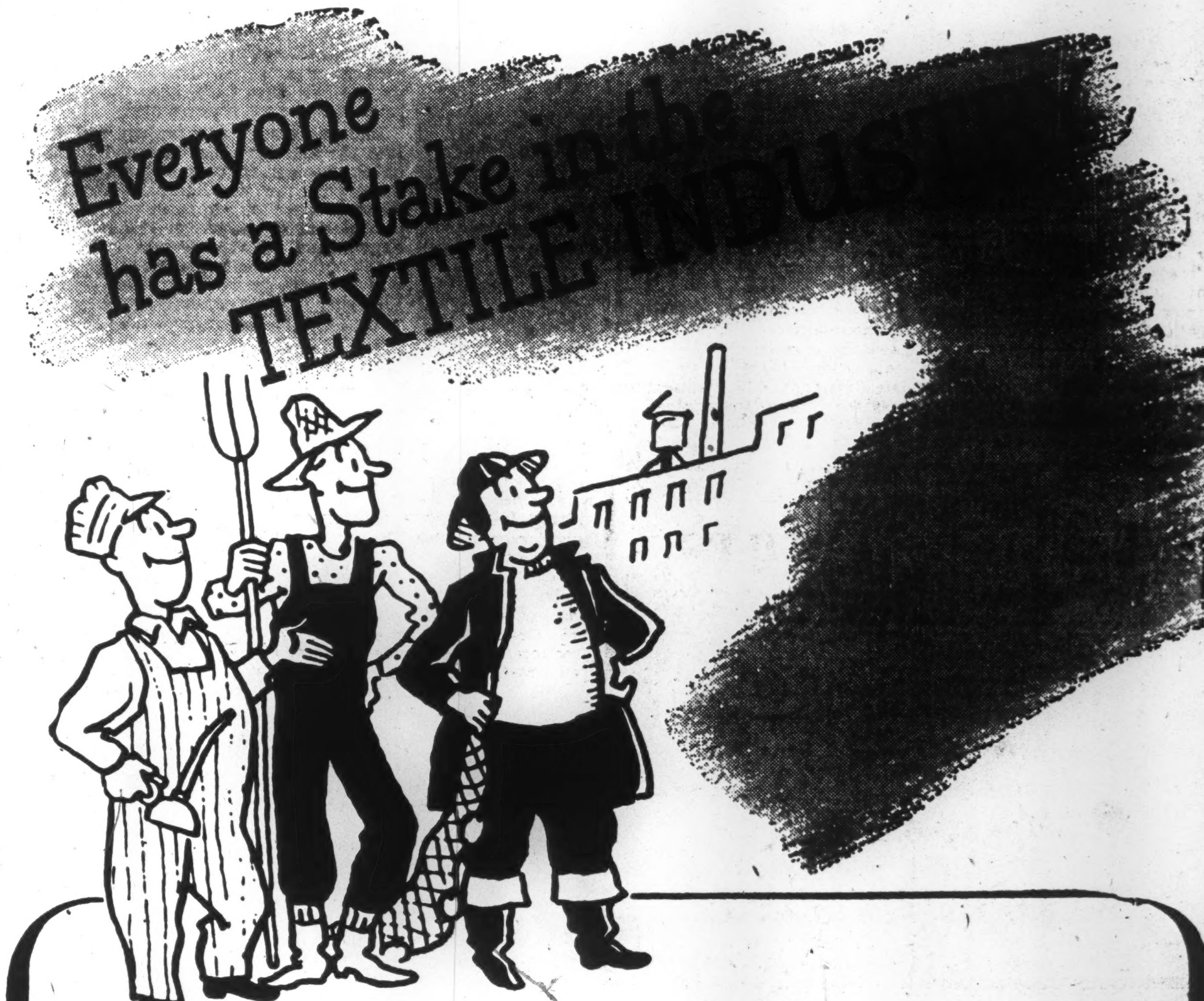

IT'S NOT only that everyone uses cotton goods for clothing and in dozens of articles which they may never think of as containing cotton — such things as garden hose, electric wiring, oilcloth, window shades...

Everyone has a stake in the textile industry because whole Canadian towns depend for employment on textile mills ... The millions of dollars paid out every year in wages find their way into the pockets of farmers, fishermen and miners as well as into the hands of grocers, butchers, bakers, railwaymen ... in fact everybody benefits.

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DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY
LIMITED
Montreal Canada

Raw Materials and Labor Scarcity Fail to Stop Gains in Mixed Textile

The mixed textile group comprising hat and cap, glove factories, tailoring plants, carpet weaving, cordage, rope, twine and linen mills has enjoyed one of its best years in history. Current indications would point to continuation of high output and earnings for the remainder of 1947 at least.

Short supply of certain raw materials remains the biggest difficulty with most plants, although scarcity of skilled labor, particularly in the tailoring and rug industry, is still curtailing output to a certain extent.

Most firms contacted report 1947 production and sales to date are moderately higher than a year ago. Although demand continues generally high for most of the industries in this group, evidence is appearing of an increasing degree of consumer "choosiness."

Carpet, hat, tailoring and cordage firms have sufficient unfilled orders on hand to ensure production at present rate until the end of the year. All industries are faced with still rising costs, and the carpet industry, with increasing competition, particularly from Great Britain and India. One large carpet company reports six months sales 31% higher than for the same period last year. At least one carpet plant reports increasing difficulty in obtaining female help.

Tailoring firms are still enjoying near capacity business and sales are slightly higher than last year. Sizeable backlogs of orders are still a trade characteristic. Although demand for worsteds is still far in excess of supply, demand for tweeds has shown a noticeable easing. Most companies have been able to reduce delivery dates in suits by about one third. Common delivery schedule now for a suit of clothes is about eight weeks.

Twine and cordage companies are still faced with extremely tight and uneven supply situation in sisal fibre. Canada's chief source of supply is British East Africa and a Canadian government purchasing agency arranges for shipments on an allocation basis with the British Board of Trade. This arrangement will continue in force until the end of this year at least. Biggest highlight in the twine picture, is the increasing use of hay balers with an automatic pick-up baler which uses a heavy twine for tying purposes. It 's anticipated that this new machine will more than make up for the reduction in twine demand, occasioned by the increasing use of combines in Canada.

Acme Glove

Acme Glove Works Ltd. manutures a diversified range of fine leather gloves, work gloves and mitts, moccasins, sheep-boots, shoe packs, wool socks, sheep lined and mackinaw clothing, sport and work garments. Factories are located in Montreal, Loretteville, Joliette and St. Tite. Sales offices are maintained in Montreal and sample rooms in Vancouver, Moose Jaw. Winnipeg, Ottawa and Quebec City.

Net 1946 operating profit was $334,813 ($260,501 in 1945). Net profits amounted $143,016 in 1946 ($69,586 retained profit in 1945 when the refundable amount was $20,930). The company paid initial dividend of 25 cents on new common shares 1947, the first common dividend since payment of 12½ cents in 1939 on old common stock.

Recapitalization was effected in 1946 when outstanding 6½% preferred shares were redeemed. A new issue of $32,500 $1 preferred shares, $20 par value, was sold at $22.50 per share and common shares were split on a two-for-one basis. Authorized capital now consists of 50,000 preferred shares and 82,396 common shares, of which 32,500 and 48,000, respectively, are outstanding.

The company reported a slightly larger carryover of orders on its books for 1947 and anticipated a continuing demand for its products this year. There was a consistent rise in costs of materials and labor in 1946 which caused the management concern as higher prices must eventually develop a corresponding degree of sales resistance.

Biltmore Hats

Biltmore Hats Ltd., manufactures men's fur felt and wool felt hats, also bodies, in the two plants operated at Guelph, Ontario. Sales are throughout Canada as well as to the export trade. Permanent sample rooms are maintained in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. During 1946, the company reclassified its capital stock in order to facilitate the liquidation of the estate of the late President, F. R. Ramsey, who was the largest shareholder.

The existing 80,000 no par value, common shares, were divided into 40,000 cumulative, non-redeemable, participating, $1 Class "A," no par value shares and 40-000 no par value, common shares. At the same time, an additional 10,000 shares each of Class "A" and common stock were authorized, bringing authorized cap'tal to 50,000 each of Class "A" and common.

Net 1946 retained profit totalled $97,267 and including refundable EPT amounted to $100,434. Retained net profit in 1945 was $79-022 and including refundable EPT was $87,256. Working capital increased to $607,732 as at Nov. 30, 1946, from $523,436 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Regular dividends have been paid on Class "A" and common shares since reclassification of capital stock in 1946. Debentures amounting to $100,000, which would have fallen due on May 31, 1947, were extended to May 31, 1952 and the rate reduced from 3% to 2.6%.

Biltmore Hats, in its 1946 balance sheet, set up a reserve of $50,000 in view of changing markets for raw materials and rising costs or production and distribution.

Brantford Cordage

Brantford Cordage Co. is engaged in the manufacture of binder twine, supplying about one quarter of the Canadian consumption and maintains substantial plant facilities at Brantford, Ontario. The company is the largest manufacturer of binder twine in the British Empire, selling approximately two-thirds of its output for Canadian consumption and exporting the remainder.

The company has experienced a marked shortage of sisal in the first few months of 1947, which, for a time forced the closure of the plant at Brantford. Sisal supplies are still on a world allocation basis and 1947 allotments have been cut substantially. This situation has more or less been created by the uneven deliveries of East African sisal, it is stated.

Net earnings in the fiscal year ended August 31, 1946, were $199,041 ($180,377 in the 1945 period). Net profit was $128,192 ($112,346). Earnings per share were $3.86 on the first preferred stock and $1.06 on the common stock in the 1945-6 fiscal year. Comparative earnings in 1944-45 were $3.38 and 86 cents on the first preferred and common shares, respectively.

Caldwell Linen

Caldwell Linen Mills realized a considerable increase in sales during 1946, despite shortage of labor and materials. The company manufactures fine linen table cloths, towels, Terry bath towels, napkins and fine cotton goods complementary to the linen busines. Operations of the plant at Iroquois, Ont., include winding raw yarn, warping, weaving, dyeing, bleaching and finishing.

The company markets its products under the trade name of "Caldwell Golden Thread" and in addition to general private use, are sold extensively to railway companies, steamship companies, hotels and hospitals.

Net 1946 earnings amounted to $230,051 ($226,622 in 1945). Net profits, after depreciation charges of $60,080 and income and excess profit taxes of $68,663, were $101-309 in 1946. Retained net profit in 1945, after depreciation of $44-850 and income and excess profits taxes of $101,062, totalled $80,710. Refundable excess profits tax for 1945 was $9,403.

Working capital at Dec. 31, 1946 improved to $493,675 from $402-603 at end of 1945. Capital expenditures in 1946 totalled $106,-036.

Felt & Textiles

Felt & Textiles of Canada Ltd. was incorporated under British Columbia laws in 1946 to manufacture and sell in Canada and Newfoundland, wool felt floor coverings. The product is similar to that manufactured and sold in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa by Felt & Textiles of Australia Ltd. The plant is located at Victoria, B.C.

The Canadian company acquired for $85,727 (U. S. funds) the rights, processes and formulae relating to these products from Felta Co. Inc., subsidiary of Felt & Textiles of Australia Ltd. The company also holds an option on manufacturing and selling rights in the United States, but has been negotiating for sale of these rights to American interests on a cash and royalty basis, which would provide the company with a source of substantial extra revenue for a 15-year period.

Felt & Textiles of Canada also proposes to manufacture, in due course, industrial felts for shoe and furniture industries, and felt blankets for the pulp and paper mills. Production from the plant in Victoria is expected to start late this year.

Authorized capital is 200,000 common shares of no par value, of which approximately 86,000 shares are outstanding. Executives of the company and other persons hold options on 10,000 shares at $4.50 per share and 32,-195 shares at $6 per share.

Based on cost of production figures supplied by Felt & Textiles of Australia Ltd., and adjusted to conform to local standards, with a weekly output of 10,000 sq yds., earnings for the first full year after commencement of production are estimated at $135,000. After depreciation charges of $30,000 and estimated income taxes (35%) of $36,750, estimated net profit would be $68,250.

General Products

General Products Mfg. Corp. originally engaged in manufacture of silk hosiery, has greatly diversified its operations since 1943 and now has the following divisions:

Supersilk Hosiery Division, London, Ont., which manufactures a wide range of full-fashioned hosiery. Following 1941 substitute materials were used in the place of pure silk. Late in 1945, nylon yarn became available and volume has steadily increased in that line. In addition to the domestic business the company carries on an export trade to Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Trinidad, India, South Africa and other foreign countries.

Budget Products Division, London, Ont., manufactures and sells household products under the trade name "Budget."

Standard Tube Co., Woodstock, Ont., manufactures and fabricates tubing for many purposes and also produces automotive equipment and through a subsidiary, Metal Fabricators Ltd., produces a complete line of hospital equipment.

Langmuir Paint Division, Oakville, Ont., has established a retail store in London, Ont., and plans expanding the division in western Ontario. A new line of lacquers was introduced in 1946.

Sales of the organization were maintained at a high level in most divisions during 1946 despite reconversion to a peacetime basis, shortages of raw materials and higher costs. The one recession appeared in Standard Tube where strikes in suppliers' plants caused a cut-back in volume.

Net profits of the organization, excluding accounts of Standard Tube Co. and Metal Fabricators, amounted to $251,671 in 1946 ($150,966 in 1945, when profits were 89% greater than 1944). Earnings per share were equal to $2.31 on the combined "A" and "B" in 1946 as against $1.30 in 1945.

The company paid initial dividends on its class "A" and "B" common stocks of 50 cents per share on Jan. 15, 1947. However, dividends were not placed on a "regular" basis but will be considered at the year end in the light of conditions then prevailing. Regular dividends of $5 per share have been paid on the preference stocks since July 2, 1937.

Guelph Carpet

Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills, a wholly owned subsidiary of Harding Carpets Ltd., manufactures worsted, weaving, machine and hand-knitted yarns and Saxony, Wilton, Brussels, Broadloom, Jacquard, Axminster, tapestry, automobile and other carpets. Two plants are located at Guelph, Ont.

The business was originally established in 1874 and incorporated in 1929. Controlling interest was acquired by Harding Carpets in October, 1941, and complete ownership acquired on Feb. 29, 1944, when the remaining shares of minority holders were purchased at $20.50 per share.

On June 2, 1947, a new issue of $388,000 3¼% serial debentures was sold at 103.335, resulting in a saving of interest during the life of the debentures of some $20,000. The debentures mature Jan. 2, 1948 to 1961. The former $388,500 outstanding 4% debentures were called for redemption at 103.

Harding Carpets

Harding Carpets, Ltd., Brantford, Ont., manufactures carpets and rugs, specializing in seamless Axminster and Wilton rugs.

In spite of operating and raw material difficulties, the shortage of skilled employees and problems incidental to the transition from a war to a peacetime economy, the company experienced the best earning record since its inception during the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1946. Retained net profits amounted to $178,300 ($141,016 in 1945).

Imports, mainly from the United Kingdom and British India, are coming into the country in greater volume, President John S. Dickson states. Although there is still a very large demand for carpets, which should continue for at least the next year, these imports will undoubtedly affect the carpet trade in Canada in the future. However, generally speaking, the outlook for 1947 would appear to be better than that for 1946, Mr. Dickson adds. It is not expected that production will catch up with present large demand and customers will still continue on a quota or ration basis during all of 1947.

Sales for the six months ended April 30, 1947, showed a 31% increase in dollar value over the corresponding period of 1946. The company's financial position continues sound and no bank loans were incurred during the first six months of the 1947 fiscal year, Mr. Dickson said.

The company has placed orders for new equipment in both the weaving and spinning plants to replace worn-out machines, reduce cost and somewhat increase production. Delivery of this equipment is expected during the current year and in 1948.

Lewis Ltd.

Lewis Ltd. manufactures ladies' full-fashioned hosiery, men's hats and other textile articles. This company operates its plants at Truro, N. S., and a market is reported to exist for all the products the company can produce.

Two years ago the company, with government approval, erected a new factory building, and added to its power facilities, at a cost of about $100,000. Production is devoted largely to a wide var-

(Continued on page 24)

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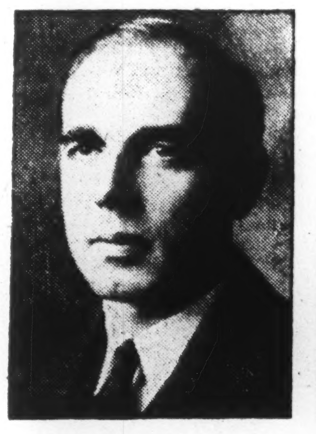

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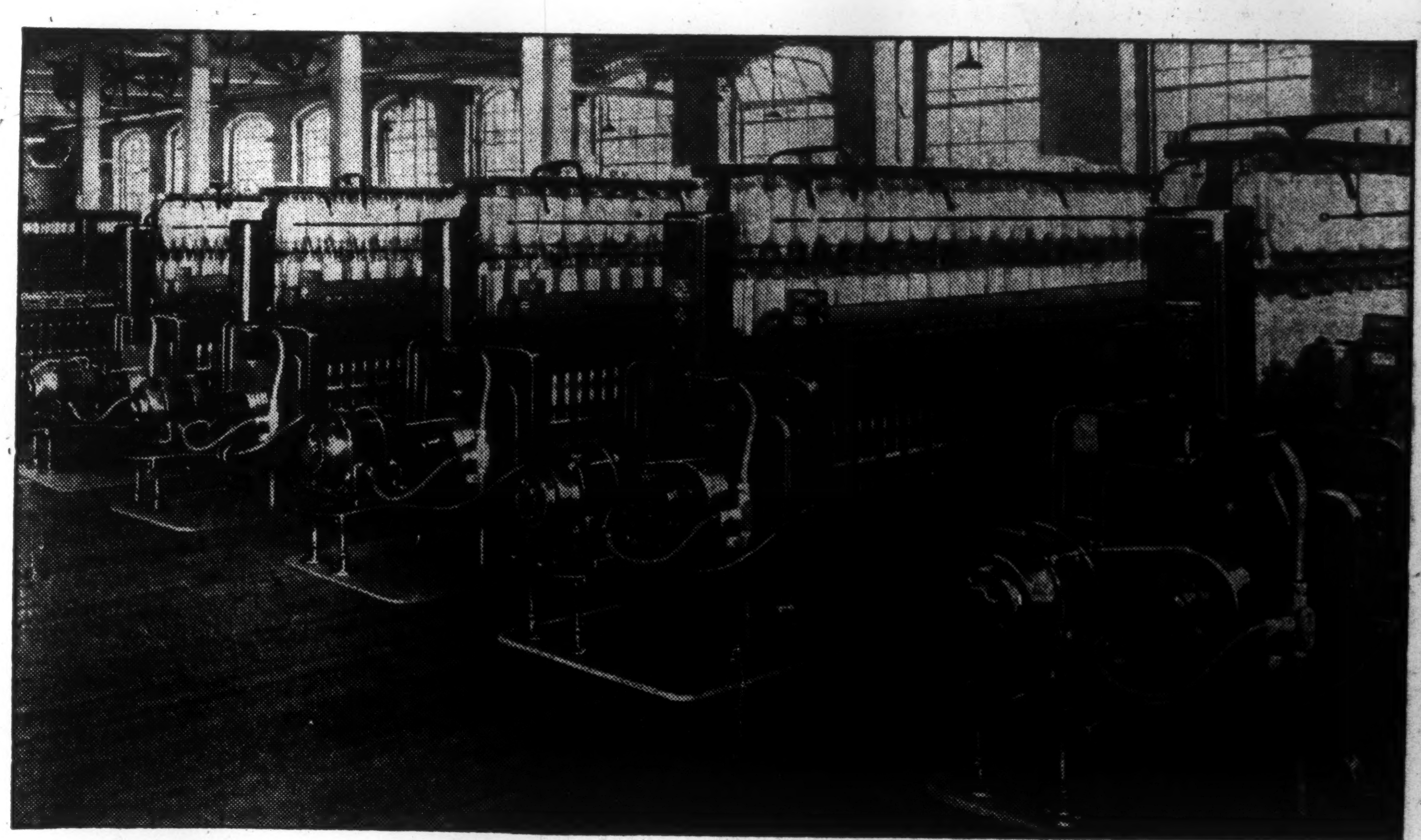

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Cottons Weathered 1946 Hazards Future Better, If Demand Holds

For most of Canada's cotton mills, the year 1946 presented many problems. Probably the most serious were strikes, which forced some of the larger mills to close down. Labor unrest generally struck hardest at the Quebec mills, which produce roughly 75% of Canada's cotton goods. Even with prolonged stoppages in some of the bigger mills, it is estimated that cotton yarn production dropped no more than 2% from the previous year. Production is estimated by the Cotton Institute of Canada at approximately 160 million pounds. During the year 366,239 bales (500 lb.) of raw cotton were consumed (370,053 in 1945).

Production of cotton piece goods showed a drop of around 3% from 1945. This was more than made up by an increase in imports of piece goods from 195.2 million yards in 1945 to 205.8 millions. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient quantities of gray cloth to keep converting machines fully occupied.

Financial statements of the cotton textile mills indicate that this segment of the Canadian economy did not keep pace with most other industries, profitwise. For the nine cotton companies covered by The Financial Post in this division, total net profit for 1946 was $4,011,394, approximately 5% below the previous year.

In addition, under the agreement between primary cotton companies and the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corp., these companies have not been able to earn any sizeable amounts of excess profits taxes. Thus price control, which in the case of cotton textiles entailed federal subsidies, has kept profits down, even when consumer demand has been at its height.

Time to End Controls?

Cotton textile management has not, however, complained unduly about profit fixation. It was realized that as long as the Government was committed to price control, import subsidies had to be paid for raw cotton. Today, however, many think that all controls should go by the board. Raw cotton prices are fairly close to the base price, they say, and removal of subsidies would mean only a moderate increase in the price of the finished fabric or garment.

If raw cotton can be imported to Canadian mills at around 27c. a pound, it is believed controls could be removed without a subsequent sharp upswing in prices. If, however, cotton cannot be purchased at or near this figure one of two things may happen (1) a continuation of subsidies plus price control, or (2) removal of price control and subsidies likely followed by another increase in selling prices. Also important, from a price and profit standpoint, is the ability of cotton mills to keep operating costs down to current levels.

Present indications are that all controls on cotton will be removed in 1947. Should the present strong demand for cotton textiles continue, prices might move up, Some observers, however, are looking for a mild slump in the textile field. Cotton textile men are generally agreed that 1947 will be an important, if not a crucial, year for the industry. In 1946, Canadian consumption of cotton goods reached a peacetime peak. According to the Cotton Institute, apparent Canadian consumption totalled 428,630,000 yards or 34.8 yards per capita (30.3 yards in 1936 and 33.9 in 1939). Last year's consumption was down considerably, however, from the war year 1942 when consumption w s 524,919,000 yards (including requirements of the military services).

The question facing the industry is: will present demand continue? If it does, the cotton textile industry should move into more profitable months, it is believed. If not, the slump predicted by some may turn into a reality. Some mills have already provided for greater production efficiency by purchase of new and modern machines. Cotton textile management is also hoping to see signs of greater efficiency and stability in mill labor. It says this is necessary if the Canadian industry is to hold the domestic market and win for itself a firm place in the export field.

This year's tariff discussions at Geneva are also important to the cotton industry. A major change in the tariffs on cotton textiles will have a profound effect on Canadian production methods, it is stated.

Canadian Cottons

Canadian Cottons, Ltd. manufactures cotton piece goods, including denims, suitings, tickings, shirtings, ginghams, dress goods, flannelettes, eiderdowns, sheetings, blankets, etc., hosiery and warp yarns, twines, and artificial silk fabrics. The company has the exclusive spinning rights in Canada for Vistra fibre and Sase yarns.

The company owns and operates six mills: Ontario mill at Hamilton, Ont.; Stormont, Dundas and Canada mills at Cornwall, Ont.; St. Croix mill at Milltown, N.B.; and Gibson mill at Marysville, N.B. Also owns waterpowers at Milltown and Cornwall, and operates an auxiliary steam electric plant at Milltown.

An issue of $3,000,000 bonds was sold privately as of Sept. 1, 1946, comprising $1,500,000 2½% mortgage bonds due Sept. 1, 1951, and $1,500,000 2¾% mortgage bonds due Sept. 1, 1956. The issue was made in order to preserve the company's strong liquid position in the face of anticipated capital expenditures of approximately $5,250,000, of which $3,167,720 had been expended to Mar. 31, 1947. A program of replacement and modernization is under way, and new equipment is being received and installed at a satisfactory rate, President E. C. Fox stated in the 1946 annual report. The end of the current fiscal year will see nearly all the new equipment installed, in the opinion of the directors.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1947, amounted to $790,414 ($708,730 for 1946), equal to $4.78 per preferred share and $4.27 per common share ($4.29 and $3.69 in 1946). Limitation of profits under which the industry has been working since 1941, and the very small relief provided by current tax rates, impose a handicap which is preventing the industry from building up liquid funds adequate to meet cost of postwar rehabilitation, it was stated.

Cosmos Imperial

Cosmos Imperial Mills Ltd. manufactures heavier grades of cotton duck, used for making vessel sails, mechanical belting and hose, railway car roofing, binder canvasses, tarpaulins, tents, awnings, filters, and cotton dryer felts used on paper-making machines. Plants are at Hamilton, Ont., and Yarmouth, N.S., and have a combined equipment of approximately 27,028 spindles and 218 looms.

Production for 1946 was slightly less than for 1945, but sales were proportionately well maintained due partly to a substantial reduction in inventory. Outlook for 1947, based on orders on hand at the end of last year, points to a continuing satisfactory rate of production, it was stated in the annual report.

Operating profit, after debenture interest, was $428,087 for 1946 ($400,490 for 1945). Net profit was $172,078 ($154,644 excluding $7,731 refundable portion of excess profits tax). Earnings per common share were $1.72 in 1946 ($1.55 excluding and $1.62 including refundable tax portion in 1945).

Capitalization outstanding at Dec. 31, 1946, consisted of $152,000 3% serial debentures due Oct. 1, 1947-50 and 100,000 common shares of no par value.

Rehabilitation program was proceeded with during 1946 and some machinery and equipment installed. More is on order and still further commitments will be made when details of exact requirements are determined, it was stated.

Cosmos Underwear Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary, operates lingerie plants at Montreal and Granby, Que., and The Kismet Co., wholly-owned, operates a plant manufacturing pyjamas and nightgowns at Hamilton, Ont. Through another subsidiary, the company operates a complete knitting and dyeing plant in Sydney, Australia. Another subsidiary operates a plant in England.

Consolidated net revenue totalled $913,204 in year ended Dec. 31, 1946, up from $773,384 in 1945. Net profits were 169.6% higher at $291,615, which reflected a credit adjustment on exchange of $85,414. During the year the outstanding income funding rights were redeemed at $15 with funds provided through the sale of $100,000 par value of company's bonds. Net profits of the English subsidiary, before exchange adjustments, were approximately double 1945. High taxes and increased operating costs of the Australian subsidiaries resulted in only a slight improvement in net profits.

Consolidated sales in the first five months of 1947 were slightly higher than the corresponding period of 1946. Problems relating to labor supply and materials are still being encountered. Although officials are conscious of sales resistance being encountered in some branches of Canadian industry, it is anticipated with increased rate of business, the company's extremely favorable position in the trade will be fully maintained.

Dominion Fabrics

Dominion Fabrics, Ltd. manufactures towels, face cloths, bedspreads, tapestries, and draperies at Dunnville, Ont. Yarn for its products is produced at the plant of a wholly owned subsidiary, Dominion Yarns, Ltd., at Welland, Ont., operated by the parent company under lease. Its combined operations comprise the complete process from raw cotton to finished product, including spinning, winding, weaving, dyeing, bleaching and finishing.

The company was again unable to keep up with increased demand in 1946 for its products, but the labor situation has improved and the company hopes to increase production in 1947, President Thomas Camelford stated in the annual report. Approximately $28,000 worth of new machinery was secured during 1946, and fairly extensive purchase of new machinery is planned as it becomes available.

Net operating profit was practically the same at $262,708 in 1946 ($262,118 in 1945). Net profit was slightly higher at $135,367 ($132,189 in 1945). Earnings per share in 1946 were equal to $15.04 on the first preference, $5.42 on the second preference and $1.12 on the common ($14.69, $5.26 and $1.07, respectively, in 1945). Renegotiation of war contracts was completed without further cost to the company.

Capitalization at Dec. 31, 1946, consisted of 9,000 $50 par value 6% first preference, 20,000 no par value $1.50 second preference, and 70,000 no par value common shares.

Dom. Textile

Dominion Textile Co., Ltd. is engaged in the manufacture of a wide range of cotton yarns and fabrics, and the bleaching, printing and dyeing of yarns and manufactured goods. A subsidiary, Drummondville Cotton Co., produces tire cord, chafer fabrics, heavy ducks, fish nets, cotton ropes, etc., while another subsidiary, Industrial Specialty Mfg. Co., manufactures wooden products such as bobbins, spools, skewers, and floats.

The company has nine plants: five in Montreal and suburbs, two at Magog, Que., one at Montmorency Falls, Que., and one at Sherbrooke, Que. The plants cover a total of approximately 80 acres, and contain about 11,000 looms and 500,000 spindles. Power developments are owned at Magog and Montmorency Falls to supply the mills at those points, and in all close to 20,000 h.p. is used. Plant of the Drummondville Cotton Co. is at Drummondville, Que.

The company is affiliated with Montreal Cottons Ltd., in which

(Continued on page 26)

Dupont Textiles Limited
TORONTO

Manufacturers of

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WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS
KNITTED OUTERWEAR
BATHING SUITS

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Wardell Agencies Ltd., Mercantile Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

KNITTED GOODS

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Robert D. Leaper & Co., 205 Canada Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
G. H. Morency, 312 Guilmette Bldg., Quebec, Que.
Geo. Pellatt & Sons Ltd., Revillon Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.
P. E. Pope, 1112 Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, Que.
Geo. Pellatt & Sons, Ltd. Gregg Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

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Hand Knitting Yarns
Knitted Outwear and Underwear
Tweeds and Knitted Overcoatings

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SPUN RAYON and BLENDED YARNS
SINGLE AND PLY
DYEING ON CONES AND TUBES
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IT IS a matter of great satisfaction to us that the Pen-Angle label means so much to so many Canadians.

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FABRICS

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Valleyfield, Que.

Selling Agents
Dominion Textile Company Limited - Montreal
Toronto Hamilton Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

Knitted Goods Industry Overcoming Shortages of Materials and Labor

Unit production of knitted goods in 1946 exceeded the previous year's by a narrow margin. Mills were prevented from producing at capacity, mainly by an acute shortage of all types of yarns—cotton, worsted, rayon, etc. Shortage of labor and low production per manhour in some mills were also important factors. Despite these difficulties, output was high, particularly in children's wear.

Production of full-fashioned and circular hosiery, men's and children's hosiery and adult's and children's outerwear was about 5 to 15% above 1945 levels. Prewar annual average production of full-fashioned hosiery was 2,617,000 doz. pairs. In 1946 the industry produced 2,829,000 doz. pairs. Circular knit hosiery of all types has increased from prewar rate of 5,160,000 doz. pairs annually to 6,026,000 doz. pairs in 1946. Despite this, an unprecedented demand has kept stocks in retail stores at a low level. During 1946 there was about a 5% drop in output of men's, women's and children's underwear.

An additional 3,000 workers could have been employed in Canadian woollen and knit goods mills last summer, a textile official estimates. Many machines were not in full production, due to lack of skilled operators. There was a noticeable improvement in labor supply as year ended, however.

Fine woollen yarns used in production of children's, women's and men's fine underwear are in extremely short supply at present. If present attempts to obtain the required volume from domestic sources fail, and if shipments from Britain continue at insufficient levels, production of woollen underwear will decline in the coming months, industry officials say.

With complete cessation of government controls, normal and competitive business will again become a reality.

Bates & Innes

Bates & Innes Ltd. operates a plant at Carleton Place, Ont., for manufacture of woollen blankets, motor rugs, tweeds, knitted outer wear, underwear and overcoating, and hand knitting yarns.

Net 1946 earnings totalled $171,548 ($168,981 in 1945). Net profit, including a nonrecurring profit of $6,378 totalled $58,599 in 1946. Retained net profit in 1945, including a nonrecurring item of $1,503, was $47,611. The refundable E.P.T. portion was $19,621.

In 1946 the 250 previously issued $100 par preferred shares were split into 1,750 new class A shares, and 6,000 common shares were split into 43,500 shares of which 13,500 shares were designated as class A and 30,000 as new common. Also 15,250 of the class A shares were sold Nov., 1946, at $20 per share, but this financing did not represent new money into the business. The entire authorized class A and common shares are outstanding.

Butterfly Hosiery

Butterfly Hosiery Co., manufacturers of ladies' full fashioned hosiery, has been utilizing about 80% of plant facilities on nylon styles in 1947. Balance of production is confined to rayon and cotton numbers. Pre-war production was based upon silk, but as supplies of that material were used up, facilities were diverted to rayon and thence to nylon.

The company scrapped nine old-fashioned knitting machines in 1946, permitting space for installation of five new, modern, high-speed, 32-section, 51-gauge machines which are capable of producing 25% more dozens than the former machines.

Net income was $249,073 in year ended Dec. 28, 1946, and after charging $31,630 to depreciation, $113,524 to income and excess profits tax and adding $6,609 profit on sale of assets, net profit was $110,528 ($57,934 in preceding year).

Semi-annual dividend of 35 cents a common share paid June 15, 1947, represented an increase from the previous payment of 25 cents a share paid Dec. 15, 1946. Preferred dividends are paid on the basis of 7% on the $100 par value shares.

The hosiery plant is a two-story brick building at Drummondville, Que.

Celtic Knitting

Celtic Knitting Co. manufactures women's, children's and men's silk, silk and wool, and cashmere hosiery in plant at Montreal, equipped to produce 2,400 dozen pairs of stockings weekly. Some improvement in supply of labor and materials was experienced in 1946 and officials anticipate present earnings can be fully maintained this year. Production and sales increased in 1946.

The company established Nordic Hosiery Ltd., a subsidiary, in July, 1929, to manufacture women's full-fashioned hosiery and in 1936 equipped the Montreal plant to manufacture stockings with "lastex" tops. However, with the outbreak of war, shortage of silk and rubber stopped the use of lastex for civilian consumption.

Net 1946 operating earnings were $64,804 ($46,106 in 1945). Net profit was $30,094 in 1946 as against retained net profit of $8,234 in 1945. The refundable portion of excess profits tax in 1945 was $6,387.

The company paid the regular dividend of 20 cents per share Feb. 3, 1947, plus an extra of 15 cents a share. Disbursement represented the first extra dividend paid since payment of initial dividend Feb. 5, 1945.

The company operates its well-equipped plant at Montreal, Que., and the subsidiary, Nordic Hosiery, maintains its manufacturing plant at Granby, Que.

Circle Bar Knitting

Circle Bar Knitting Co. manufactures circular knit hosiery for men, women and children, including women's full-fashioned hosiery, spins woollen and botany wool yarns, and weaves woollen and worsted cloths. Hosiery is marketed under the trade name "Circle-Bar" and products are sold throughout Canada, chiefly by its own sales organization.

Mills and plants are operated in Kincardine, Owen Sound and Listowel, Ont. The Kincardine plant, manufacturing circular knit hosiery, has been enlarged four times and in 1933 a new plant was erected to spin dryspun botany wool yarns. The Owen Sound plant was purchased in 1920, new lines added later and the Listowel organization was taken over in 1936.

Prior to outbreak of war, considerable merchandise was exported to South Africa, New Zealand, the West Indies and several other countries.

Net earnings totalled $277,627 in year ended June 30, 1946, ($156,285 in previous year). Retained net profits were $76,511 in 1946 and $41,004 in 1945. Refundable excess profits tax totalled $18,142 in 1946 and $13,105 in 1945. Capital expenditures totalled $110,108 during 1945-46, including $105,871 for machinery and equipment and $4,237 for land and buildings.

The company issued an additional 558 common shares to employees during the 1945-46 fiscal year, 240 shares at $12.50, 293 shares at $15 and 25 shares on Feb. 1, 1946, at $1 a share less than the market price on that day.

Grand'Mere Knit.

Grand'Mere Knitting Co. Ltd. manufactures sweaters, mitts, gloves, slippers, hosiery, berets and other knitted goods. The plant is located at Grand'Mere, Que., where a new factory to provide 55,000 additional square feet of floor space is at present under construction.

Authorized capital stock consists of $10,000 in $100 par value class "B" 5% noncumulative preferred shares, and 40,000 in $100 par value class "A" common shares. The entire preferred and 31,000 common are outstanding, being closely held by officials of the company. Dividends at the rate of 5% on preferred and 10% on common are paid annually.

Net operating profit available for bond interest (latest available) totalled $65,623 in 1943, $67,080 in 1944, and $111,500 in 1945. In June, 1946, the company offered and sold $300,000 in 4% first mortgage serial bonds.

Mercury Mills

Mercury Mills Ltd. manufactures a wide range of knitted goods, the major part of its output being wool, cashmere, nylon, rayon and silk hosiery and underwear. Company's processes embrace the conversion of raw materials into finished garments. Plants are in Hamilton and Listowel, Ont., the latter owned directly by the wholly owned subsidiary P. K. Mills Ltd., which it leases to its wholly owned operating subsidiary, Maitland Spinning Mills Ltd.

The company holds Canadian rights to a British shrinkproof process for woollens, and equipment was installed in the Hamilton mill in 1946. Permanently mothproofed yarns are being produced at the Listowel plant and new products include "cushion sole" hose for men as well as hosiery enforced at the heel and toe with nylon. Further developments have been made in nylon fabrics for women's wear.

Mercury Mills experienced a short supply of certain types of raw materials, as well as a lack of sufficient skilled labor in 1946, which made it impossible to maintain maximum production. However, moderate price increases were granted April 1, 1946, and a further increase became effective March 1, 1947. The latter increase followed removal of most subsidies on raw materials.

Net 1946 earnings were $633,792 ($491,926 in the previous year). Net profit was $266,785 in 1946 as against retained profit of $153,628 in 1945 when the refundable excess profits tax totalled $28,000. Earnings per common share in 1946 were $2.82, as against $1.62 excluding and $1.92 including refundable EPT 1945.

The company established an annual dividend rate of $1 a share, with payment of 25 cents a share May 1, 1946, having previously paid 20 cents a quarter from Nov. 1, 1944, up to and including Feb. 1, 1946. First mortgage bonds totalling $50,000 were retired in 1946, reducing funded debt to $700,000. Net working capital was the greatest for some years totalling $1,708,899.

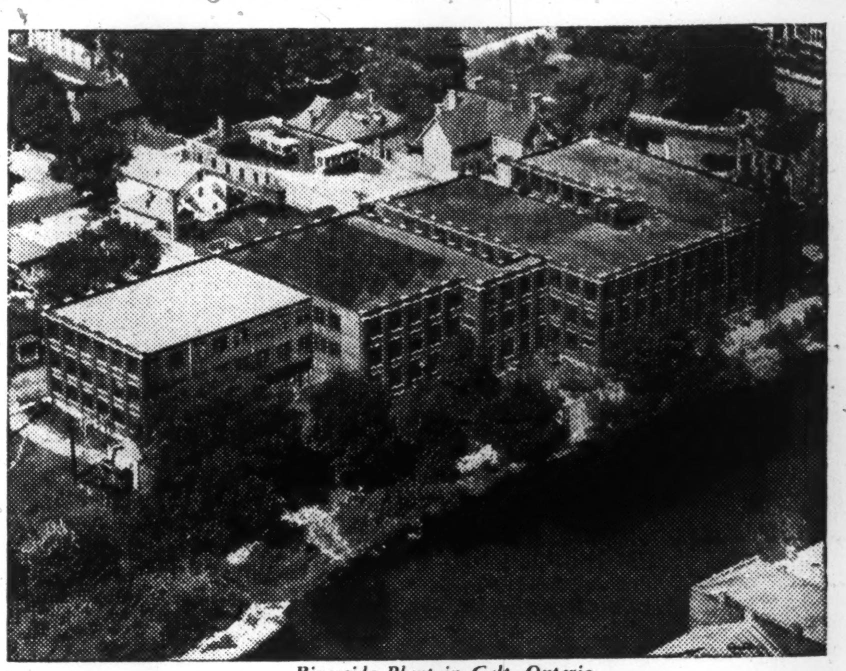
Mercury Mills sales offices are located in Saint John, N.B., Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Sales representatives are located in Halifax, Quebec, Kingston, London, North Bay and Regina.

Monarch Knitting

Monarch Knitting Co. manufactures heavy and fancy outerwear, underwear, knitted goods, hosiery, piece goods and a complete range of staple and novelty yarns for hand knitting. Operations are classified in four major divisions as follows: Worsted spinning division, St. Thomas, producing worsted yarns only; Woollen spinning division, Toronto, producing woollen yarns only; Dunnville division, with plants at Dunnville and St. Catharines, producing outerwear, hand knitting yarns, ladies' and men's hosiery; Joseph Simpson division, Toronto, producing cotton yarns, underwear and woollen cloth. Controlling interest is held by the Wellington Spinning Corporation Ltd.

The company completed improvements in mechanical equipment and technical layout in various plants in 1946 with a further expansion and modernization pro-

(Continued on page 23)



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We have revised to date our study of this enterprise since they recently increased their dividend, putting it on a $0.70 basis, which at the current price of 11½-11¾ gives the excellent yield of 6.00%. The company shows a strong financial position and we strongly recommend the stock for income and appreciation.

Copies of the study are available on request.

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Fleece Wool

For 29 years now the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited has devoted its efforts to improving the quality of Canadian wool, marketing it in the most orderly and profitable manner and co-operating in the promotion of the use of Canadian Fleece.

Specialists in the Collection, Handling and Grading of Canadian Wool

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Established 1918
Toronto • Weston • Lennoxville • Regina
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Iron Ore, Pig Iron,
Ingots, Blooms, Billets,
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Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Washers,
Barbed Wire, Bale Ties, Wire Rods,
Wire (Coarse and Fine Gauges)
Wire Nails (Standard and Special Pattern)
Cut Nails, Tacks, Staples
Nipples and Couplings
Pipe (Wrought Iron, Copper Bearing Steel, Black and Galvanized)
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairs
Railway Freight Cars
Bridges and Towers, Steel Structures

DOSCO

No one would think of calling a bituminous coal miner a textile worker! And yet, without him, most Canadian textile mills could not operate . . .

And further, some of the coal he mines goes to smelt the ore from which comes the steel necessary to rehabilitate the textile mills after the long strain of war production.

And further still, while the miner's coal plays its part in making textiles, the textile workers make the overalls he wears — and the clothes for his family.

Thus in an industrial sense we are inseparably interdependent — the operation of mines and textile mills are complimentary.

The interests of Dosco, men and management, are interwoven with the interests of Canada's textile industry. We shall do well, all of us, to keep these facts in mind in planning for the future . . . Prosperity is indivisible.

DOMINION STEEL and COAL CORPORATION LIMITED
AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES
Mines in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia

Plants, Warehouses and Sales Offices Across Canada
Only Producer of Steel and Steel Products in Canada
Wholly Self-sustained Within the Empire

Woollen Output Up in Early '47 But Drop in Demand Is Foreseen

Production in woollen textile mills continued at high levels throughout 1946 and was stepped up moderately in the first quarter of 1947 Demand from ex-service personnel has dropped sharply and speculative buying has almost ceased, due to several price increases There were definite signs during the first half of 1947, of a further decline in demand from the clothing trades This is particularly noticeable in tweeds for suitings.

Increased competition between producers appears probable later in the year, although an active demand is expected for better quality style merchandise, particularly in worsteds, for a long time yet.

Supply of wool has been generally adequate but there is a rising shortage of tops for the worsted spinning industry. This condition is expected to worsen throughout 1947 as Canadian requirements increase as a result of installation of additional worsted spinning equipment. It is now widely known that there is a world shortage of merino tops. Canadian woollen and worsted manufacturers are being urged to switch to "crossbreds" wherever possible.

Produced 28.3 Million Yards

Production in 1946 amounted to 5.2 million yards of worsteds and 23.1 million yards of woollens. Corresponding figures for 1938 were 2.6 million and 11.7 million yards respectively. Production for the first three months of 1947 equalled 1.4 million yards of worsteds (1.28 in 1946) and 5.3 million yards of woollens (5.1 in 1946).

Total Canadian consumption of both domestic and imported cloth in 1938 was 25 million yards. (Dom. 14.3 yards and imported 10.7 yards). For 1946, total consumption of 38.9 million yards was made up of 28.3 million domestically produced and 10.6 million of imports. In other words, consumption of Canadian produced goods has about doubled while that of imported goods has been kept at about the same level.

Current production in Canadian mills is about normal, but increased supplies of merino tops and more skilled labor would enable producers to step up production considerably, particularly in worsted mills. Importation of skilled foreign labor for both primary and finishing ends of the business, is being considered.

Canadian Co-op. Wool

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd. is a marketing organization for Canadian wool growers and in handling the 1946 wool clip, operated five registered wool warehouses—three the full year and two during the summer season only.

In common with most wool-producing countries, Canada experienced a marked falling off in production in 1946. This decline was 15% in the new clip wools offering for commercial sale as compared to the previous year. In comparison, Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers handlings of wool were down 12% and the number of shippers down 10%. The consigned wool handled from shipping members amounted to 5,495,000 lbs. covering 20,000 individual grading lots as received from affiliated associations and shipping members, this volume being 66% of the total commercial clip in 1946.

After nearly seven years exclusion from the overseas market Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers re-entered that field and approximately 500,000 lbs. of fine staple were moved to England.

A smaller handling of wool in keeping with reduced sheep flocks has been mainly sold for Canadian accounts, even the finer grades being used for top-making in Canada and the opening of 1947 found very little Canadian fleece left in government hands, officials of the co-operative stated. Canadian mills are regarding Canadian home grown wool, both domestic and range, with greater favor as the years go by.

Operating profit for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1947, was $46,376 and net profit $24,898. The 1946 net profit was appropriated as follows: $6,240 for payment of interest on capital stock outstanding; $14,500 provision for rebate of payable to associations and growers and $4,158 provision for contributions to pension fund.

Dom. Woollens

Dominion Woollens and Worsteds physical volume of production in the first five months of 1947 was at a considerably higher level than in the same period of 1946 with dollar value of sales up by one third and profits by 50%. A continuation of this favorable trend for the remainder of the year, which appears to be a reasonable expectation, would justify maintenance of the common stock dividend at the annual rate of 80c. for the balance of the year, President Henry Barrett states. The company is engaged in the production of woollen and worsted cloth and yarns operating plants at Hespeler, Peterboro and Orillia, Ont.

In 1946 production of Dominion Woollens was devoted entirely to civilian goods and both physical and dollar volume were 5% higher than in 1945 when a large portion of production was for the armed forces. Increases in raw material prices, as well as higher wages, partly accounted for the drop in net earnings of from $526,886 in 1945 to $330,307 in 1946. Net profit, after payment of $68,200 in income taxes in 1946, was $101,149, as against $219,424 in 1945 when tax charges totalled $147,000. Inventories in 1946 were carried at a high level due to difficulty of obtaining suitable supplies when and as they were needed. Capital expenditures during the year totalled $221,000.

The type of goods the company manufactures continues in short supply with the situation expected to prevail longer than before the end of 1947. Shortage of labor and lack of housing, which caused operating conditions to deteriorate in the last six months of 1946 have been overcome to a large extent, President Barrett states. Heavy taxation and renegotiation of war contracts have prevented the accumulation of funds needed to carry larger inventories of raw material at higher prices, thereby necessitating fairly large bank loans. The return to more normal operations and the lifting of price controls should gradually correct this condition and permit the building of additional working capital. With prices more in keeping with prevailing cost, the company is now looking forward to a period of profitable operation.

The company's Hespeler plant is self contained and can handle all phases of the production of worsted and woollen cloth in the raw wool stage to the finished product and is also equipped to produce hand knitting yarns. The Peterboro mill is engaged in the production of worsted yarns for the machine knitting and weaving trade while the Orillia plant produces worsted yarns for the weaving trade. The company's products are sold under the following trade names: "Forbes Fine Worsteds," "Auburn Woollens," "Bonnerworth Yarns" and "Forbes Hand Knitting Yarns."

Paton Mfg. Co.

Paton Manufacturing Co. dyes and finishes cloth and is a large manufacturer of woollen and worsted fabrics for men's suitings, top coatings, overcoatings and other finished fabrics. The company, which has carried on one of the oldest woollen businesses in Canada, is equipped to process raw materials into finished products.

The company has an extensive modernization program under way which is expected to be completed sometime in 1949. Commitments for the modernization of buildings and machinery amounting to approximately $800,000 were made in 1946. During the year, the dye-house was remodelled and completely modernized and a number of the most modern looms, spinning frames and other equipment were installed.

Operating profit in the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1947, was $257,495 ($369,744 in 1946). Net earnings available for bond interest, bond premium and discount, reserves for inventories and income and excess profit taxes, amounted to $148,909 in 1947 as against $284,846 in 1946. An issue of $750,000 in first mortgage sinking fund 3½% bonds was sold in 1946 and proceeds used to redeem the $553,000 in outstanding first mortgage 4½% sinking fund bonds. Subdivision of the 7% preferred shares and common shares on a five for one basis was completed in August, 1946. The new capitalization consists of 30,000 authorized and outstanding 7% preferred shares of $20.00 par value and 50,000 common shares of no par value. Both bond issues are closely held with major share interests held by interests associated with Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. Dividends of 7% ($1.40) were paid on new preferred and 80c. on common in 1946-47 fiscal year.

The company owns the woollen and worsted mill and complete carbonizing, dyeing, and finishing plant at Sherbrooke, Que. The mill is equipped with 160 looms and 7,500 spindles. Selling offices are maintained in Montreal and Toronto as well as an agency in Winnipeg.

Stanfield's Ltd.

Stanfield's Ltd. manufactures high grade woollen underwear and rayon underwear, sold under the trade name "Novasilk." The company's plant is located at Truro, N.S., and offices are maintained in Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

Net earnings for the ten months ending Oct. 31, 1946, amounted to $251,431. After deducting $30,568 for depreciation and $91,904 for income taxes, net profit for the ten months was $128,959 ($114,883 net profit for 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1945).

In the latter part of 1946, the company subdivided its outstanding 10,000 old no par value common shares into 60,000 class A shares and 100,000 class B shares. Shareholders received 6 class A and 10 class B shares for each one of old common held. A public offering was made of 30,000 shares of new class A stock at $15 a share, which had been purchased from shareholders of the company so that proceeds of the sale did not go into the treasury of Stanfield's Ltd. The new class A stock is entitled to a fixed preferential dividend at the rate of 60c. per annum. Neither class A or class B shares are redeemable and the class B shares are entitled to one vote per share. Class A is non-voting stock except when four semi-annual dividends are in arrears when entitled one vote per share.

Wool Combing Corp.

Wool Combing Corporation of Canada operates on a commission basis a wool scouring and combing plant to process raw wool into worsted tops for the production of worsted yarn at Acton, Ont. The company is also engaged in the production of neutral wool grease used in the manufacture of high grade rust preventatives, cylinder oils, pharmaceutical products, cosmetics and other products. Wool grease is also known under the name "Technical Lanolin." Plant facilities are being expanded by the addition of a French combing department, the machinery for which has been ordered and should be installed before the end of the current year.

A decline in operating profits for 1946 to $215,800 from $277,189, was due to the shorter normal working hours at the plant together with higher wage rates with no increase in processing charges. Offsetting this decrease was the lower income tax reserve amounting to $79,265, so that final net profit for 1946 was $92,056, up from $90,904 in 1945 which included $22,997 refundable tax portion. Working capital was $224,532 at Dec. 31, 1946, ($200,200 at Dec. 31, 1945).

Productive capacity of the company is now fully engaged to the end of 1947. Little or no wool shortage is being experienced by most of the company's customers.

FAMOUS FOR QUALITY
FOREMOST IN STYLE

MONARCH

Knitted Outerwear and Underwear
Full Fashioned Hosiery
Half Hose
Woollen and Worsted
Machine Knitting Yarns
Hand Knitting Yarns

The Monarch Knitting Co. Ltd.

Head Office — TORONTO, ONTARIO

Factories at
TORONTO • DUNNVILLE • ST. THOMAS
ST. CATHARINES

Harding Carpets LIMITED
BRANTFORD & GUELPH, CANADA

Manufacturers of
High Grade Broadlooms, carpets and rugs for all purposes.

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Quality Dyestuffs For All Textile Fabrics
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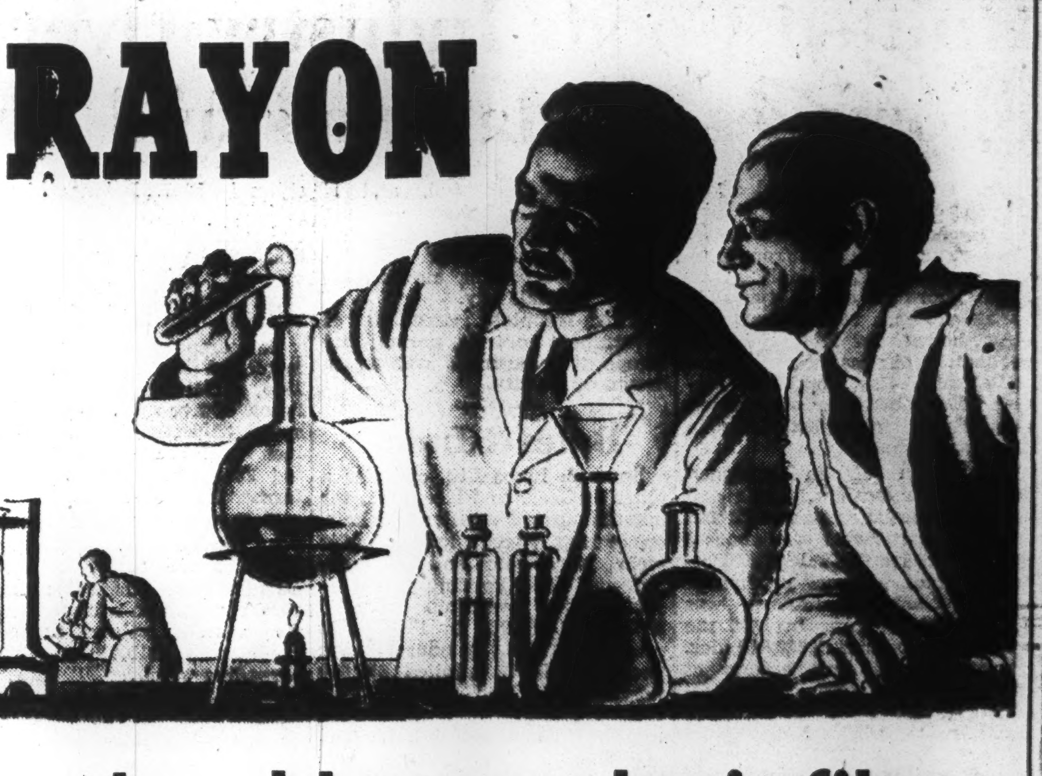
Telephones — *Marquette 3723-3724* — *Telegrams "Dyewares"*

The best is always the most satisfactory

UNDERWEAR

THE C. TURNBULL CO. LIMITED
GALT — ONTARIO
Established 1859
The only Manufacturers in Canada making Full Fashioned Underwear

RAYON



...the oldest synthetic fibre

● Science has developed many synthetic fibres which are rapidly becoming familiar to all of us. But the earliest pioneer in synthetic textiles was—Rayon. To rayon fell the difficult task of winning public acceptance for synthetics — and, through its useful and desirable qualities, the battle was won.

The names Courtaulds and Rayon are inseparably linked. Over fifty years ago, in 1890, Courtaulds conducted its first experiment on synthetics. Fourteen years later, the company was able to make its first real move in a commercial sense — when Courtaulds began the industrial production of this first man-made fibre. Since that date in 1904, tremendous gains have been made from its old status as "artificial silk" to Rayon — one of the world's most widely used textile fibres.

The same constructive spirit which led Courtaulds to follow the arduous trail of the pioneer still prevails. This spirit has seen never-ending scientific research for improvements . . . for new forms of Rayon . . . and, the investigation of technical problems in almost every branch of textiles.

The potential developments of Rayon have not nearly been exhausted and its highly versatile properties are being used to a greater extent every day. You find Rayon playing many roles and in many different forms — Rayon in the men's and women's apparel field — in home furnishings of every type — and in the industrial field.

Courtaulds (Canada) Limited is proud of the company's history. Today, as in the past, our activities are directed toward producing the finest Rayon fibres and products.

Head Office, Plant and Research Laboratories: Cornwall

Sales Offices: Montreal and Toronto

Courtaulds (CANADA) Limited

Producers of rayon yarns only

A Prominent Component of A Leading Basic Industry

The cotton textile industry — one of the oldest basic industries of Canada — has for many years been an important employer of labor, and has played a leading part in the economic life of the country.

Canadian Cottons, Limited, one of the leading components of the industry, also is one of the oldest. For nearly sixty years the company has played a vital part in Canada's textile industry. It operates six mills — two in New Brunswick and four in Ontario.

Employing normally 3,500 workers; its annual payroll, its purchases of supplies and equipment, its contribution in freight and in taxes, are important factors in community and national stability.

Manufacturers of
- Awning Fabrics
- Bedford Cords and Whipcords
- Blankets (Cotton, Cotton and Wool)
- Cotton Tweeds and Pantings
- Cottonades
- Covert Cloths
- Denims
- Doeskins and Suedes
- Flannelettes, Flannels
- Napped Interlinings
- Napped Sheetings and Silence Cloths
- Dress Fabrics
- Rayon Linings
- Shirtings, Chambrays and Suitings
- Tickings
- Yarns of all Descriptions

CANADIAN COTTONS, LIMITED

Completely equipped Mills at Marysville, Milltown, New Brunswick; Cornwall (Three Mills) and Hamilton, Ontario

HEAD OFFICE: 760 Victoria Square, MONTREAL, QUE.

SALES OFFICES: Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver

BM SILKS

Original Designs in Prints

Specializing in British Bemberg Triple Sheers, Chiffons, Lingerie Satins and Crepes.

Spun Qualties for Dress Trades

BRITISH AMERICAN SILK MILLS LIMITED

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LAURENTIAN TEXTILE CO. LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

KNITTED OUTERWEAR AND KNITTED FABRICS

ST. JEROME, QUE. CANADA

Chipman Knit Hosiery

Registered
ESTABLISHED 1902

Manufacturers of Quality Hosiery for Men, Women and Children.

The Chipman, Holton Knitting Co. Limited

HAMILTON - ONTARIO

PRODUCT of CANADIAN CONVERTERS' CO. LTD. EST. 1889

A CANADIAN TRADITION

FOR over three generations, Canadian Converters' has been indelibly associated with all that is fine and worthwhile in apparel for men, women and children.

This hallmark of quality has built up for us a family following of inestimable value.

We face the future with a well-earned confidence in our products.

THE CANADIAN CONVERTERS' CO., LIMITED

1643 Delorimier Street, Montreal.

Branches throughout Canada.

Knitted Goods Industry Overcoming Shortages of Materials and Labor

(Continued from page 21)

gram presently in progress for completion by 1948. Plants operated at capacity of available labor throughout 1946 and market conditions were such that the entire production was readily available. A satisfactory volume of orders is reported in 1947.

Operating profit was $1,037,969 in 1946 ($245,042 in 1945). Net profit was $311,355, after payment o. $575,000 in income taxes, in 1946, as against a retained net profit of $76,042, after tax reserve of $99,000, in 1945. Surplus forward at Dec. 31, 1946, was $731,050, after crediting $213,580 special surplus rising from sale of fixed assets during the year.

Early in 1947 the company sold $500,000 in 4½% cumulative preferred shares and used proceeds to redeem the 3,000 outstanding 5% cumulative preferred shares and set aside the balance to be used for other corporate purposes including purchase of machinery and equipment for the improvement of manufacturing facilities, also sold $500,000 in 3% and 3¾% serial debentures. In June, 1947, the company had considered subdividing common shares into new class "A" and new common shares, but the plan was called off when a considerable number of shareholders stated their satisfaction with present capitalization.

The initial divided of 75c. a share was paid on new 4½% preferred shares July 1, 1947, which covered a two-month period from May 1 to June 30. An extra common dividend of 10 cents per share was also paid on that date along with the regular quarterly dividend of 15c.

Monarch Knitting owns and operates five factories, in Dunnville, St. Thomas and St. Catharines, Ont., and two in Toronto.

The largest plant, at Dunnville, comprises a dye house, spinning plant, knitting plant and warehouse. Sales offices and warehouses are maintained in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Ottawa and Vancouver. Products are also sold through agents to retailers and wholesalers across Canada.

J. R. Moodie

J. R. Moodie Co. manufactures knitted underwear and cotton yarns at Hamilton, Ont. Indicated capacity is 300 knitting machines and 400 sewing machines and operations also include a spinning mill turning out high-grade hosiery yarns.

Authorized and outstanding capital stock is 30,000 no par value common shares. Funded debt is $310,000 in 6% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, series "A" due July 1, 1948. Financial statements are not made available for publication.

N. S. Textiles

Nova Scotia Textiles Co. manufactures a wide range of knitted goods of both cotton and woollen fabrics for men and women, in its up-to-date plant at Windsor, Nova Scotia. Some products are marketed under the name "Windsor-Wear" and "Evangeline." In recent years, difficulty in getting certain types of yarn plus manpower shortages, has hampered operations. It is stated, however, that with the easing of cotton and wool the company has been able to increase production over the last year. Manufacturing facilities were considerably expanded during the war period.

Penmans Ltd.

Penmans Ltd. has experienced an 11% increase in sales in the first quarter of 1947 and has a large backlog of orders on hand. The company manufactures all kinds of woollen, cotton and silk knitted goods, including hosiery, underwear, sweaters, knitted sports coats, blankets, pulp and paper makers' felts and jackets. The company operates mills in Paris, Brantford, Waterford and London, Ont. and at Coaticook and St. Hyacinthe, Que. Watson Manufacturing Co. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary, operates the Brantford mill.

President Arch. F. Baillie states that while the company and its subsidiary, Watson Manufacturing Co. has a strong merchandising position, labor and material costs have increased and there is a possibility of reduction in tariff production protection. The latter would restore foreign competition, while making domestic rivalry more acute even than at present. Most government subsidies have been removed, although a small item on cotton remains Mr. Baillie adds. Cotton and rayon are still under government control, but raw materials are decidedly improved.

Net 1946 earnings were $1,247,118 ($1,097,581 in 1945). Net profits amounted to $382,763 in 1946 as against retained net profits of $335,414 in 1945 when the refundable excess profit portion totalled $60,000. Working capital was $3,846,223 at Dec. 31, 1946 ($3,637,849 at the end of 1945.)

Dividends on the basis of $6 and $3 were paid on preferred and common shares, respectively, in 1946 with that year's operations charged with the first quarterly dividend of 1947. The shareholders of Penmans Ltd. have urged the restoration of the $4 dividend on common stock which was cut 25% in 1932 and since has been paid on the $3 basis. The company states that it cannot consider raising the dividend in view of present circumstances and capital expenditures of $1 million, planned. The company refunded its outstanding 5½% first mortgage bond in 1946 with an issue of $1,500,000 of 3¼% first mortgage bonds, series "A".

Regent Knitting

Regent Knitting Mills Ltd. manufactures woollen, worsted and knitted goods and operates spinning and dyeing plants and mills for manufacture of heavy woollen and worsted goods and fancy knitted goods at St. Jerome, Que., where expenditures of over $500,000 were made in 1946 for the installation of new machinery, addition to building and erection of employees' dwellings. Control of the company was acquired by Grover Mills Ltd., Montreal, in 1944.

Net earnings from operations amounted to $1,216,404 in 1946, excluding interest on Dominion bonds of $10,862 ($711,808 and interest of $10,240 in 1945). Net profit for 1946, after $645,000 provision for income taxes, was $427,352. Retained net profit in 1945, after tax provision of $528,706, including refundable EPT of $93,672, was $86,387. Common shares in 1946 earned $6.18 a share as against 94 cents excluding and $2.38 including refundable EPT in 1945.

The company in 1946 launched a building program to provide housing for employees at St. Jerome with plans calling for 49 cottages to be built, completely modern, with garage for each house. While these are primarily designed for renting, employees are given the option of buying after a specified length of service with the company, with payment to be spread over 20 or 25 years. A company official states that rentals are considerably lower than cost prices on similar type dwellings elsewhere.

The company's spinning and dyeing plants and mills are located at St. Jerome. Power is developed by the company at St. Jerome on the North River.

Renfrew Textiles

Renfrew Textiles Ltd., Renfrew, Ont., manufactures woollen mackinaws, cloth, tweeds, blanket cloth, frieze, shirtings and cloakings. Sales are Dominion-wide.

Net earnings amounted to $45,134 in 1946 ($39,795 in 1945). Net profit in 1946, including profit on sale of investments of $2,250, was $21,888 ($18,771 in 1945). Based on new capitalization in effect at Dec. 31, 1946, class A shares earned 88c. in 1946 and 75c. in 1945. After charging a full year's class A dividends, the class B shares earned 12c. in 1946, and 7c. a share in 1945.

Authorized capital consists of 50,000 no par value class A preferred shares, and 106,025 no par value class B shares. There are 25,000 class A and 56,025 class B shares outstanding. The class A stock is non-callable, and entitled to 60c. per share per annum, after which it participates share for share with class B after 25c. per share paid on class B shares. The 7% first mortgage bonds were redeemed in full early this year.

York Knitting

York Knitting Mills, operating plants in Toronto, Hamilton and Woodstock, Ont., incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary Kroy Unshrinkable Wools Limited, Lowell, Mass., and formed a hosiery company in the United Kingdom to operate a plant at Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1946. York Knitting Mills is engaged in spinning cotton, woollen and worsted yarns and in the manufacture of men's, women's and children's hosiery and underwear.

Operating profits showed a marked rise during 1946 due to a variety of causes. Chief amongst these were a somewhat increased volume, a slightly more favorable price structure, a rise in price levels and reversal of reserves established in prior years and now no longer required. Net 1946 earnings totalled $711,271 ($450,676, in 1945). Net profit, after income tax deductions of $210,000 amounted to $305,371 in 1946 ($177,884, after taxes of $104,055 in 1945). Inventories in the balance sheet at $2,050,000 showed a considerable increase, reflecting higher unit costs rather than increased physical quantities. Difficulties previously experienced in securing cotton yarns are now considerably eased, President J. Douglas Woods states. Supply of wool tops, the raw material of worsted yarn spinning, however, continued difficult and this is further accentuated by current production problems in the United Kingdom.

York Knitting Mills operates two plants in Toronto, one in Hamilton and three in Woodstock, Ont. and carries on operations under the following divisions: York Spinning; Toronto Hosiery; Kroy Unshrinkable Wools Ltd. and Harvey Woods Hosiery at Toronto; Zimmerknit at Hamilton; Hosiers, and Harvey Woods Underwear at Woodstock. A finishing plant is operated under lease in Richmond, Que. Warehouses are operated in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver and sales offices in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Agents are maintained in a number of foreign countries.

The hosiery plant, under construction at Enniskillen, Northern Ireland, is expected to be completed within the next year, with full production within two years. Meanwhile a pilot plant is getting into operation to provide training facilities. Machinery is being installed in the Lowell, Mass., plant of Kroy Unshrinkable Wools, but delivery of machinery may defer volume operations for a short time.

LEADERSHIP . . . .

Since 1921, as Canada's first silk mill, its leadership has been reflected in plant growth, in the enviable reputation of BRUCK FABRICS, in the ability to produce new and finer fabrics, and in its outstanding merchandising methods.

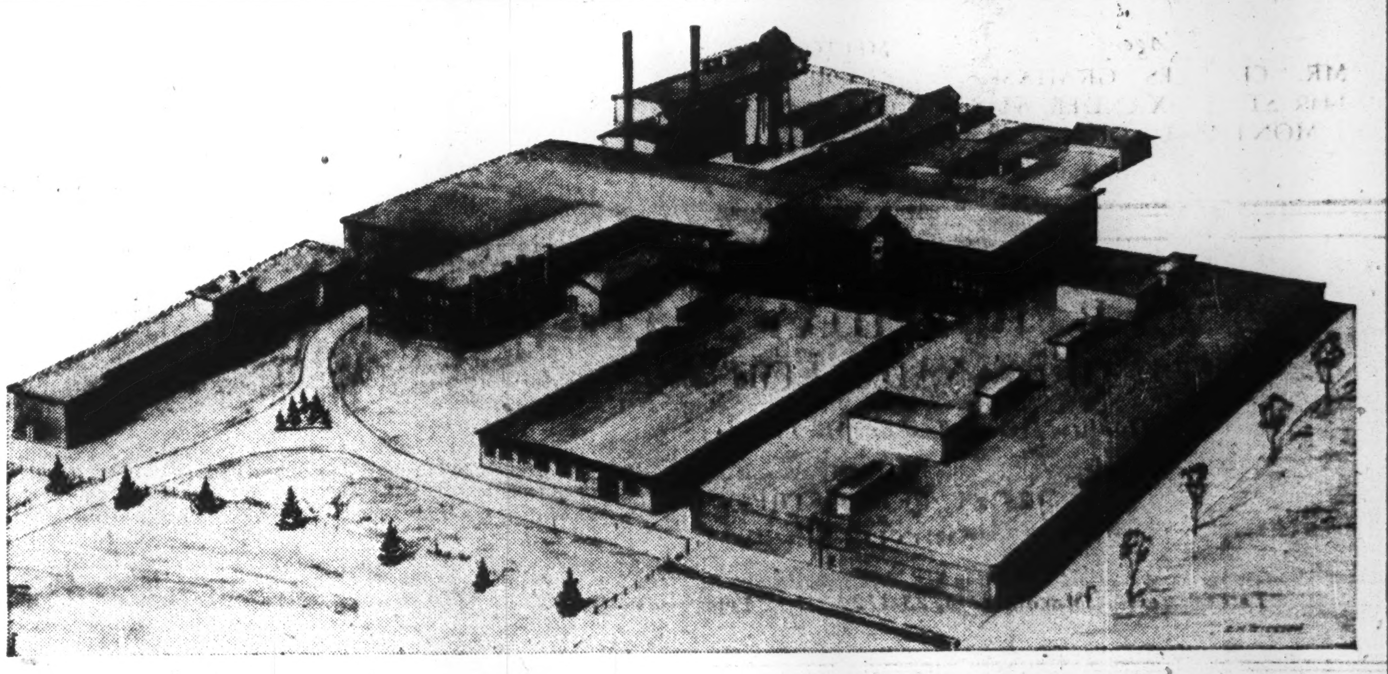
ANOTHER "FIRST"
Packaged dress lengths are finding ready acceptance by consumers across Canada.

All operations from yarn to finished fabric are carried out in the company's plants. BRUCK FABRICS are designed for use in dresses, sportswear, swimsuits, upholstery and draperies.

Plants in
COWANSVILLE, QUE.
ST. JOHNS, QUE.
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Bruck FABRICS

BRUCK SILK MILLS LTD., MONTREAL



Setting the Pace

IN SYNTHETIC TEXTILE MANUFACTURE

The rapid growth of Canada's textile industry is evidence of readiness to accept the challenge of opportunity.

A strong spirit of enterprise and initiative has opened up new markets. Application of technical knowledge has created an ever-widening acceptance and demand for the wonders of synthetic textile science.

Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd. — as a thriving centre of Canada's textile industry, has played a large part in this significant growth. First established in 1930 at Louiseville, Quebec, Associated Textiles has experienced phenomenal growth, until it is now one of the largest producers of synthetic fabrics in Canada.

Possessing complete facilities for spinning yarns, weaving, dyeing and finishing fabrics, this company maintains a large design printing plant.

Associated Textile fabrics, represented by the well-known trade names COHAMA, AMERITEX and A.T.C., are second to none in quality and design. Their versatility gives them wide acceptance in all important fashion centres. Their fame and reputation is already finding a place for them in markets throughout the world.

For all that's new in synthetic fabrics — in rayon crepes, spun or spun mixtures with wool, acetate or cotton . . . for all Nylon fabrics . . . for newest fashion designs or for wide general utility fabrics — leadership points to Associated Textiles.

ASSOCIATED TEXTILES OF CANADA, LIMITED

UNIVERSITY TOWER MONTREAL, QUE.

Operating Divisions of Cohama, Ameritex, A.T.C.

Engravers and Printers
of Bank Notes, Bonds and Stock Certificates

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED
The Old Canadian Company

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CHARLES G. COWAN, Vice-Pres. & Man.-Dir.
C. HAROLD BURLAND, Sec.-Treas.

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263 Wellington Street

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1110 Montreal Trust Bldg., TORONTO

Raw Materials and Labor Scarcity Fail to Stop Gains in Mixed Textile

(Continued from page 19)

iety of knitted goods, both cotton and woollen material, for both men and women.

Toronto Carpet

Toronto Carpet Mfg. Co. manufactures carpets and rugs, sold throughout Canada under the trade name "Barrymore Guaranteed Rugs." The company has four operating subsidiaries: Barrymore Cloth Co. and Campbellford Cloth Co., manufacturers of woollens and worsted cloths, knitting and weaving yarns which are sold under trade name of "Barrymore Cloth"; J. Henry Peters Mfg. Co., manufacturers of ladies' and men's underwear; Barrymore Furniture Co., manufacturers of upholstered furniture.

President B. B. Hayes reports an over-all sales increase in the first six months of 1947, with sufficient orders on hand to maintain capacity operations for the balance of the year. Shortage of labor, particularly in female help, continues a problem in maintaining operations of the Toronto plants at peak operations.

Toronto Carpet operates large plants in Toronto and J. Henry Peters Mfg. Co. and Barrymore Furniture share a building in Toronto. Barrymore Cloth maintains plant facilities in Toronto and at Pembroke, Ont., while Campbellford Cloth Co. operates a plant at Campbellford, Ont.

Financial statements are not made available for publication. The 4% first mortgage bonds outstanding total $239,000.

Tip Top Tailors

Tip Top Tailors Ltd. manufactures and distributes made-to-measure and ready-made men's clothing and women's tailored cloth coats, selling through its chain of retail stores, as well as through over 2,000 agencies in Canada. The company also carries on a direct mail business. The made-to-measure products are merchandised in Canada through the "Tip Top" stores and in the ready-made line through the "National" stores.

Net 1946 operating earnings dropped to $540,169 from $696,087 in 1945. However, net 1946 profits, including a nonrecurring profit of $45,667 on sale of investments, increased to $317,762 above profit of $243,479 in 194[illegible]. Earnings were equal to $2.65 per common share in 1946 as against $2.03 in 1945.

In view of the continuing demand for the company's products, production capacity is being increased and inventory of materials and supplies are somewhat larger than the quantities on hand at the end of the previous fiscal period, President David Dunkelman stated in 1946 report. Improvements to the company's plant, equipment and store locations were carried out and six new store properties were acquired. After making these expenditures working capital stood at $2,093,366 at Dec. 28, 1946, as against $2,180,776 as at Dec. 29, 1945.

Tip Top Tailors since war termination has followed a policy of establishing new retail outlets where suitable and remodelling existing stores where necessary and has made further headway in the introduction of made-to-measure clothing for women. The company has discussed a plan for building 500 low rental housing units through a private dividend corporation for the benefit of its employees, to accommodate 1,650 persons. The units are to be built in a section of Toronto where dwellings are dilapidated and rentals will be less than are now paid for greatly inferior accommodation.

Verney Mills

Verney Mills of Canada manufactures drapery material, furniture covers, corset material consisting of lastex, plain and jacquard materials, swim suit fabrics, shoe cloths and rain wear in its plant at Granby, Que. The company dyes and finishes practically all its goods in its own plant and in addition has extensive spinning equipment that allows it to supply over 30% of its yarn requirements. The company is controlled by Verney Corp., Boston, Mass., and its products are well known throughout Canada. Plant facilities include 210 looms and 2,800 spindles.

Early in 1947, Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. sold an issue of $1 million in 4½% cumulative redeemable preferred shares, $50 par value at $50 per share. Proceeds from sale of shares were used for redemption of outstanding $500,000 5% first mortgage bonds due Aug. 1, 1959, and the balance made available for working capital. Outstanding capital now stands at $1 million in $50 preferred shares and 66,000 no par value common shares.

Net 1946 profit, after allowing for income and excess profits taxes of $85,059, was $124,909 ($114,531 after providing for income and excess profit taxes of $151,711 in 1945). However, adjusted net profits after eliminating bond interest and amortization charges and after provision for income and excess profit taxes on income so adjusted, would have been $136,822 in 1946 and $116,543 in 1945.

The company's large export trade enjoyed in pre-war years, is again being developed.

ATW

Dominion Fabrics
LIMITED

Manufacturers of
TOWELS
FACE CLOTHS
BED SPREADS
TAPESTRIES

DUNNVILLE - ONTARIO - WELLAND

CANADA SPOOL & BOBBIN CO. LIMITED
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Manufacturers of high grade textile spools and bobbins and accessories for the past forty-four years.

ACCURACY OF CONSTRUCTION
UNIFORMITY OF DIMENSIONS
FAMOUS FOR RUNNING QUALITIES

Higher Profits for '46 Reported by Converters

Can. Converters

Canadian Converters' Co. directly and through a number of wholly-owned subsidiaries manufactures shirts, pyjamas, juvenile apparel, work clothing, dresses, blouses, gowns and lingerie. The textiles are not woven, but are purchased and converted into apparel. Company's products are sold throughout Canada and exported to the West Indies and Newfoundland.

Company operations in recent years have expanded materially with purchase of seven Montreal companies in 1945 through issuance of 17,335 class "B" shares and $383,158 in cash.

Net profits were $121,419 in year ended Apr. 30, 1946 ($71,997 a year before). Operations for the six months ended Oct. 31, 1946, showed net operating profit of $302,979. After deducting depreciation of $26,018, bond interest of $9,938 and tax provision of $106,102, there remained a net profit of $106,921. Included in operating profits were dividends received from subsidiary companies acquired in Sept., 1945. For the six months ended Oct. 31, these dividends totalled $54,546; for the year ended Apr. 30, $50,704. Earnings of these subsidiaries were reported substantially larger than dividends would suggest.

The company and subsidiary plants are located at Montreal with sales offices at Saint John, N.B., Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Tooke Bros.

Tooke Bros. Ltd. is engaged directly in the manufacture of shirts, collars, neckwear and underwear and, through its subsidiaries, manufactures handkerchiefs, paper boxes, etc. Early in 1947, the company split its 30,000 outstanding N.P.V. common shares on a four-for-one basis and paid the initial dividend of 10c. a share on the new stock July 3.

Net 1946 earnings were $282,226 ($172,647 in 1945). Net profits for 1946, after all charges, including provision for depreciation of $34,862 and for income and excess profits taxes of $128,511, were $82,003 higher at $118,893. Subject to a new appraisal to be made of fixed assets in 1947, the company proposed to write-down the item of goodwill from $323,785 to $1. President H. H. Woodward regarded company's prospects in 1947 as good.

The manufacturing plant, located at Montreal, is a four-story mill constructed factory having approximately 160,000 square feet of floor space. The company has branches in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver and permanent sample rooms in Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Ottawa, London, Calgary, Saskatoon and Victoria.

Woods Mfg.

Woods Manufacturing Co. has undertaken a program of modernization and plant extension for the next two or three years, including erection of a new plant at St. Lambert, Que., to manufacture jute and cotton bags and multi-wall sack paper bags. The company manufactures and sells jute and cotton cloth bags, burlap, tents, flags, tarpaulins, heavy clothing, sleeping bags, paddings and twine.

The company owns and operates a cotton mill at Welland, Ont.; bag manufacturing plants at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; and a factory for manufacture of lumbermen's and contractors' tents, clothing and supplies at Hull, Que. The Empire Cotton division at Welland, manufactures grey counter cloths, bag cloths, ordinary hose and belting ducks and drills. The plant at Ogdensburg, N.Y., manufactures sleeping bags.

The Dominion Government in June, 1946, served notice that it intended to expropriate the company's property at Hull, Que., but no action has been taken so far.

Net earnings were $1,185,935 in 1946 ($910,665 in 1945); net profits $302,611 ($197,315).

Company redeemed its $260,000 4½% 1st. mortgage sinking fund bonds Jan. 2, 1947, and the outstanding $50,000 4% serial bonds, due Jan. 1, 1947, were redeemed at maturity. All funded debt was erased.

CONSOLIDATED TEXTILES LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Coramil
RAYON — NYLON — MIXED FABRICS

HEAD OFFICE:
423 Mayor Street
MONTREAL

MILLS:
St. Hyacinthe
QUEBEC

TRADE MARK
"WABASSO"

Serving Canada's Households

Trusted and familiar wherever cottons are used, the white rabbit trade mark of Wabasso represents more than just a product.

It stands for a great organization of 2,400 skilled workers, for an industry that has marched steadily forward for over 30 years, for an adherence to quality workmanship before all other considerations.

Wabasso's white rabbit trade mark is the symbol of one of Canada's outstanding enterprises.

Manufacturers of
Sheets Sheetings Printed Cottons
Slips Pillow Cottons Broadcloths

and a wide range of unbleached cloths for industrial purposes

The WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED
THREE RIVERS, QUE.

WOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
LIMITED

EMPIRE COTTON DIVISION

Manufacturers Sheetings — Bag Cloths
"Durable Denims"
Ounce Ducks
Hosiery Yarns — Twine — Ply Yarns

Main Office and Mills at
WELLAND, ONTARIO

Branch Sales Offices:
TORONTO — MONTREAL — WINNIPEG

Rayon Output Nears Peak As Producers Expanding

(Continued from page 18)

subsidiaries classifies the company as the largest manufacturer of lingerie fabric in Canada and products are marketed under its own trademark throughout the Dominion of Canada.

The subsidiaries, Consolidated Textiles Ltd., and Duplex Textiles Ltd., operate two mills at St. Hyacinthe, Que., originally utilizing 360 looms with expansion plans calling for 516 looms. Installation of new machinery and equipment is expected to be completed this year.

Consolidated net profits increased 7.9% to $66,224 and sales reached an all-time high in year ended Dec. 31, 1946. In common with others, the company has been beset by difficulties arising from shortages of necessary yarns and unsettled labor conditions. However, with conditions gradually improving officials are hopeful that operations will continue at a higher rate this year.

Consolidated balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1946, showed current assets of $489,629 and liabilities of $171,618, leaving net working capital $318,011. Commitments entered into for purchase of new machinery not yet delivered, involve an approximate liability of $127,095.

The operating subsidiaries up to 1944 had enjoyed an export trade with Australia, New Zealand, British West Indies and Eire, but sales were adversely affected by prevailing shortage of fabrics for domestic requirements.

Riverside Silk

Riverside Silk Mills Ltd., producers and suppliers of silk, rayon and nylon used in the manufacture of ladies' underwear and hosiery, opened its new plant at Mitchell, Ont., in Jan., 1947, with sufficient orders on hand to operate well into 1948. The plant houses 100 automatic nylon, silk fabric and spun silk looms. The company is preparing to sell about 500,000 yards of fabric annually abroad and is establishing offices in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom and outlets in South America.

The company originally commenced operating its plant at Galt, Ont., in 1915 and entered the manufacturing of broad silk in 1924. Garments or hosiery are not produced.

Net profits at $124,018 in year ended Dec. 31, 1946, were 72.2% above retained net profit of the preceding year. Sales showed an increase during the year and opening of the weaving division is expected to more than double the company's sales volume of woven fabrics.

Foreign consumer acceptance of Canadian-made fabrics has been amply demonstrated by results brought about by the opening of distributing centres in various countries, President Leslie A. Dunbar, states. With improvement in supply of domestic filament, further expansion will be undertaken to cope with increasing domestic demands.

Silknit Ltd.

Silknit Ltd. is engaged directly and through subsidiaries in the manufacture of "Dunning" lingerie, "Catalina" swim suits, dresses, pyjamas, nightgowns and other rayon products, selling throughout Canada, Australia and the British Isles. The company's Toronto property comprises three buildings and affords approximately 150,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

BIRD'S
MOTH PROOFED
PURE WOOL BLANKETS
HEAVY TWEEDS
MACKINAW

Manufactured by
THE BIRD WOOLLEN MILL CO. LTD.
Bracebridge, Ont.

Also sponsors of
Bird's Tourist Information Bureau
Highway 11, Bracebridge

MUSKOKA
THE WONDERLAND OF CANADA
COME UP AND SEE US SOME TIME

We've heard this same comment from a dozen points across Canada . . .

"Customers are actually talking about these ads!"

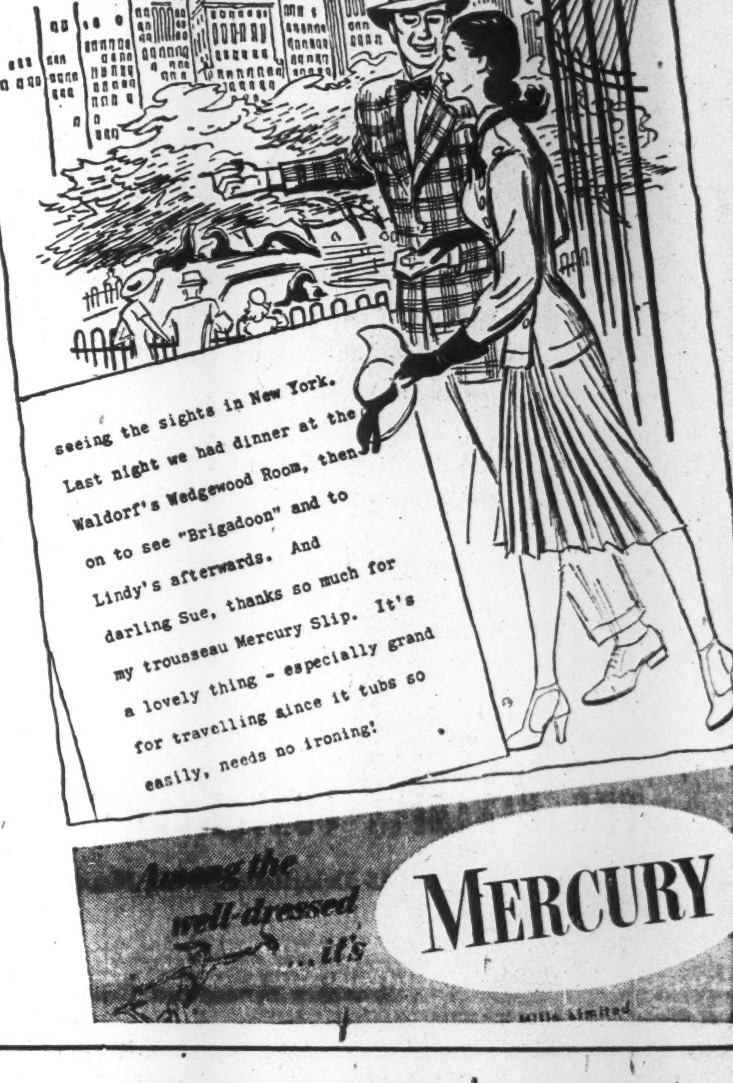
Here's the sort of thing we hear from Mercury dealers coast-to-coast:

"Your new campaign is terrific . . ."
"Best high-fashion newspaper ads yet . . ."
"Keep it up . . . more people are asking for Mercury . . ."

Yes, we're happy about the whole thing — but not really surprised. Because Mercury's new and novel advertising campaign was specially designed to get high readership among style-conscious men and women. It's the kind of advertising that makes readers still more aware of the importance of proper styling . . . makes them associate the name Mercury with high-fashion knit-wear. And, more important still . . . it makes them buy MERCURY!

Mercury's current advertising is an example of the progressive planning responsible for Mercury's leadership in the Textile Industry. It has been highly successful in creating wide acceptance of Mercury Mills products — but this progressive advertising is only *one* phase of the company's balanced merchandising and sales policy.

Mercury Mills looks forward with confidence to continued leadership by constant attention to product improvements, maintenance of production standards and by planned distribution and selling of its products.



Mercury Mills Limited, Hamilton, Canada

"FORMULA" SLIPS
"SULETTE" SLIPS
"PACEMAKER" SLIPS

HOUSECOATS & BED JACKETS

CATALINA SWIM SUITS

KNITTED FABRICS OF ALL TYPES TO THE TRADE

by Silknit LIMITED

HEAD OFFICES:
590 KING STREET W., TORONTO
SALES OFFICES:
MONTREAL • WINNIPEG • VANCOUVER

Building Supply Output Well Above 1946 Levels

Production of most critical building materials in the first quarter — steel pipe excepted— was well above early 1946 levels, according to the third issue of Housing in Canada, a quarterly publication of Ottawa's official Central Mortgage & Housing Corp.

Of ten selected building materials reported in short supply in 1946, nine showed substantial gains—bathtubs 34%, brick 26%, asphalt shingles 22%, cast iron soil pipe 21%, gypsum wallboard and cement both 19%, warm air furnaces 11%, sawn lumber 6%, nails 5%. Steel pipe declined 16%. Sales exceeded production and stocks at March 31 equalled one month's output at the currently reduced rate.

Glass Imports Double

Imports of essential materials also were at a much higher level, Housing in Canada reports. Window glass imports were almost double the 1946 quarter; wallboard more than triple; gypsum plaster more than five times higher. Paints, pigments, varnishes and rock wool showed no gain.

Export volume generally continued at the early 1946 level, although increases took place in sawn lumber and paint exports. Nail exports continued at the curtailed rate established last Sept. —authorized exports of wire nails and spikes totalled less than seven tons, against 384 tons in the 1946 opening quarter.

Costs Up Another 6%

The cost of house building continued to rise during the first four months of 1947, Housing in Canada reports. At the end of April it had risen an estimated 6% from the 1946 year-end level. This estimate is a weighted average for an individual housing unit based on (a) an 8% rise in wholesale prices of building materials, and (b) an estimated 4% over-all increase in average hourly wage rates paid to construction workers.

In addition to "increasingly evident" buyers' resistance to the current high cost of house construction—and in addition to the factor of still inadequate supplies of skilled labor and many key materials—chief reasons for the low level of new housing units started in the first four months of 1947 are given as follows:

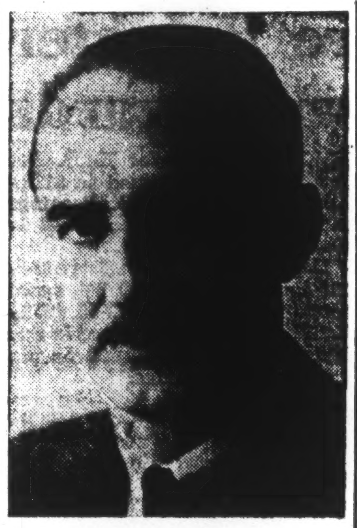
1. The large carry-over from 1946 of dwelling units under construction—about 43,000 unfinished at Dec. 31—has absorbed much of the labor and material normally available at this time of year for new projects, and

2. Unseasonable weather which has prevailed Dominion-wide, retarding early construction activity.

Building Lags—Need Rises

Volume of new dwelling units brought under construction Jan. through April was "considerably below" the rate for the first four months in 1946. Municipalities of 5,000 population and over reported only 7,508 starts. And little more than one third (36%) of the 27,566 housing units under construction in such municipalities at Dec. 31 were completed by April 30.

Against this building lag, Housing in Canada depicts continued rise in housing "need." It reports continuation of the abnormally high rate of family formation during the war years—estimated at 65,000 annually— and a more marked continuance of the rising birth rate. Birth registrations in municipalities of 10,000 and over showed a 37% increase in 1946 over the average for the preceding seven years, and in the first quarter of 1947 were up 11,000 over the corresponding 1946 period.



D. G. GRANT

has been appointed general manager of the Nova Scotia Trust Co.

Two Textile Schools Ready For Opening 1947 Fall Term

With the opening of the Fall term in September both Ontario and Quebec will have well-equipped technical schools offering full-time courses in textile manufacture, designed to train men and women for technical positions in the textile industry. These schools, located at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Hamilton, Ont., both operate under provincial authority, with support and co-operation from the primary textile industry.

In Hamilton the Provincial Institute of Textiles was launched last year with evening classes which drew an initial enrolment of 221 students from employees of 35 textile firms, within a radius of 50 miles. Full-time day courses start in September, in addition to the evening classes. Five three-year courses are offered, for which graduating students will receive the full diploma of the Institute. These courses are on a level between secondary school and university training.

Purpose of the Institute is to provide specialized technical training for those who will find technical occupations in the primary textile industry. The building, used formerly by the Ontario Training College for Technical Teachers, consists of a three-story main wing, used for administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories and library, and a two-story shop wing with a total of 7,000 square feet of floor space. This building was provided by the province and will be extended while textile machinery, technical advice and some members of the teaching staff have been provided by the textile industry. Tuition for day courses is free to residents of Ontario.

At the St. Hyacinthe Technical School specialized training in the manufacture of textiles has been under way for two years and an enrolment during the past year included 95 day students and 125 evening students. A four-year course is offered and students come from Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan as well as Quebec.

The St. Hyacinthe School was built in 1942 at a cost of $300,000 and is provided by the Province which, with the Federal Government, has granted an additional $562,000 for expansion. Through the co-operation of the textile industry a wide variety of textile manufacturing equipment is available for instructional purposes.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. net profits dropped $390,436 to $1,729,334 in year ended Mar. 31, 1947. Capital expenditures exceeded amount provided for depreciation by $148,920 during year, while increase in investments in subsidiary companies and other loans absorbed $1,099,614 out of liquid assets.

Marketable securities were reduced to provide funds in this connection and to reduce current liabilities by more than $2 million. Working capital dropped $1,332,600 and further decreases seem likely in view of projected expenditures on capital account during next few years.

Extension to Magog Cotton Mill is expected to provide a substantial portion of the grey cloth yardage required by the Print Works at Magog. Investment in Drummondville Cotton Co. was increased by purchase of 35,000 shares at $25 per share. Transfer of bleaching operations from the Colonial Bleachery to Magog Print Works was completed early in 1947.

Shortly before entering upon current fiscal year on Apr. 1, 1947, notice was given to Commodity Prices Stabilization Corp. of termination of agreement under which company was entitled to draw subsidy on raw cotton. This move was made, President G. B. Gordon states, after careful review of a rather complex situation; but apart from the more evident factors, it was felt that such action would have a livening effect on every phase of company operations. Subsidies will be drawn on importation of grey cloths from the U. S.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Net income	$4,536,394	$4,977,568
Less: Depreciation	1,200,000	1,200,000
Bond interest	131,896	134,646
Bond disc. amort.	13,505	13,505
Income tax	1,461,659	1,509,647
Net profit	1,729,334	2,119,770
Less: Pref. divs.	135,842	135,842
Com. divds.	1,350,000	1,350,000
Trans. to pens. res.	223,358	498,854
Surplus for year	20,134	135,074

Note: At Mar. 31, 1947, total refund. EPT ($565,521) equalled $29.14 per pref. sh. or $1.39 per common sh.

Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	34.39	36.97
After deprec.	25.30	28.06
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref. Earned	$89.11	$109.23
Paid	7.00	7.00
Com.: Earned	5.90	7.35
Paid	5.00	5.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Cash	$770,985	$168,253
Accts. rec.	4,115,037	4,533,963
Investments†	7,041,402	11,942,825
Inventories	5,984,514	4,646,488
Total curr. assets	17,911,938	21,291,529
Misc. assets▲	1,186,572	1,145,128
Inv. in & adv. to subs. & affil. cos.	4,670,915	3,608,545
Fixed assets	33,436,232	32,189,774
Total assets	57,205,657	58,234,976
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	2,776,716	4,850,445
Deposits	280,036	253,298
Serial bonds due	100,000	100,000
Total curr. liab.	3,156,752	5,203,743
Funded debt	3,700,000	3,800,000
Deprec. res.	23,409,579	22,312,041
Cont. res.	500,000	500,000
Pension fund	400,000	400,000
Capital stock	20,315,600	20,315,600
Surplus▲	5,723,726	5,703,592
†Market value	8,867,285	13,917,943
▲Incl. refund. EPT	565,521	565,521
Working capital	14,755,186	16,087,786

NORSEMAN MINES expended $52,264 on property development in 1946. Theo. Koulomzine states that association of ore values with small patches of sulphides suggests that electrical measurements in drill holes may give interesting information to guide further drilling. Current assets at Dec. 31, 1946, amounted to $73,259 and current liabilities totalled $424.

GLENORA GOLD MINES reports cash of $9,662 and investments (market value) of $13,221 at Jan. 31, 1947. Expenditures in 1946 totalled $2,034, which covered administration expenses, as no work was carried out on property holdings.

$2 Million Expansion Program at Pine Falls

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — A $2 million expansion program is under way at Pine Falls, site of the newsprint plant of the Manitoba Paper Co.

The company has speeded up newsprint production from 300 to 400 tons a day and this has called for plant extensions and new equipment totalling $1,457,100.

A two-story 75-room hotel, to be ready for occupancy by end of the year if materials can be obtained, has been started (contract awarded the Commonwealth Construction Co.).

Two classrooms and a laboratory and recreation room are being added to the school building, estimated cost $40,000. Twelve new homes are under way at an estimated cost of $100,000, also to be ready for occupancy this year if materials can be obtained.

O'NEILL-THOMPSON GOLD MINES has served public notice that it will make application for surrender of its Ontario charter.

Oilmen Can't Agree On Farmers' Demands

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON—Farmers and oilmen at the Lloydminster fields are deadlocked over the issue of compensation for damages to farm land.

The farmers asked $125 for the first well for the first year and $100 a year thereafter.

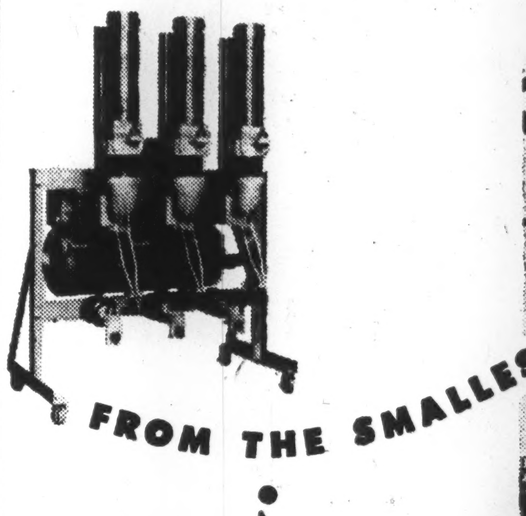
In a counter-proposal the operators offered $75 for each well and promised to avoid unnecessary damage in drilling and building.

Distinctive Suitings by Dominion Woollens

CIRCLE BAR HOSIERY
FOR MEN - WOMEN - CHILDREN
of
Preshrunk Wool - Nylon - Rayon
Celanese and Fine Cotton
"Miles of Wear in Every Pair"
The Circle Bar Knitting Co. Limited
Mills at Owen Sound and Kincardine (Head Office)

For 75 years the name Ayers has meant high quality in . . .
• PULP and PAPER MAKERS' FELTS — in cotton, wool and asbestos.
• PURE WOOL BLANKETS — for machine clothing, printing and stereotyping.
• PURE WOOL BLANKETS — for domestic or outdoor use.
• TRAVELLING RUGS — in fine design and colours.
• WOOLLEN FABRICS — for the men's and women's wear trades — cloakings, tweeds, overcoatings.
Ayers LIMITED
LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.
Established 1870

WORSTED, ANGORA & MOHAIR YARNS
For the knitted outerwear trade.
Also hand knitting yarns of both plain and novelty types.
SILK THROWSTERS
Affording the highest type of workmanship to the knitting and weaving trade.
KNITTED FABRICS
Jersey cloths — Overcoating — outerwear fabrics — Chinchillas — Astrachans — fleece linings — blanket cloths — stockinettes.
NEWLANDS & CO. LIMITED.
GALT Est. 1884 ONTARIO
Sales Offices:
C. H. Passmore and H. J. Fox, 401 National Building, 347 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.
Chas. T. Cluff and Son, 2nd Floor Whitla Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
M. R. Bricker and Sons, 1428 University Tower Bldg., Montreal, Que
F. A. Wilson, 302 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C.



BROWN BOVERI
AIR BLAST
CIRCUIT BREAKERS

Brown Boveri Air Blast Circuit Breakers, thoroughly tested, have proven themselves under the severest conditions in practical service.

Here are a few features to be noted:

* Minimum space required. * Clear faults in shortest time, hence negligible arcing damage and increased system stability. * Breaker contacts easily inspected. * Free from fire hazard. * Suitable for high-speed reclosure.

Improve your plant now with Brown Boveri Air Blast Circuit Breakers — available from the smallest to the largest unit.

INDOOR BREAKERS
for voltages up to 60 kv.
Rated current up to 4000 A.
Interrupting capacity up to 1,000,000 kv-a.

OUTDOOR BREAKERS
for voltages from 50 to 240 kv.
Interrupting capacity up to 2,500,000 kv-a.

CB-1
BROWN BOVERI

VERNEY MILLS OF CANADA LTD.

FABRIC BY VERNEY

Manufacturers of

DRAPERY MATERIAL . . . . FURNITURE COVERS

SWIM SUIT FABRICS . . . SHOE CLOTHS . . . RAIN-WEAR

Head Office and Mill: GRANBY, P.Q.
Sales Office: MONTREAL, P.Q.

RENFREW WOOLLEN MILLS

Owned and Operated by M. J. O'Brien, Limited

Manufacturers of

"RENCRAFT" WOOLLENS

Mill Specialists of Quality Woollen Fabrics for Ladies', Junior Misses' and Men's Garments. Automobile Upholstery.

General Sales Agent for Canada and Export

W. W. Angus

UNIVERSITY TOWER BLDG., MONTREAL
454 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

MILLS AT
Renfrew, Ontario
Carleton Place, Ontario.

G. A. BUFFAM
General Manager

Cotton Future Brighter After Post-war Hazards

(Continued from page 20)

it holds a large share interest, and has a half interest in Dominion Burlington Mills Ltd., which produces rayon dress goods, lingerie cloths, etc., at Sherbrooke and Montreal.

Net income for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1947, amounted to $4,536,394 ($4,977,568 for 1946). Net profit for 1946-47 year was $1,729,334 ($2,119,770 for 1945-46). Earnings per share were $89.11 on preferred and $5.90 on common ($109.23 and $7.35 respectively).

Capitalization at Mar. 31, 1947, consisted of $300,000 2¾% serial bonds, due Sept. 1, 1947-49, $3,500,000 3½% twenty-year bonds due Sept. 1, 1959, 19,406 7% preferred shares, $100 par, and 270,000 common shares of no par value.

Esmond Mills

Esmond Mills Ltd. manufactures blankets and bath-robe material of cotton and part wool at Granby, Que. The company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Esmond Mills (Ontario) Ltd., is constructing a modern mill at Perth, Ont., which will have initial capacity of 24 high-speed looms.

The operating profit in 1946 was $215,729 ($163,276 in 1945). Net profit, after deducting depreciation of $8,091 and income taxes of $101,806, was $101,887 in 1946 ($72,905 in 1945, after deducting depreciation of $7,594, and income taxes of $82,777). These profits were restated to reflect adjustments. Based on capital outstanding at Dec. 31, 1946, preferred shares earned $6.79 in 1946, and $4.86 in 1945; common earned $2.41 in 1946 and $1.61 in 1945.

In April, 1946, authorized capital was changed to consist of 25,000 5% preferred shares of $20 par, and common shares were split four-for-one into 40,000 new no par value common shares. The issued 15,000 preferred shares were sold to the public at $21.75 a share, and the 36,000 issued common shares resulted through the split.

Hamilton Cotton

The Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd. spins and weaves cotton yarn, and manufactures elastic and strap webbing, yarn and twine, cordage cotton and cotton cloth.

The company spins all its own yarns and has a surplus of 55% which is sold; also does its own and custom work in dyeing and bleaching.

Products are distributed throughout various selling agents, and to the British West Indies and New Zealand. Plants are at Hamilton, Ont., at Dundas, Ont., (which plant commenced operations in Nov., 1946), while a subsidiary, Trent Cotton Co., operates a mill at Trenton, Ont. Considerable more machinery remains to be installed at the Dundas plant.

Volume of production in 1946 did not increase as expected, due partly to disruption to operations caused by machinery changes, but chiefly due to the shortage of experienced labor and an abnormal labor turnover. Demand for all products is still good, and has so far shown no signs of recession, it was stated in the 1946 annual report.

Net earnings for, 1946 were $324,229 ($387,807 for 1945). Net profit likewise declined to $113,850 ($132,097 in 1945). Earnings per common share were $1.42 in 1946 and $1.65 in 1945.

Capitalization outstanding comprises $680,000 3% serial bonds due March 1, 1948-55, $650,000 3¾% sinking fund bonds due March 1, 1959, and 80,000 no par value common shares.

Montreal Cottons

The Montreal Cottons Ltd. operates, through its wholly owned subsidiary, The Montreal Cotton Co., plants engaged in the manufacture of plain cotton textiles and fancy goods, fine cottons and linings, artificial silk, spun rayons and cotton dress goods, shirtings, upholstery goods and draperies. The mills also bleach, dye and finish these fabrics, according to requirements.

Production in 1946 decreased 17.77% in poundage of yarn and 19.17% in yardage of cloth, due to a strike of employees, which lasted from June 3 to Sept. 9, 1946. Practically the entire output was sold at ceiling prices, and thereby earned a sales subsidy credit under the arrangement entered into with the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corp.

Net profit for 1946 amounted to $433,575 ($405,173 for 1945). Earnings per share based on the new capitalization effected in 1946 were $3.61 on the preferred and 68c. on the common ($3.38 and 59c., respectively, in 1945).

A capital rearrangement, authorized by S.L.P. dated May 10, 1946, changed 50,000 7% preferred shares, $100 par, into $200,000 7% preferred, $25 par, and 50,000 common shares, $100 par, into 550,000 no par value common. Holders of each preferred share received four new preferred and one new common, while the common received 10 new common for each old share.

Demand for textile materials is still abnormal and production is still insufficient to overtake the backlog of orders plus normal requirements. A sharp increase in the ceiling price of company products was granted Feb. 1, 1947, along with a step up in the subsidized value of raw cotton to an amount approaching the laid down cost of the staple. It is hoped that price control may be removed before the end of 1947 without an undue increase in prices taking place, it was stated.

The company is affiliated with The Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., which holds a large stock interest in the company. Dominion Textile also acts as selling agent for certain lines of the company's products, while entire output of rayon goods is sold to Dominion Burlington Mills Ltd., which is associated with Dominion Textiles.

Robinson Cotton

Robinson Cotton Mills Ltd. is engaged in the processing of cotton piece goods, and in wholesale merchandising of cottons. Processing operations include bleaching, dyeing, napping and shrinking (sanforizing) for its own account and for others. Finished materials are sold to garment makers, furniture makers, automobile manufacturers, wholesale drygoods trade, department and chain stores, etc.

Expansion of facilities to include spinning and weaving of cotton is under way, and production is expected to start this year. The entire output will be used by the company. Weekly capacity of the company's plant, at Woodbridge, Ont., is over 1,200,000 yards of converted cloth goods.

Public participation in this formerly privately owned firm was invited in 1946 with the offering of 22,500 no par value common shares. Capitalization outstanding consists of $1,000,000 3-3½% serial bonds due May 1, 1947-61, and 150,000 common shares. The Robinson family continues to control the company.

Net profit for 1946 increased substantially to $226,143 ($162,459 for 1945). Earnings per new common share were $1.50 in 1946 and $1.08 in 1945. Dividends of 10c. per share were initiated on the common stock on Aug. 1, 1946, and have been paid regularly quarterly since.

The company is confident of sharing in the relatively high degree of activity which is looked for in the cotton textile industry for the current year, President William Robinson stated.

Wabasso Cotton

Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. and its subsidiaries manufacture cotton yarns and fine cotton goods, including colored and white fabrics, lawns, muslins, cambrics, shirtings and artificial silk products. The four mills have a total capacity of 1,765 looms and 107,324 spindles; the mills of the parent company and of St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills are at Three Rivers, Que., and those of the Shawinigan Cotton Co. are at Shawinigan Falls and Three Rivers, Que. Power is supplied by The Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

Along with other textile firms, the company sells its products at ceiling prices and receives a subsidy from Commodity Prices Stabilization Corp. Gross earnings amounted to $1,296,551 in 1946 ($1,285,683 in 1945), in both years including the subsidy. Net profit for 1946 increased slightly to $357,728 ($341,351 in 1945). Earnings per share on the common stock were $5.12 in 1946 ($4.88 excluding and $5.15 including refundable portion of excess profits taxes in 1945).

Capital outstanding at May 3, 1947, consisted of $1,000,000 4½% bonds due Feb. 1, 1951, and 69,903 common shares. An amount of $175,000 serial bonds, due Feb. 1, 1948, was carried under current liabilities.

- Textile Machinery
- Knitting Machinery
- Sewing and Cutting Machines
- Parts, Supplies and Services
- Fine Yarns — Rayon Mercerised, Dry Spun
- Paper Cones and Tubes
- Water Rectification —Humidification

Specialists in Service

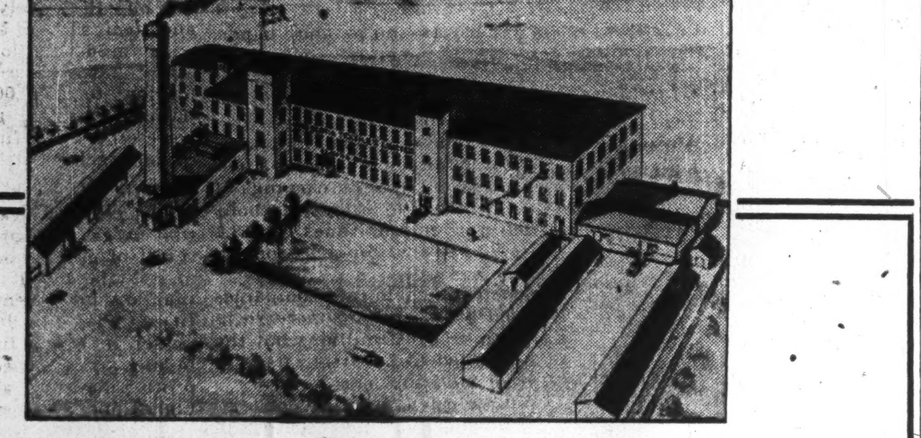
Working closely with the textile industry for over thirty years has given the Westaway organization a practical insight into the needs of textile manufacturers and converters.

In order to serve the industry efficiently, the W. J. Westaway Company brings together under one roof, scattered and varied sources of yarns, machinery and supplies.

Trained and experienced Westaway textile specialists work with you to smooth out the everyday snags in production.

WESTAWAY

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

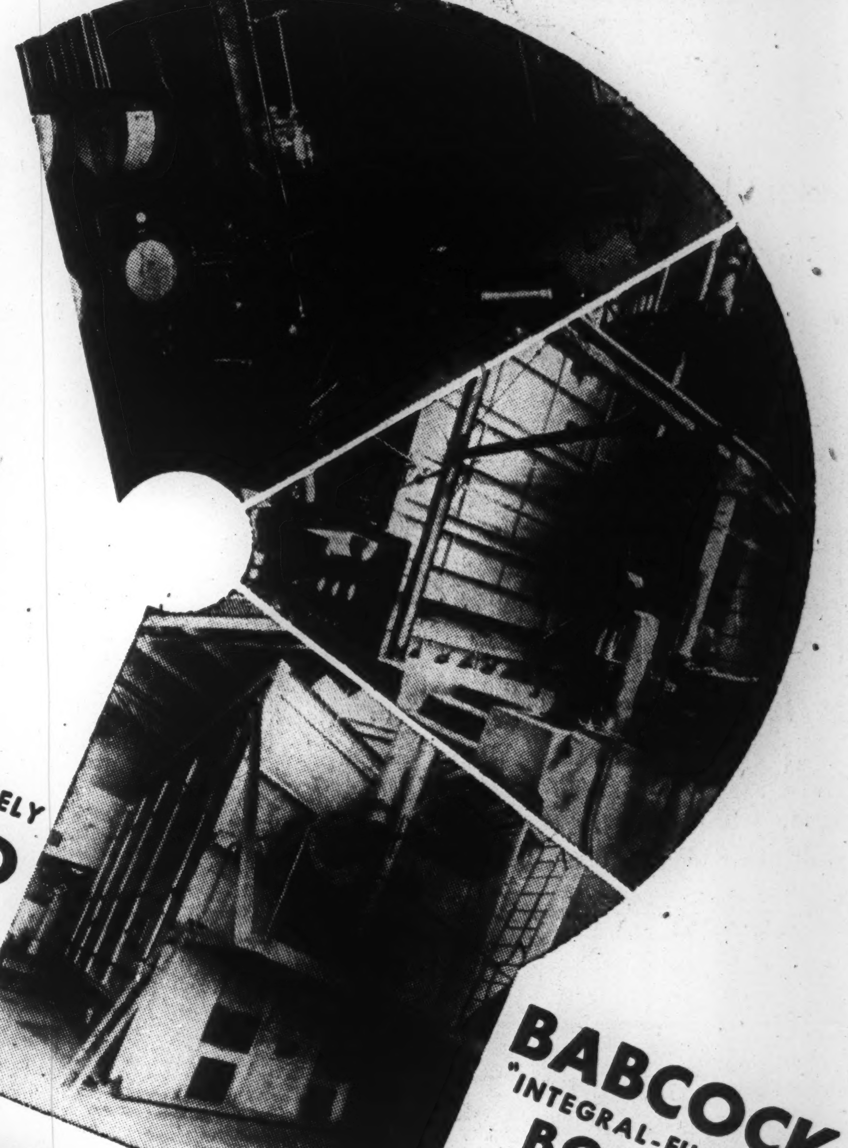


You will be glad to know that Windsor-Wear — "the Aristocrat of Underwear" — and Evangeline Undergarments are now catching up on their civilian customers as best they can during the difficult transition period between total war and absolute peace.

NOVA SCOTIA TEXTILES LIMITED
WINDSOR • NOVA SCOTIA

YOUR POWER PROBLEMS

Whatever your particular requirements, Babcock can supply the right answers to give you the highest steam ratings. Space limitations, firing method, fluctuating power needs, variation in fuels — all such factors are continuously met by Babcock engineers. Under any conditions the greater adaptability and efficiency of Babcock boilers, designed and built to your requirements, allow larger fuel economies without sacrifice of high steam output. Babcock offers you a complete engineering service to help you solve your problems and obtain ample steam at lowest possible cost.

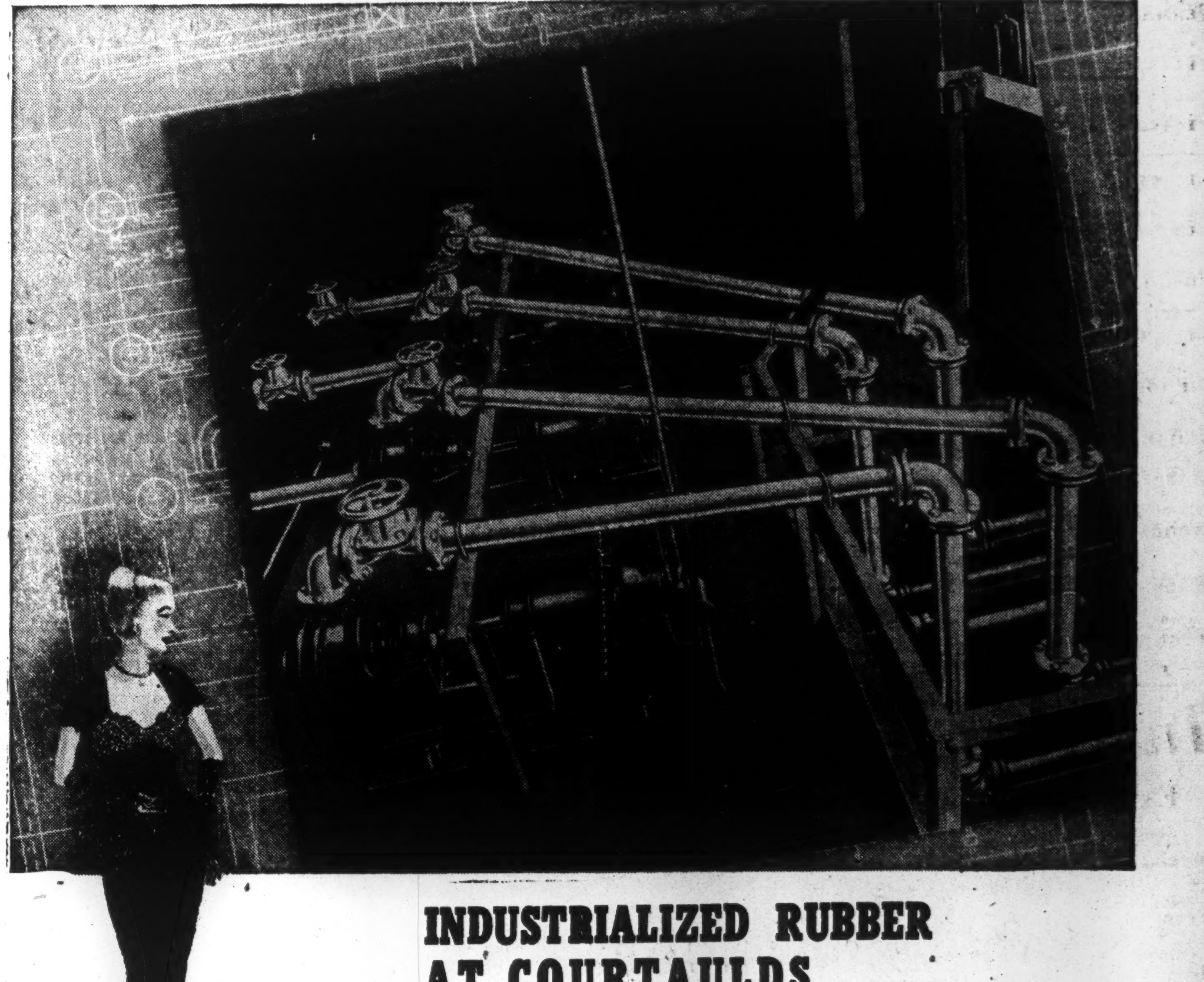


DEFINITELY SOLVED WITH

BABCOCK "INTEGRAL-FURNACE" BOILERS

BABCOCK-WILCOX & GOLDIE-McCULLOCH
GALT ONTARIO
BRANCHES:
MONTREAL - WINNIPEG
TORONTO - VANCOUVER

TOP—Partial view, four BABCOCK boilers fitted with our Underfeed Stokers.
CENTRE — Large size BABCOCK boiler fitted with our Chain Grate Stoker.
BOTTOM—Medium size BABCOCK boiler equipped with our Pulverizers to burn powdered fuel.



INDUSTRIALIZED RUBBER AT COURTAULDS . . . .

Blueprints Fashion's Future

RAVISHING RAYON, steadily flowing from Courtaulds for a world now fashioning itself for the future, owes a significant part of its creation to another specialized Gutta Percha rubber engineering job.

It is a job of handling corrosive solutions used in the cake-wash department of Courtaulds for finishing rayon. Acid-resisting rubber lined pipes and fittings were engineered to the job far back in 1939. The job was done so well that it has sustained 24 hour operation, 340 days each year.

Wherever corrosives are to be handled, Gutta Percha rubber engineers provide the efficient answer.

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER, LIMITED
Head Office and Factory, Toronto—Branches from Coast to Coast

Gutta Percha does it again!

GUTTA PERCHA INDUSTRIAL RUBBER PRODUCTS

805-R-46

The Financial Post Statistical Record of Textile Companies

Unless otherwise stated the year taken in this calendar year; net earnings, the amount available for depreciation, bond interest, write-offs and taxes, after all expenses; total income taxes, the gross amount of income taxes including refundable portion, if any; net profit is shown on a "retained" basis after total income taxes as defined; surplus for the year is the balance of "retained" net profit after dividends provided for the year; total refundable portion is the accumulated total to the end of the latest fiscal year shown.

Company	Year	Funded Debt $	Net Earnings $	Deprec. $	Taxes Inc. Total $	Net Profit after Total Taxes $	Earnings per Share: Preferred Excl. Ref. EPT $	Preferred Inc. Ref. EPT $	Comman Excl. Ref. EPT $	Comman Inc. Ref. EPT $	Dividends: Pref. $	Dividends: Com. $	Surplus for Year $	Working Capital $	Total Refund. Portion $	Officers and Directors
ACME GLOVE WORKS	1946	......	307,453	14,214	150,223	143,046	†4.40	†4.40	1.83	1.83	†*0.50	*nil	87,665	1,100,702	86,863	Alphonse Lepine, pres. & man. dir.; H. D. Dwyer, vice-pres.; O. B. Thornton, E. Lavoie, A. E. Clark, G. B. Foster; Montreal; W. Burke, Joliette, P.Q. Sec.-treas.—C. H. Dawson.
	1945	......	230,933	13,830	147,517	69,586	‡10.12	‡13.16	1.04	1.91	6.50	nil	24,872	1,056,570	87,535	
†New $1 pref., $20 par. ‡Old 6½% pref., $100 par. *Pd. on new pref.; on old 6½% pref. accrued divd. of $2.71 pd. on redemption June 1, 1946. *Initial 25c.																
BATES & INNES, LTD.	1946	......	171,548	10,926	77,200	58,599	†*3.84	†*3.84	*1.44	*1.44	‡	‡	*58,599	405,176	85,247	C. W. Bates, pres.; R. W. Bates, vice-pres.; E. H. Ritchie, sec.-treas.; Carleton Place, Ont.
	1945	......	168,981	13,331	121,125	47,611	†*3.12	†*4.41	*1.08	*1.73	‡	‡	*47,611	431,626	82,643	
†Class A. *Before partic. ‡None on new stock; initial 50c. on cl. A pd. May 1, 1947. *Before divds. on old stock.																
BELDING-CORTICELLI	1946	......	400,284	175,464	187,572	127,248	14.71	†	8.90	†	7.00	7.50	10,465	1,561,030	120,784	W. P. MacDougall, pres. & man. dir.; J. M. Mackie, vice-pres.; R. C. Vaughan, F. P. Fee, A. S. Bruneau, J. D. Johnson, C. E. Gravel; Montreal. Gen. mgr.—W. G. Hole. Treas.—L. B. Ramsey. Sec.—D. F. Pollock.
	*1945	......	563,327	150,553	281,400	131,374	15.18	18.40	9.45	13.17	7.00	6.00	25,833	1,647,890	125,912	
*Year ended Nov. 30. †Refund, portion not stated.																
BILTMORE HATS	*1946	100,000	358,751	20,622	170,883	97,267	†*2.43	†*1.98	‡*1.43	‡*1.51	†0.42	‡0.27	45,667	607,732	31,782	J. A. Fraser, pres., Toronto; W. J. Tiller, vice-pres. & gen. mgr.; W. F. Franke, vice-pres. & sec.-treas.; R. P. Ramsey; Guelph, Ont.; A. G. A. Spence, Toronto.
	*1945	*100,000	215,845	18,973	93,850	79,022	(2.51)	(2.18)	(1.22)	(1.26)	....	▲0.60	31,022	523,436	28,615	
*Year ended Nov. 30. †New cl. A. ‡New common. *Before partic. ▲Old stock.																
BRANTFORD CORDAGE	*1946	......	206,303	13,512	80,000	128,192	3.86	3.86	1.06	1.06	1.30	0.50	45,166	2,037,677	17,500	W. M. Messecar, pres. & gen. mgr.; W. C. Wells, vice-pres. & sec.-treas.; A. M. James, Clark Johnson, P. R. Logan; Brantford, Ont.; Glyn Osler, H. R. Tudhope, Toronto.
	*1945	......	180,377	11,639	70,000	112,346	3.38	3.38	0.86	0.86	1.30	0.37½	39,092	1,990,735	17,500	
*Year ended Aug. 31.																
BRUCK SILK MILLS	*1946	......	992,695	150,091	513,458	309,819	....	....	2.47	2.56	....	0.90	196,819	1,135,084	264,328	I. I. Bruck, pres., Montreal; L. S. Lee, vice-pres., Cowansville, P.Q.; R. J. Bruck, vice-pres. i/c export; G. L. Bruck, vice-pres.; H. Stern, sec.; Morton Darling, H. D. Dwyer, R. E. Perrault, H. E. Herschorn, Allan Watt; Montreal; W. B. Phillips, London, Eng.
	*1945	‡	851,340	159,728	579,882	87,075	....	....	0.70	1.57	....	0.50	24,575	823,474	253,725	
*Year ended Oct. 31. ‡Retired Nov. 1, 1945.																
BUTTERFLY HOSIERY CO.	1946	......	255,682	31,630	113,524	110,528	....	....	1.01	1.01	....	0.45	59,955	595,489	32,257	Chas. Chipman, pres., New York; Russell Weaver, vice-pres. & mgr., Drummondville, P.Q.; E. B. Beacham, vice-pres., Easton, Pa.; M. B. Holton, treas.; W. V. Holton, sec.; Hamilton.
	1945	......	137,851	30,517	49,400	57,934	‡	‡	*0.52	*0.53	‡	*40.00	9,319	564,055	32,257	
*Based on 1946 new capitalization. ‡At Mar., 1946, all but 714 pref. shs. converted into common; 7% divds. paid to date. *Old $100 par stock.																
CALDWELL LINEN MILLS	1946	......	230,051	60,080	68,663	101,309	†6.75	†6.75	1.47	1.47	†1.50	0.50	38,809	493,675	34,227	H. H. Caldwell, pres. & gen. mgr., Prescott, Ont.; J. A. Anderson, vice-pres. & asst. gen. mgr.; C. V. Ellis, sec.-treas.; Iroquois, Ont.; S. G. Dixon, Montreal; W. P. Scott, Toronto.
	1945	......	226,622	44,850	101,062	80,710	†5.38	†6.01	0.95	1.19	†1.50	0.50	18,210	402,603	56,526	
†First pref. only.																
CANADIAN CELANESE	1946	5,000,000	4,642,670	610,250	1,800,000	2,027,381	4.93	4.93	4.10	4.10	1.75	2.50	496,287	6,806,470	1,398,385	G. H. Whigham,* chm., London, Eng.; Dr. Camille Dreyfus,* pres., New York; R. H. Sperling, vice-pres., Drummondville, P.Q.; C. W. Palmer,* exec. vice-pres.; P. A. Thomson,* Joseph Simard, H. W. Jackson; Montreal; Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Toronto; Sir Wm. Alexander, London, Eng.; A. Schwartz, W. McC. Cameron.* H. Blanke, New York. Vice-pres. i/c sales—W. Ashworth. Sec.—R. O. Gilbert. Treas.—A. G. Allan. *Member finance & exec. committee.
	1945	5,000,000	4,905,657	594,269	2,737,000	1,389,932	3.17	4.10	1.83	3.02	‡0.43¾	2.00	•60,286	9,583,494	1,411,000	
‡On old 7% pref. $5.25 plus 87c. partic. divd. pd. •Deficit.																
							—A—		—B—		A	B				
CANADIAN CONVERTERS	*1946	550,000	324,586	46,037	72,750	121,419	*1.75	*1.81	*2.00	*2.12	0.37½	▲	......	......	60,743	H. C. Flood, pres.; D. S. Dubin, vice-pres. & controller; T. M. Barrington, sec.-treas.; G. B. Foster, Henri Geoffrion, Lazarus Phillips, Montreal; W. W. Clarke.
	*1945	600,000	253,133	22,855	85,355	71,997	(1.04)	(1.15)	(0.58)	(0.80)	....	▲3.00	19,992	1,245,079	56,768	
*Year ended April 30. *Before participation. $1.50 pd. on old common, none on cl. B. ▲Old common.																
CANADIAN COTTONS	*1947	3,000,000	†1,677,061	415,709	425,000	790,414	4.78	4.78	4.27	4.27	1.20	1.80	342,784	9,554,252	186,616	R. G. Tolmie, chm., Montreal; E. C. Fox, pres. & man. dir., Toronto; W. V. Boyd, vice-pres., Cornwall, Ont.; J. I. Roy, gen. mgr.; Joseph Dolphin, mgr. of mills; Sir H. Montagu Allan, A. S. Bruneau, MacMillan Boyd, D. A. Campbell; Montreal. Sec.-treas.—K. L. Hamilton.
	*1946	......	†1,484,627	275,697	450,000	708,730	4.29	4.29	3.69	3.69	1.20	1.35+0.15	303,687	8,320,622	186,616	
*Year ended Mar. 31. †Including subsidy.																
CELTIC KNITTING	1946	......	70,004	10,364	29,304	30,094	....	....	1.12	1.12	....	0.20	24,694	121,610	21,103	E. D. Gordon, pres. & treas.; A. C. Howatson, vice-pres. & man. dir.; K. A. Wilson, sec.; W. F. Graw, W. K. Nelles; Montreal.
	1945	......	50,756	6,175	35,456	8,234	....	....	0.30	0.54	....	0.20	2,834	105,797	20,991	
CIRCLE BAR KNITTING	*1946	......	277,627	27,441	173,675	76,511	....	....	2.90	3.59	....	0.60+0.20	64,891	584,810	55,093	Wm. Mitchell, pres. & gen. mgr.; S. C. Mitchell, vice-pres.; J. A. Robinson, O. J. Mooney, W. J. Mitchell, M. A Bennett, Angus MacKay; Kincardine, Ont.; Albert Gulliver. Sec.-treas.—Brock Dotzenroth.
	*1945	......	156,285	20,202	95,079	41,004	....	....	1.59	2.09	....	0.60+0.20	29,260	595,266	36,951	
*Year ended June 30.																
CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE MILLS	▲1946	......	149,487	9,198	74,065	66,224	3.31	3.31	1.13	1.13	0.50	nil	56,374	318,011	24,993	J. M. Bornstein, pres. & gen. mgr.; G. H. Bornstein, vice-pres.; Morris Bornstein, sec.; H. A. Bornstein, treas.; G. M. Hawthorn, G. E. A. McCain, Joseph Shapiro; Montreal.
	*1945	......	......	......	......	61,355	3.07	3.07	0.83	0.83	....	....	......	354,473	24,886	
▲8 mos. ended Dec. 31. *12 mos. to Dec. 31, 1945; estimated net profit.																
COSMOS IMPERIAL MILLS	1946	152,000	430,763	66,405	154,500	172,078	....	....	1.72	1.72	....	1.20+0.15	37,078	1,735,284	39,503	W. S. Burrill, chm.; A. V. Young, pres.; J. V. Young, vice-pres. & man. dir.; W. T. Mayo, R. R. Evans; Hamilton, Ont.; G. H. Allen, Yarmouth, N.S.; H. R. Tudhope, Toronto. Sec.-treas.—J. T. Scarlett.
	1945	190,000	418,444	52,300	179,500	154,644	....	....	1.55	1.62	....	1.20+0.15	19,644	1,788,288	39,352	
DOMINION FABRICS	1946	......	262,708	35,841	91,500	135,367	†15.04	†15.04	1.12	1.12	†3.00	0.80	22,367	801,394	14,119	Thomas Camelford, pres.; J. G. Camelford, vice-pres.; W. W. Camelford, sec.; Mary Camelford, treas.; J. A. Camelford, Dunnville, Ont.; Dorothy F. Kelly, Hamilton, Ont.; H. W. Lofft, Toronto.
	1945	......	262,118	35,929	94,000	132,189	†14.69	†14.69	1.07	1.07	†3.00	0.80	19,189	775,562	14,119	
†First pref. only; on 2nd pref., $5.42 earned in 1946, $5.26 in 1945, and $1.50 per sh. pd. in both years.																
DOMINION TEXTILES	1947	3,500,000	4,536,394	1,200,000	1,461,659	1,729,334	89.11	89.11	5.90	5.90	7.00	5.00	•‡20,134	14,755,186	565,521	G. B. Gordon, pres. & man. dir.; W. A. Eden, vice-pres.; F. R. Daniels, A. F. Baillie, J. P. Black, S. J. Milligan, Hon. C. A. Dunning; Montreal. Sec.—L. P. Webster. Treas.—R. A. Lang.
	*1946	3,800,000	4,977,568	1,200,000	1,509,647	2,119,770	109.23	109.23	7.35	7.35	7.00	5.00	‡135,074	16,087,786	565,521	
*Year ended Mar. 31. ‡After transfer to pension fund of $406,854 in 1946.																
DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS	1946	1,748,600	330,307	77,700	68,200	101,149	....	....	0.69	0.69	....	*0.72½	•5,496	1,485,114	36,029	J. W. Hobbs, chm.; Henry Barrett, pres.; J. A. Gairdner, vice-pres.; Toronto; H. B. Bonner, gen. mgr., Hespler, Ont.; G. D. Perry, Henry Brown, Toronto; C. M. Heddle, Oakville, Ont. Sec.-treas.—S. W. Haufschild.
	1945	1,815,200	526,886	74,202	147,000	219,424	....	....	1.49	1.49	....	*0.12½	201,014	1,720,529	‡	
*Paid in following year. •Deficit. ‡Not included in accounts prior to 1946.																
ESMOND MILLS	1946	......	225,204	8,091	101,807	101,886	6.79	6.79	2.41	2.41	0.75	3.50	•35,364	662,883	23,704	H. C. Whitman, chm.; R. R. West, pres.; Boughton Cobb, vice-pres.; Gerald Whitman, treas.; New York; G. E. Nixon, man. dir.; J. G. Porteous, sec.; G. K. Beddoe; Montreal.
	1945	......	163,276	7,594	82,777	72,905	4.86	....	1.61	....	....	nil	......	545,276	23,704	
•Deficit.																
HAMILTON COTTON	1946	1,330,000	324,229	89,846	75,000	113,850	....	....	1.42	1.42	....	0.90	41,850	1,599,632	......	A. V. Young, pres.; J. V. Young, vice-pres., treas. & gen. mgr.; W. S. Burrill, R. R. Evans, W. L. McMahon; Hamilton; Dunlop Stewart, H. R. Tudhope, H. B. Stewart, Toronto. Sec. & asst. treas.—E. G. Howe.
	1945	1,415,000	387,807	124,932	91,000	132,097	....	....	1.65	1.65	....	0.90	60,097	1,630,629	......	
HARDING CARPETS	*†1946	388,500	438,355	95,019	134,000	178,300	....	....	0.77	0.78	....	0.30	108,939	1,535,812	78,015	J. S. Dickson, pres., Toronto; C. V. Banks, exec. vice-pres.; C. M. Harding, gen. mgr.; C. G. Cockshutt; Brantford, Ont.; H. J. McLaughlin, R. R. Corson, E. R. Deeks, Toronto; H. Quarmby, Guelph, Ont. Secretary.—A. R. Wynn.
	*†1945	409,000	424,673	79,202	213,000	141,016	....	....	0.61	0.72	....	0.20	99,807	1,515,064	73,601	
*Year ended Oct. 31. †Cons. statement incl. Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills.																
MERCURY MILLS	1946	700,000	633,792	60,632	280,000	266,785	....	....	2.82	2.82	....	0.95	177,028	1,708,899	52,776	R. H. Hommel, pres. & gen. mgr.; J. A. Roberts, vice-pres.; W. H. Cooper, Hamilton; J. H. Gundy, Dunlop Stewart, R. W. S. Johnston, H. B. Housser, C. L. Gundy, Toronto. Sec.-treas.—A. G. Howey.
	1945	750,000	491,926	65,423	245,000	153,628	....	....	1.62	1.92	....	0.80	78,052	1,566,851	48,978	
MONARCH KNITTING	*1946	960,000	1,037,969	151,614	575,000	811,355	103.79	103.79	2.91	2.91	3.75	0.50	248,993	1,219,008	108,244	J. A. Burns, chm., Dunnville, Ont.; Rt. Hon. Lord Barnby, pres., London, Eng.; K. L. Markon, vice-pres. & gen. mgr.; F. J. Coombs, vice-pres.; G. F. Leaver, treas.; D. A. McIntosh, sec.; F. C. Deacon, W. K. Fraser, W. H. Denton; Toronto.
	1945	150,000	245,042	70,000	99,000	76,042	‡12.76	‡14.69	†0.40	†0.51	§	nil	•26,413	526,986	108,244	
*Including results of operations of working assets and inventory of Jos. Simpsons Sons Ltd. acquired at close of 1945. ‡New 7% and 5% pref. stock; balance of new 7% pref. o/s redeemed Apr. 2, 1946. †New n.p.v. shs. §$7 and $5 paid on new preference, and $8.91 2/3 per sh. on old 7% preferred. •Deficit.																
MONTREAL COTTONS	1946	......	1,034,643	250,000	351,068	433,575	3.61	3.61	0.68	0.68	‡1.31¼	‡0.40	61,575	4,163,904	121,954	G. B. Gordon, pres., Montreal; W. G. E. Aird, vice-pres. & man dir.; Charles Gurnham, sec.-treas. & compt.; Valleyfield, P.Q.; E. A. Robertson, Charles Laurendeau, Hon. C. A. Dunning, J. P. Black, Walter Molson, F. R. Daniels, Montreal.
	1945	......	1,056,241	300,000	351,068	405,173	†3.38	†3.38	†0.59	†0.59	7.00	4.00	75,173	3,983,515	121,954	
†Based on 1946 new capitalization. ‡Paid also $1.75 on old 7% pref., $1 on old common.																
							—A—		—B—		A	B				
NATIONAL HOSIERY MILLS	1946	......	707,061	46,550	381,674	276,723	*3.38	*3.38	*5.55	*5.55	▲0.30	nil	......	......	......	E. B. Eastburn, pres. & treas., Hamilton, Ont.; J.A. Kitchen, vice-pres. & gen. mgr., Dundas, Ont.; J. B. Ridley, Toronto; R. C. Ripley, C. V. Langs, H. P. Frid, Hamilton; G. M. Williams, Middletown, Conn. Sec.—Walter Hardie.
	1945	......	347,777	23,974	278,775	44,491	*(0.54)	*(1.15)	*(d0.11)	*(1.10)	•	nil	40,180	380,464	133,672	
*Based on new capitalization approved June, 1946. Balance of 5½% cum. pref. $5 par (created Dec., 1944, replacing previous noncum. pref.) redeemed June 30, 1946, at $5.50 per sh. and accrued divd. •Paid also 21c. on old preff. ▲Pd. 27c. on old pref. d—Deficit earnings per sh.																
PATON MANUFACTURING	*1947	750,000	277,194	106,586	48,000	92,923	3.10	3.10	1.02	1.02	1.40	0.80	10,923	1,583,593	68,948	F. R. Daniels, pres.; J. V. R. Porteous, vice-pres.; A. F. Anderson, treas.; J. M. Mackie, G. B. Bordon, J. N. Laing, A. D. McCall; Montreal. Sec.—R. Neill.
	*1946	553,000	369,744	84,899	......	......	....	....	....	....	▲7.00	▲4.00	......	1,526,563	68,948	
*Year ended Apr. 30. ▲Old stock.																
PENMANS	1946	1,500,000	1,247,118	325,000	456,000	382,763	35.61	35.61	4.93	4.93	6.00+*1.50	3.00+*0.75	60,195	3,846,223	242,000	A. F. Baillie, pres.; H. W. Lundy, vice-pres. & gen. mgr.; C. B. Robinson, sec.-treas.; J. N. Laing, H. B. MacDougall, J. P. Black, G. W. Grier, G. B. Gordon; Montreal.
	1945	1,548,500	1,097,581	225,000	452,000	335,414	31.20	36.78	4.20	5.13	6.00	3.00	77,360	3,637,349	242,000	
*Paid Feb., 1947.																
REGENT KNITTING MILLS	1946	312,500	1,227,226	100,614	645,000	426,737	26.67	26.67	6.17	6.17	1.60	0.50	368,632	829,319	295,061	C. G. de Tonnancour*, pres.; H. Grover*, vice-pres. & man. dir.; J. C. Belle Isle*, sec.-treas.; W. J. Ratcliffe, Joseph Shapiro, D. Drapeau, J. E. Savard, de Gaspé Beaubien*; Montreal; H. Holdroyd*, Toronto. *Member executive committee.
	1945	334,000	722,048	62,473	528,706	86,387	5.40	11.25	0.94	2.38	1.60	0.50	28,282	887,416	295,061	
							—A—		—B—		A	B				
RENFREW TEXTILES	1946	20,000	45,134	8,416	15,517	21,888	0.88	0.88	0.12	0.12	0.30	nil	14,388	169,729	3,810	D. S. Dubin, pres., Montreal; T. L. Cuthbertson, vice-pres. & man. dir., Renfrew, Ont.; I. Bloomberg, sec.-treas.; E. Foster, B. Malin, L. Lendman; Montreal; S. Kobus, Renfrew.
	1945	......	39,795	8,470	12,554	18,771	0.75	0.75	0.07	0.07	nil	nil	10,350	......	......	
							—A—		—B—		A	B				
RIVERSIDE SILK MILLS	1946	......	255,701	31,336	100,347	124,018	4.07	4.07	3.10	3.10	2.00	2.00	24,018	546,570	36,960	L. A. Dunbar, pres., Kitchener, Ont.; H. J. Stuart, vice-pres., Toronto; H. P. Wright, sec., Hamilton, Ont.; C. M. Dare, treas.; H. C. Boehmer; Kitchener.
	1945	......	†	†	†	72,091	2.40	2.77	0.61	1.16	2.00	0.50	2,091	596,405	34,960	
†Not stated.																
ROBINSON COTTON MILLS	*1946	950,000	444,795	48,790	150,761	226,143	....	....	1.50	1.50	....	0.30	181,143	1,880,296	1,083	William Robinson, pres.; W. W. Robinson, vice-pres. & man. dir.; W. H. Robinson, mill mgr.; W. J. McCreight, treas.; Toronto; Gordon Robinson, sec., Oakville, Ont.; C. T. Cluff, Winnipeg; Fred Slater, Montreal.
	*1945	......	321,039	46,354	112,226	162,459	....	....	(1.08)	(1.08)	....	nil	162,459	1,058,317	......	
*Years ended Dec. 18.																
SILKNIT LIMITED	1946	373,200	1,011,789	127,649	573,079	291,615	27.74	27.74	4.28	4.28	2.00	nil	257,377	1,421,083	214,964	M. H. Epstein, pres., Toronto; W. B. Milner, vice-pres., Vancouver; E. J. Lazenbaum, treas.; H. T. Burgess, sec.; E. G. McMillan, H. B. Epstein, Miss C. R. Sinclair; Toronto.
	1945	389,600	784,584	86,919	555,861	108,149	11.69	19.66	1.22	2.55	2.00	nil	73,260	1,232,311	213,900	
							—A—		—B—		A	B				
STANFIELD'S LTD.	1946	......	251,431	30,568	91,904	128,959	2.15	2.15	0.93	0.93	†	†	78,950	1,749,270	23,472	F. T. Stanfield, pres.; C. E. Stanfield, vice-pres.; A. J. Campbell, sec.; H. F. Bethel, E. B. McDaniel; Truro, N.S. Treas.—E. H. Abbott.
	1945	20,000	258,933	34,050	110,000	114,883	(1.91)	(2.00)	(0.79)	(0.84)	†	†	64,883	1,652,611	23,472	
†None paid on new A and B stock; $5 pd. each year on old common.																
TIP TOP TAILORS	1946	860,000	540,169	63,304	169,843	317,762	....	....	2.65	2.65	....	0.30	281,759	2,093,336	219,000	David Dunkelman, pres. & gen. mgr.; Jos. B. Dunkelman, vice-pres.; Benjamin Dunkelman, treas.; (Mrs.) Rose Dunkelman, R. A. Daly; Toronto; H. P. Mackechnie, Clarkson, Ont.; Morton Wilner, Washington, D.C. Sec. & compt.—H. E. Clayton.
	1945	930,000	696,087	67,214	350,000	243,479	†	†	2.03	2.03	†	0.30	207,479	2,180,776	219,000	
†Redeemed Jan. 1, 1945, at 110.																
TOOKE BROS.	1946	......	282,266	34,862	128,511	118,893	....	....	4.05	4.05	....	1.15	85,169	602,629	64,322	W. M. Weir, chm.; H. H. Woodward, pres. and man. dir.; G. A. Blundell, sec.-treas.; W. G. Hanson, D. W. Partridge, C. W. MacLean, G. H. Imrie; Montreal.
	1945	......	172,647	29,176	106,581	36,890	....	....	1.26	1.80	....	1.00	7,565	508,921	64,322	
WABASSO COTTON	*1947	1,000,000	1,309,826	572,636	321,237	357,728	....	....	5.12	5.12	....	4.00	78,116	2,321,400	56,262	C. R. Whitehead*, pres., Three Rivers, P.Q.; N. J. Dawes*, vice-pres., Montreal; W. J. Whitehead*, man. dir., Three Rivers; W. Taylor-Bailey*, Montreal; Hon. Lucien Moraud, Quebec, P.Q.; Wm. Harty, Kingston, Ont.; Hugh Mackay, Rothesay, N.B. Sec.-treas.—H. W. Capel. *Member exec. comm.
	*1946	1,175,000	1,330,802	590,262	335,000	341,351	....	....	4.88	5.15	....	4.00	61,738	2,589,705	84,653	
*Year ended May 3, Apr. 27.																
WOODS MANUFACTURING	1946	......	1,185,935	280,367	443,000	302,611	....	....	4.69	4.69	....	2.00	173,505	2,437,707	292,000	Harold Crabtree, chm.; W. A. Eden, pres.; A. M. Irvine, vice-pres.; Montreal; S. E. Woods, gen. mgr. clothing & textile div., Ottawa; R. W. Steele, F. R. Daniels, R. M. Stott, H. J. Humphrey; Montreal; Glyn Osler, Toronto. Gen. mgr. bag div.—H. R. Crabtree. Sec.—J. G. Costello. Treas. & controller—R. B. Moffit.
	1945	......	910,656	187,481	550,500	197,315	....	....	3.06	4.42	....	2.00	68,309	2,337,054	292,000	
WOOL COMBING CORP. OF CAN.	1946	......	192,672	21,351	79,265	92,056	....	....	1.84	1.84	....	1.00+0.50	31,817	244,532	26,905	Rt. Hon. Lord Barnby, pres., London, Eng.; Leslie Biggin, vice-pres.; K. L. Markon, gen. mgr.; D. A. McIntosh, sec.; G. F. Leaver, treas.; W. H. Denton; Toronto.
	1945	......	253,531	20,776	164,848	67,907	....	....	1.36	1.82	....	1.00+0.50	•7,093	200,212	35,500	
•Deficit.																
YORK KNITTING MILLS	1946	1,950,000	711,271	142,619	210,000	305,371	†203.58	†203.58	1.20	1.20	7.00	0.40	182,266	2,016,912	......	J. D. Woods, pres.; W. P. Walker, vice-pres. & gen. mgr.; H. H. Lawson, vice-pres.; W. B. Woods, H. M. Reedy, Ralph Presgrave; Toronto; K. W. Harvey, Woodstock, Ont. Sec.—J. S. Lewis.
	1945	1,150,000	450,676	123,227	104,055	178,884	†119.26	†119.26	0.64	0.64	7.00	0.40	55,779	2,026,496	......	
†First pref. only.																

Insurance for Canadian Trade

Export Coverage Increases 50% in First Months of 1946

OTTAWA (Staff) — Official opening of a Toronto branch of the Export Credits Insurance Corp. with Lt. Col. McGregor Young in charge, focuses attention on this fast-growing crown Company. Announcement of an appointment to head a Montreal branch is expected shortly.

The object of the corporation, organized in 1945, is to provide insurance at a suitable premium against risks not covered by ordinary commercial insurance, including the possible insolvency of the foreign buyer, cancellation of an import license in the country of destination and the risk of adverse changes in foreign exchange control regulations.

The annual report, tabled in the House recently shows that at Dec. 31, 1946 there were 95 policies in force covering an estimated annual sales volume of over $22 million. Since then exporters have shown an even greater interest in the corporation's insurance services, The Financial Post learns.

At May 31, for instance the number of policies in force had jumped to 138 and the value of shipments covered to $33 millions.

This represented an increase of around 50% in the first four months of 1947. All told, there are 145 exporters taking advantage of the protection. This too, is 50 more than the number of insured exporters at the end of last year.

For a number of reasons the volume of business conducted by the Corporation cannot be compared with total Canadian exports. First, a large part of our exports today are being purchased under credits extended to foreign governments.

Second, during 1946, UNRRA spent substantial sums here. In addition, many items like agricultural products are now sold under direct government contract.

These conditions will continue in varying degrees through 1947 thus limiting the demand for the type of protection the Corporation offers.

Aids Manufacturers

However, the exports it does cover and encourage represent the kind of solid, basic foreign trade this country needs. Clearly, the current over-all volume cannot be maintained after the war-stricken European countries get back on their feet, unless we have a cushion of genuine export trade, built up by private initiative and government aid.

The experience of this crown corporation so far suggests that good progress is being made toward making such a cushion, particularly in the fields of manufactured products and capital goods.

The annual report showed that this 12-man corporation is in a healthy financial condition with a surplus of operating revenue over expenditure. Claims paid in 1946 amounted to only $11,534 while premiums earned in the same period totalled $51,673. Income from investment brought total profits to $11,226.

One of the 1946 claims paid is perhaps the best illustration of the kind of protection the corporation offers and which is not covered by ordinary insurance.

In this case, an exporter had a shipment of fish at Sarnia en route to the United States when the U. S. railways went on strike. For two or three days not a thing moved.

When the fish reached Chicago, the cars in which it was packed were easily identified by the odor. The shipment was a dead loss from both the importer and the Canadian exporter's viewpoint.

But for his Export Credit insurance, this firm would have suffered a substantial loss.

Another claim was paid to a large industrial firm when a foreign buyer went into insolvency. In this case, the Canadian firm was a large concern and could have stood the loss without difficulty but a small firm could easily have been ruined by the failure of the importer.

So far most of the policies cover commodities sold on short credit terms and are of the "shipments type" covering risks only on and after actual shipments are made. Others are of the "contract type" of policy. This gives protection from the time an order is accepted until final payment. About the same proportion cover capital goods sold on short to medium term credit.

In addition to the protection given exporters, the firm is helping, in a small way, to ease our U. S. dollar problem. For example, about $18 millions of the exports covered were shipped to hard currency areas. It is safe to say that but for the protection of this type of insurance, many exporters would not have risked doing business to this extent.

In 1946, $10.5 millions of the exports covered went to British Empire "soft" currency areas, the rest to dollar areas. The largest single amount of goods insured in the hard currency area went to Brazil ($1.4 millions); then Argentine ($1.3 millions); Venezuela ($1.2 millions); the United States $953,000 followed by Mexico ($0.9 million).

Altogether, in the 20 months of its operation, this Crown company has covered shipments to 75 different countries.

CITRALAM MALARTIC MINES has called a special meeting of shareholders July 17 to seek approval of increasing authorized capital from existing four million to five million shares. Purpose of capital increase is to provide working capital for financing development of new holdings in Lynn Lake area, Man.

1946 Earnings of 380 Canadian Co's Reach Highest Peacetime Total

A total of $484 millions was realized by 380 Canadian companies in 1946 as earnings (before profit and taxes), highest of the 1936-46 period save for 1942 when $500 millions was realized, a Bank of Canada Statistical Summary shows.

After taxes which approached the 50% level, 1946 residual profits were $267 millions, $64 millions more than for 1945. The 1946 record compares with $241 millions for 1937, highest pre-war year; and $248 millions in 1941, highest war year.

Although 1946 tax rates were lower, the 380 companies in 1946 enriched government coffers by $215 millions against $210 millions in 1945.

Adding refundable taxes to earnings after taxes, 1946 earnings were $269 millions against a previous 1942 high of $252 millions and $224 millions for 1945.

Increase Less Than in U. S.

While the 1946 $64 million increase in profits after taxes was substantial, the rise in corporate earnings has not been nearly as marked in Canada as in the United States.

During the 11-year period surveyed, the 380 Canadian companies added some $567 millions to their assets through retained earnings and refundable taxes. Undistributed earnings obviously played a major role in expanding plant and equipment during the war years and thus contributed to expansion of earning power.

Personal expenditures of $7,383 millions on consumer goods in 1946 were $559 millions greater than in 1945 and played their part in expanding corporate earnings.

Dividends paid in 1946 totalled $207 millions, a record for the period, and $41 millions more than in the previous year.

Not All Moved Ahead

Many industrial groups contributed to the 1946 increase. Gains were striking in some cases.

But not all groups forged ahead; seven groups realized smaller earnings in 1946 than in the previous year.

Most marked from the standpoint of dollar gain were 18 companies in the pulp and paper classification. Non-ferrous metals, beverages, trade and service, chemicals and electric utilities were other classifications to improve their positions.

The pulp and paper companies realized a $27.1 millions profit—more than double the previous year's $11.9 millions.

Non-ferrous metals (other than gold) showed 1946 earnings of $68.3 millions for 15 companies against $56.9 millions the previous year. But 1946 earnings were hardly exceptional. Back in 1937 earnings reached $84.9 millions and war peak was $73.9 millions in 1941.

Beverage Profits Up

Beverage profits showed an increase of $4.3 millions to a $14.0 millions 1946 total but were exceeded in dollar total by four other groups—pulp and paper, non-ferrous metals, petroleum and electric utilities. There were 10 reporting companies in the beverage group.

The "trade and service" classification, embracing 33 companies, showed an increase in earnings of $4.8 millions to $13.0 millions which is over four times the $3.1 millions reported for this group in 1936.

Fourteen chemical companies showed a $1.8 million increase in earnings to $10.3 millions but the group failed to penetrate its 1939 peak of $10.5 millions.

With electric power consumption passing wartime records, 16 electric utilities showed a $1.6 million increase in earnings to a 1946 total of $15.3 millions in 1946. Earnings have risen slightly more than 50% since 1936.

A total of seven companies representing the petroleum industry showed a $2.5 millions gain to $24.8 millions.

Golds Down

Notable among the groups showing a decline is the golds group. This group, covering 19 companies, showed peak earnings of $25.7 millions in 1939, earned $24.5 millions as late as 1941. A further $1.9 million contraction in earnings is reported in 1946 to a total of $7.6 millions, by far the lowest figure in recent history.

No other group shows the marked decline of gold mining. Iron, steel and their products showed a minor decline of $900,000 to $9.4 millions reflecting 1946 steel strikes. Electrical machinery and equipment, closely tied to iron and steel, showed a $1 million decline to $6.2 millions. Transportation and storage declined $1.3 million to $600,000. Coal and natural gas, and grain elevators were other classifications to show minor declines.

While no break-down is available, it is generally considered that large 1946 profits were the result of greater business volume and higher unit prices rather than any improvement in the profit spread on products sold. Businesses in many lines have been feeling an increased "squeeze" on profit margins arising out of higher operating costs.

What does 1947 hold?

The first half of 1947 has started off auspiciously suggesting good possibilities for even higher earnings although taxes continue high. But, if record profits are realized once more, this result will likely be the product of a high volume of business rather than any upward revision of profit margins, most informed sources think.

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Nails, Screws Connect Quonset Steel Building; Sectional Units Make Garage or Small Factory

Great Lakes Steel's Stran-Steel division developed Quonset huts to meet the same "quick-up, quick-change" building needs of war for which Britain designed the equally famous Nissen.

Today, mass-producing peacetime Quonsets in big plants near Detroit, Mich., and at Terre Haute, Ind., it is rounding out a dealer organization representing substantial invasion of peacetime construction markets.

Canada comes into the picture with appointment of All-Steel Buildings Ltd., Toronto, new Dominion-incorporated subsidiary of Standard Paving & Materials Ltd., as a major link in the huge Stran-Steel Quonset dealer chain.

All-Steel Buildings, headed by Standard Paving officers, including Elmer Birdsall as general manager and T. C. Smith as general sales manager, recently opened a 20,000 sq. ft. warehouse, sample buildings and yards on Standard Paving's big supply marshalling property near Jane-St. Clair intersection, Northwest Toronto.

One $8,000 Erected?

Erection cost average or range estimates for Canada so far have not been fully worked out by All-Steel Buildings on any standardized basis, and the company understandably declines to guess for publication. But, in Toronto, for a Quonset "No. 40" in four attached sections totalling 40 by 80 ft., according to one builder's guesstimate, you might have to add $4,000 or so at current prices to cover foundation, floor and erection labor, thus bringing the total to somewhere around $8,000, without plumbing, heating, lighting or interior finish if any.

Roughly comparable would be a one-story brick structure with clear-span dimensions of 40 by 80 feet. This, according to an architect questioned by The Post, might cost, erected in Toronto but without plumbing, heating or lighting, about $11,000 (a contractor said about $14,000 but the architect's figure was based on more detailed calculation).

Two Weeks Delivery

The company was ready, Smith told The Financial Post, to take orders for a single Quonset or a thousand, for shipment on two weeks notice. It would be prepared, he said, to put in foundations and do the actual erection work in a fairly wide area around Toronto and York county if the buyer so required.

But blueprints and directions will go with each shipment and expectation is that most buyers will do their own erecting. As shown to The Post, the Quonset design and erection methods are relatively simple and, according to All-Steel officials, such a structure can be erected in from one to seven days (depending on size of building) with a 30-man crew, mostly unskilled, and using ordinary construction tools.

Lightweight steel framing members — including mainly shop-curved sections, several of which, bolted together, form one arch-rib of the familiar "half-round" Quonset shape—are delivered to the building site fully fabricated and ready to assemble and erect. Each of the major framing parts is of rolled steel in the patented Stran-Steel design, i.e., with a special nailing groove inside and out which takes the nail without unduly heavy driving but then holds it fast.

Erection requires, first, placing of standard foundation, including anchor bolts. A steel channel plate and the assembled arch ribs are bolted to the foundation. Then horizontal cross-pieces or tie-rods (which the trade calls strapping) and wind-bracing (called purlins and girts) are clamp-attached between each pair of ribs, their number and placement depending on the design strength required and desired window and door location. Finally, ready-glazed steel window sash and frames, door framing, doors and ventilation louvers are attached, galvanized corrugated sheet steel siding is nailed directly to the steel frame, and the job is ready for whatever finish may be desired.

Seeking unbiased appraisal of the all-steel structure's market possibilities, The Post discussed it with a number of architects and builders known for unprejudiced study of new building materials and methods. Following is the gist of their answers, which fell into a fairly uniform pattern.

"May collide with municipal building by-law requirement of masonry walls in larger centres; appears to meet reasonable standards of structural strength and fire safety.

"Maintenance costs should be low over, say, 30 years.

"Insulated, interior finished and heated, or left as a basic structure, it should serve well in a wide variety of industrial and commercial uses; may enjoy a considerable market well beyond the present period of shortage of ordinary building materials."

By-laws One Barrier

Municipal building by-laws—Masonry or concrete walls and heavy framing mostly required for larger permanent structures—i.e., bigger than minimum lean-tos, sheds, garages—in Toronto city, most of its 12 surrounding suburban municipalities and perhaps a majority of Canadian communities with upward of 50,000 to 75,000 population.

Elsewhere—in some isolated industrial areas of big cities, in many smaller communities and in most rural and northern districts—restrictions either don't exist or are much less rigid.

Maintenance, repair — Buyer's responsibility, just as with any other type of building. Costs should be relatively low, though paint cover, if desired, would be higher than average; Quonset's heavy gauge corrugated galvanized steel sheet ranks high for corrosion resistance and framing members are shop-painted for protection.

Insulation, heating—As with any other type of building, insulation and interior wall finish can be added at buyer's option and expense. Mastic packing of joints, nail and screw holes of siding appears to seal the outer wall and the 6-in. depth of arch-rib framing allows inclusion of "dead-air" space and material for insulation. Any kind of heating can be installed.

Biggest markets aimed at are in industry, agriculture and smaller communities, including the North.

If the two-weeks' delivery guarantee and promise of fast and simple erection look as attractive to shortage-worried potential builders as seems likely to be the case under current conditions, All-Steel Buildings should get off to a flying start, according to building trade comment elicited by The Post.

About $1.30 Sq. Ft.

Peacetime Quonsets in Canada come in one basic design and four models, each of which can be enlarged sectionally. Price of the parts and materials complete will work out at about $1.30 per foot of floor area f.o.b. Toronto warehouse, including duty, sales tax and U. S.-to-Toronto freight paid, but with foundation and erection costs additional. Here are the four models with their approximate prices per section:

"No. 20"— 20 ft. wide by any length in multiples of 12 ft. $312 per 20 by 12-ft. section or, for example, $1,248 for 20 by 48 ft. Suggested use: small barn, office, garage, airport administration, bunkhouse, summer cottage, laboratory, boat storage, warehouse, etc.

"No. 24"—24 ft. wide by any length in multiples of 12 ft. $374.40 per 24 by 12-ft. section or, for example, $1,497.60 for 24 by 48 ft. Supplied either with open front, solid front panels or large sliding front doors. Suggested use: implement shed, lunchstand, vehicle or animal shelter, grocery store, lumber storage, welding shop, plant nursery, etc.

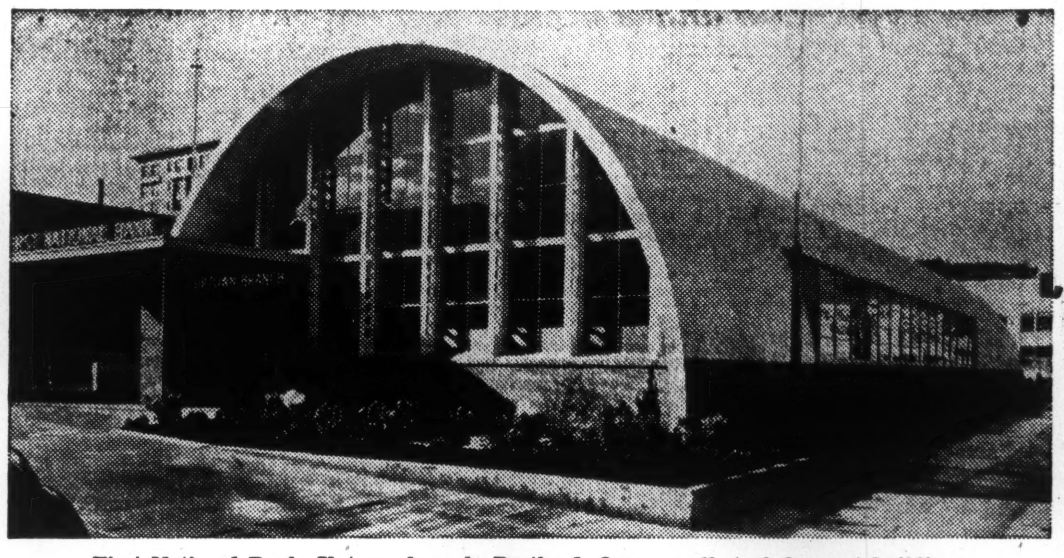
"No. 40"—40 ft. wide by any length in multiples of 20 ft. $1,040 per 40 by 20-ft, section or, for example, $4,160 for 40 by 80 ft. Suggested use: factory, warehouse, barn, supermarket, theatre, church, school, etc.

"Multiple" — Extensible in either dimension — the width in multiples of 20½ ft., the length in multiples of 20 ft. $533 per 20½ by 20-ft. section (approximate; some variation due to change of design at junction points), or about $4,264 for 40 by 82 ft. Suggested use: Factory, commercial storage, steel warehouse, cannery, etc.

At these prices, say officials of All-Steel Buildings, the Quonset "is, directly competitive with other metallic and non-metallic structures of comparable type but has most of them shaded in speed of delivery and erection."

Spacious windows and attractive interior fittings turn this Quonset into an efficient office building.

The rural community and farm itself may prove to be richest and most accessible markets for Great Lakes Steel's war-famous half-round all-steel Quonset building. Here's one serving Oliver Tractor as a showroom. This model comes with either open "front," solid flat panels or large sliding doors. Other suggested uses: implement or lumber shed, animal shelter, plant nursery, grocery store, lunch stand, welding shop.



First National Bank, Uptown branch, Portland, Ore., an all-steel Quonset building embellished with a glass front and landscaping. Building like this can be completed by an unskilled crew in a few days but municipal building by-laws in most larger cities might block it; require masonry walls instead.

Sales Still Up For Dom. Stores

Sales for Dominion Stores for the three months to date of the current fiscal year are running higher than in the corresponding period of last year, President J. William Horsey informs The Financial Post.

During the past year the company continued its program of expansion and plans are in hand for greater development in the future, Mr. Horsey told the annual meeting. A number of new modern master-markets located at strategic points are now in course of construction and others are contemplated. Sales volume must be maintained to continue present cost of service it was stated. Increasing importance has been put on expansion of facility and development of personnel.

"The difference between making money and losing money in our type of business because of narrow margins demands the utmost in efficiency. The total net profit realized by your company was largely the result of sales aggressiveness (resulting in increased volume) and greater efficiency in operation," Mr. Horsey stated.

Board of directors was re-elected for another year.

ALBERTA PACIFIC CONSOLIDATED OILS net profits in 1946 were 55.9% higher, due primarily to a nonrecurring profit of $4,683 in sale of equipment and a drop in operating expenses. No drilling was carried out in the Montana field, but an inevitable decline in production from older wells was counteracted by an increase in 1946 of 45 cents a barrel for Cut Bank crude oil. The price has undergone a further increase of 25 cents since the end of 1946 and now stands at $2.

Certain leases, which development indicated were of doubtful value, were discarded while some other holdings in the Foothills country, where drilling is always hazardous, have been dealt off for a cash and royalty consideration to a major company which proposes to drill a test well in the area, President A. B. Singleton, states.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Prod'n revenue	$44,144	$43,348
Add: Royalties	4,723	2,134
Other revenue	9,140	13,010
Asset sale prof.	4,683	641
Total net rev.	62,690	59,133
Less: Oper., gen. & admin. exp.	25,238	30,290
Depreciation	5,239	4,665
Depletion	12,132	11,294
Net prof & surplus	20,081	12,884
Earned per share	$0.008	$0.005
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$82,542	$42,683
Invest. cost less res.	145,017	150,682
Accts., etc., rec.	4,603	6,360
Oil in tanks	2,501	2,384
Total curr. assets	234,663	202,109
Depr. re inc. tax	......	400
Def. & prep. chgs.	178	456
Rainy Hills Synd. 1/5 int.	1	1
Sullivan Creek Synd. 1/9 int.	1	600
Devel., leases, rts.■	445,254	670,857
Royalite—royalty	1	1
Plant & equip.▲	15,182	15,781
Total assets	695,280	890,205
Accts., etc., pay.	2,368	1,172
Dividends pay.	7,183	7,183
Taxes pay.	5,444	3,722
Total curr. liab.	14,995	12,077
Capital stock	2,354,252	2,354,252
Less: Wells & dev. w/o	2,048,700	1,839,716
Surplus	374,733	363,592
Working capital	[illegible]	[illegible]

■After deprec. and deplet. ▲Cost less deprec.

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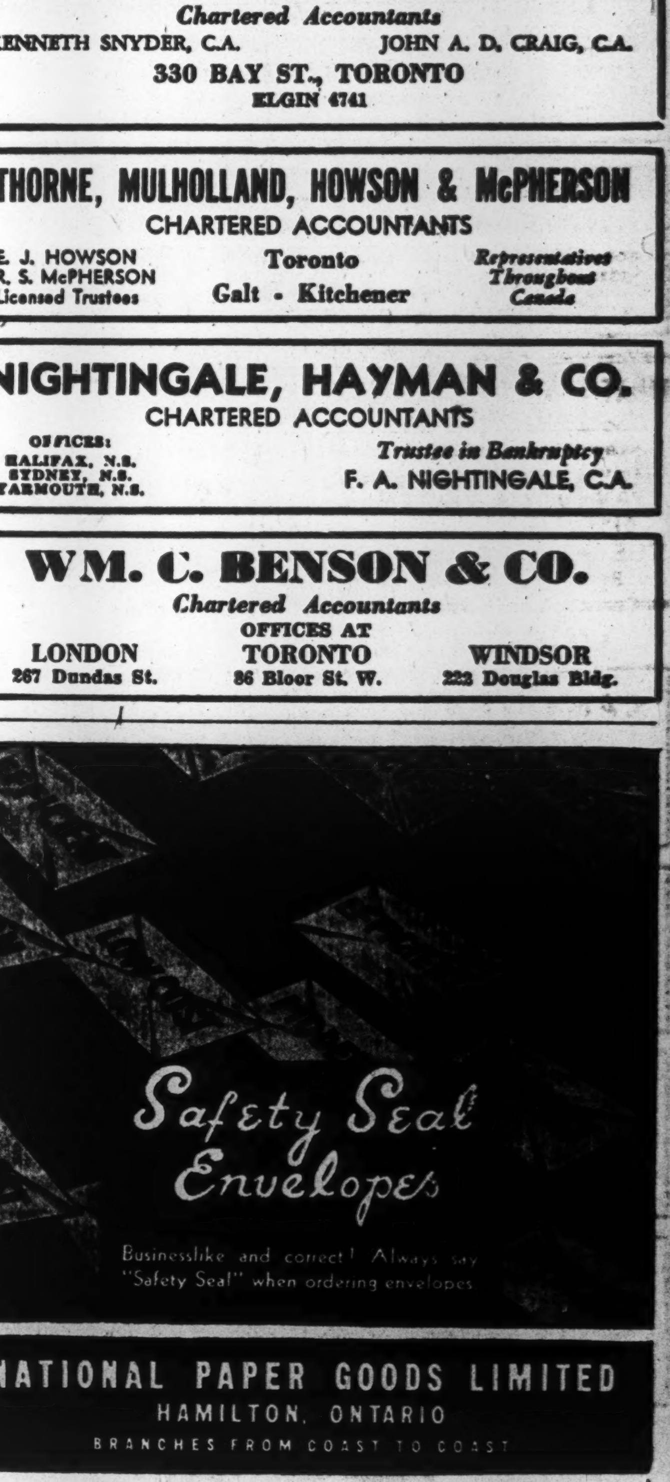

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Construction Trends

By CLIVE CHATTOE

Housing Awards in Year's First Rise Up 7% from May, 5% from June 1946

For the first time this year, residential construction awards in Canada—as recorded by MacLean Building Reports Ltd.—increased slightly in value over the month before and a year ago.

The June figure: $23.6 millions, up 7% from month before and 5% from year ago.

This change isn't exciting in amount. It leaves the half-year housing award total at around $80 millions, or 28% less than in 1946.

But it brought assurances from some construction quarters that house building demand will strengthen with the promised levelling-off of costs after an uninterrupted spiral since 1939.

The commercial and institutional categories—combined in the MacLean statistics—continued to boom, with a June total of $26.6 millions, up 75% from a year ago, and a six-months figure of $124.8 millions, up 33% from 1946.

But factories awards, at $6.2 millions in June were off 33% from June, 1946, and at $45.2 millions for the half-year, off 45% from 1946.

Engineering awards at $19.1 millions in June were off fractionally from a year ago after continuous rise which had brought the six months total to $78.9 millions, or 42% above the opening half of 1946.

Taking all types together, awards this year to June 30 stand at $329 millions, down 4% from 1946 though June's $75 millions was 14% better than a year ago. Here's how those totals for June and six months break down by categories:

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
(Millions of dollars)
(Source: MacLean Building Reports Ltd.)

	6 Mos.			June		
	1947	1946	% Change	1947	1946	% Change
Eng. const.	78.9	55.4	+42	19.1	19.3	—1
Comml. and inst. bldg.	124.8	94.1	+33	26.6	15.2	+75
Factories	45.2	81.5	—45	6.2	9.3	—33
Housing	80.3	111.6	—28	23.6	22.6	+5
Total	329.2	342.6	—4	75.5	66.4	+14

* * *

Windsor Talks Sale of 'War' Houses to Tenants

Windsor, centre of Canada's biggest concentration of emergency-built "wartime" rental houses, now joins those signifying readiness to negotiate with Ottawa on terms for sale of the Government-owned residential properties to present tenants.

Reversing its stand of last spring in refusing action on a government proposal to sell to tenants (The Financial Post, April 12), Windsor City Council delegated Mayor Arthur Reaume to confer on the question with Reconstruction Minister Howe and with the official Central Mortgage & Housing Corp.

Windsor's Mayor Reaume in Ottawa will seek "a better deal" than that offered by Ottawa last spring; terms "more favorable to the city" in sale of 2,046 munition workers' houses.

Because Windsor provided $845,000 of water mains, sewers, roads and walks serving lots deeded to Ottawa for $1 each, City Council contends Windsor should get more consideration than cities where Wartime Housing had to install its own services.

Formal proclamation "ending" the war is expected to come from Ottawa within the next two or three months. At that time, Windsor now says, it will be prepared to consider a new agreement with Central Mortgage's Wartime Housing division, a "postwar" agreement calling for payment of 100% of city taxes instead of the present fixed sum amounting to about half of normal property tax.

Mayor Reaume, in addition, is empowered to propose that (a) houses unsold as at Jan. 1, 1948, should then return full taxes to the city, and (b) that on houses sold, full taxation should begin Jan. 1, 1948, instead of five years after sale date, as originally proposed by the Government.

Windsor also asks that the dwellings, which it says conflict in some respects with local building and plumbing by-laws, be brought to a higher standard before they are sold. The Government already has undertaken to install basements and concrete chimneys, and to repaint the houses before selling.

Selling price should be "low," Windsor's council and mayor are insisting in Ottawa this week, against the Government's earlier warning that prices "will have to be right."

* * *

See 'Lack of Balance' In Construction Program

Canadian Construction Association's new representations to Dominion and provincial governments (The Financial Post June 28) will draw attention to a potentially serious lack of balance in current and planned construction, both as to type and location.

Plans and contracts for engineering projects are far in advance of those for building construction (engineering awards, six months 1947, 24% of total; last year, 16% and nearer the long-term average).

And some areas—notably those where over-all employment has declined—also report shrinkage or inadequacy of construction work in hand or planned.

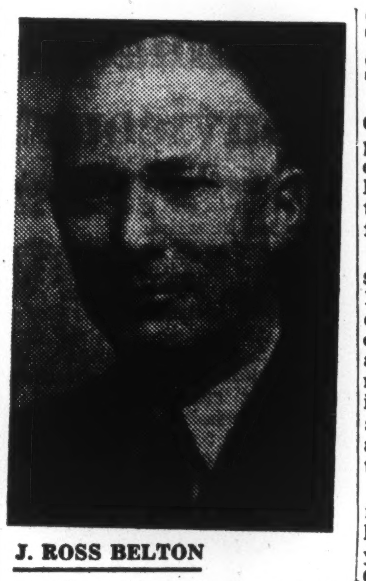
The CCA, it is understood, has no plan to regulate private capital spending to meet these problems, but will urge upon governments the need for close control of public construction spending. As well, it will suggest a special approach in specific districts.

These proposals—forecast, but not detailed, in a statement by CCA President Albert Deschamps, Montreal, and issued recently by Ottawa headquarters—are part of the association's renewed advocacy of preparedness against possible future business recession.

"With so much employment dependent upon the construction industry, and such a lack of planning evident, the Canadian Construction Association feels it must again warn the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments of the implications of such neglect," the Deschamps statement said.

CCA delegations will remind responsible Dominion and provincial ministers of the situation in 1933 when, "despite government desire to carry out public works, adequate plans were not available and conditions became worse." Months — sometimes years—are required to appropriate sites, purchase machinery and equipment, finance, design in detail, estimate and launch large-scale public works.

Warning that detailed plans fall far short of the $500 millions minimum target for a one-year national reserve or "shelf" of public works, the CCA is urging (a) immediate implementation of Dominion proposals at the 1945 Dominion-provincial conference, "to reduce planning delays blamed on uncertainty of financing," and (b) upward revision in salaries of technical personnel "to overcome critical shortages in government planning staffs."



J. ROSS BELTON

president of Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd., has been elected a director of the Rubber Association of Canada.

Say New Industries Swell Home Need

Has industrial expansion in Canada created a new housing problem? Can much of the present excess pressure for rental housing properly be attributed to the recent all-time high volume of factory-building under way?

Saskatoon speaks only for itself. But in dissociating its own 1947 housing problem from earlier difficulties of sheltering people displaced by war and war's aftermath, that key prairie city may be speaking with penetrating wisdom of newer trends in some large metropolitan areas and smaller "spurt growth" centres, western observers say.

Saskatoon's new industries and factory expansion have created a housing problem peculiar to the year 1947, according to its Ottawa-appointed emergency housing director, Walter Turner.

Turner, announcing that at June 30 there were 1,162 Saskatoon district families seeking living accommodation, mostly to rent, suggested a large percentage lacked housing near newly developing industrial areas of the city and environs.

These 1,162 clamoring home-seekers remained without "satisfactory" accommodation, the housing director indicated, despite completion in June of 140 dwelling units in the immediate Saskatoon vicinity — 40 single homes and five duplexes by Housing Enterprises of Canada, 19 single homes by Wartime Housing division of Ottawa's official Central Mortgage & Housing Corp., and the remaining 69 single houses and one duplex built individually by contract, or in groups by speculative builders.

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Industrial Growth in Canada

New Plant Expansion Projects to Increase Production and Employment in Industry

Dom. Tar

Dominion Alkali & Chemical, Beauharnois, Que., subsidiary of Dominion Tar & Chemical, Montreal, awards contracts to H. K. Ferguson Co., industrial engineering and building, Cleveland, New York and Houston, for design and construction of new chlorine and caustic soda plant at Beauharnois.

Preliminary engineering has begun and actual construction is scheduled to start in the fall for completion about Jan. 1, 1949.

Rated daily capacity: 60 short tons chlorine; 67 tons rayon grade caustic soda; will also produce hydrogen. Ferguson engineers say plant will be unique, with latest type mercury cells used to make rayon grade caustic soda without special evaporating equipment.

* * *

Toronto Harbor

Plant expansion on Toronto's waterfront is at an all-time high, according to the 1946 report of Toronto Harbor Commissioners, just issued. Estimated at over $5 millions are plants already designed or under construction by Victory Mills, F. W. Woolworth, McColl-Frontenac Oil, Orange Crush, Shell Oil, Toronto Star, Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, Victoria Paper & Twine, Chain Store Equities and Yardley of London (Canada) Ltd.

The report shows an all-time high record of industrial harbor lands taken up or renegotiated last year. Sales and new leases—mainly to the companies named above—comprise about one half of the total.

* * *

Harris Litho.

Harris Lithographing Co., Toronto, buys adjoining 4-story and basement factory building and vacant land, starts building 15,000 sq. ft. steel, brick and block addition. The purchase and addition will more than double floor area now occupied; will provide for installation of new equipment and enable consolidation with operations of associated companies, Toronto Industrial Commission reports.

* * *

Truck & Tractor

Truck & Tractor Equipment Co., 34 Noble St., Toronto, buys one-acre site in suburban industrial area on Lakeshore Road, west of Mimico creek; plans early building 12,000 sq. ft., one story, concrete block and brick to be used mainly for displaying and distributing farm and industrial equipment but also for manufacture of power units, power saws and "angle-dozers" for construction tractors.

* * *

Wm. E. Coutts

William E. Coutts Co., Toronto, greeting card maker, leases 23,000 sq. ft. ground floor of new building under construction at Niagara and Richmond Streets scheduled for fall completion. Leased space will permit consolidation of several separate units at the Coutts main plant on nearby Spadina Ave.

* * *

Dom. Designs

Dominion Designs Ltd., Toronto, leases manufacturing space in steel and brick building at 621 Yonge St.; installs equipment to more than double earlier production facilities in plastic packaging, plastic and leather belts, miscellaneous leather goods for the domestic and export markets.

* * *

Can. Dressed Meats

Canadian Dressed Meats, Tecumseh St., Toronto, buys 1½ acre Ryding Ave. industrial site; builds $150,000 abattoir and meat packing plant to more than double present capacity. Will equip with up-to-date killing, cooling, rendering and handling equipment and will fully utilize animal by-products, according to Toronto Industrial Commission.

Toronto Concrete

Toronto Concrete Burial Vault Co., Burnhamthorpe Road, maker of concrete burial vaults, cremation units and cemetery markers, builds 11,000 sq. ft., one-story steel, brick and block plant and office on 10-acre site at 5001 Dundas St. West. Completely redesigning its method of operation, Toronto Concrete is installing a ready-mix gravity tower unit, scale batcher, concrete mixer, hopper, vibrator, spray paint booths and "car-loader" type handling equipment.

* * *

Dom. Corrugated

Dominion Corrugated Paper Co., 142 Weston Rd., Toronto, increases manufacturing space 100% with erection of addition 23,000 sq. ft., one story and basement, reinforced concrete and steel. Extension will house "substantially" increased number of workers and additional production machinery to make Dominion's single-faced corrugated paper products, including wrapping and packing materials, insulation products, electric light bulb sleeves.

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1909: PORCUPINE AREA OPENS UP
The discovery of gold in the Porcupine District of Northern Ontario heralded the discovery of other mineral deposits—contributed greatly to the opening of Canada's northern mines.
Business in Force $26,507,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $1,060,000
Assets to meet obligations $5,303,000

1913: CANADA WELCOMES 402,000 NEWCOMERS
This year immigration into Canada reached its height with over four hundred thousand hopeful new Canadians landing on our shores . . . a great boon for Canada.
Business in Force $42,632,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $2,435,000
Assets to meet obligations $9,111,000

1918: VICTORY AT LAST
World War I was over. The bugles had sounded "Cease Fire," and a wave of relief swept the country. Canada had taken a full-grown nation's part in the Victory.
Business in Force $72,741,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $6,882,000
Assets to meet obligations $15,448,000

1921: FIGHTING THE SCOURGE — DIABETES
The whole world paid tribute in 1921 to the Canadian Doctors Banting, Best and associates when they perfected a technique for extracting insulin for use in diabetes.
Business in Force $128,968,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $11,369,000
Assets to meet obligations $22,079,000

1927: CANADA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR
This year, Canada celebrated sixty years of progress and achievement!
This Year — IMPERIAL LIFE — THIRTY YEARS OLD!
Business in Force $242,131,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $28,714,000
Assets to meet obligations $45,242,000

1934: QUINTS BORN IN CALLANDER
The world gasped in surprise when five baby girls were born in Northern Ontario to Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne . . . and all five lived . . . a triumph for Dr. Dafoe.
Business in Force $278,934,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $79,085,000
Assets to meet obligations $71,357,000

1936: THREE ENTOMBED AT MOOSE RIVER
Three men were buried in an accident at Moose River Mine in Nova Scotia. 240 hours later two of them—Dr. D. E. Robertson and Alfred Scadding—were rescued alive.
Business in Force $281,579,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $93,172,000
Assets to meet obligations $79,100,000

1939: CANADA DECLARES WAR
On Sept. 3rd, 1939, Britain declared war against Germany. Seven days later—as soon as Parliament could be assembled—Canada made her own independent declaration.
Business in Force $299,597,000
Benefits Disbursed to Date $115,506,000
Assets to meet obligations $91,815,000

1946: IMPERIAL LIFE BREAKS ALL RECORDS!
During 1946 the Company's insurance in force passed the $400-millions mark—the last $100-millions having been secured in less than six years!
Business in Force $437,339,000 Benefits Disbursed to Date $164,813,000
Assets to meet obligations $137,775,000

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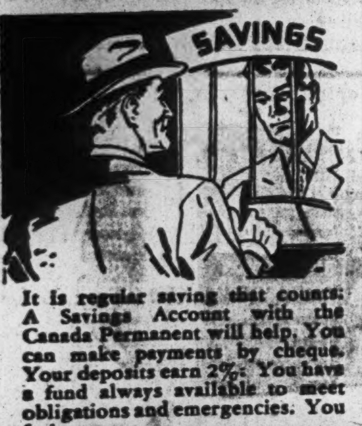

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May Explore El Sol and Paramaque By 2,500-ft. Drive from Louvicourt

While no decision has been made as yet, an important alternative to the sinking of a shaft on the property of El Sol Gold Mines for investigations of numerous ore grade intersections, has been considered in recent days.

Under discussion has been the possibility of arranging a joint Louvicourt Goldfield-El Sol-Paramaque program under which the Louvicourt Goldfield shaft would be extended from its present bottom to 1,000 ft., with a drive put out to the west some 2,500 ft. to the El Sol (and Paramaque ground) on the westerly strike of the Louvicourt structure.

Situation at Louvicourt

As work on the Louvicourt Goldfield property apparently has indicated a flat westerly rake to two main ore bodies—rake appears to be about 30 degrees to the west — Louvicourt Goldfield would have a particular interest in this program, it is pointed out, as at least part of Louvicourt's minemaking activities can be expected to extend further west with depth. On the rake mentioned the Louvicourt ore bodies might start coming in to the El Sol-Paramaque sector at around 1,500-ft. horizon (if they continue to depth).

As certain features of the porphyry suggest that the oremaking conditions are not necessarily raking west with individual ore shoots, chances are regarded as encouraging for Louvicourt Goldfield finding a repetition of new ore bodies with depth. This is aside from the westerly raking ore bodies and the disclosures secured on a shallower level to the east.

At present Louvicourt has an extra compartment of its shaft which is not in use. It is thought that the development drive to the west might be completed for about $75,000.

El Sol Picture

From a projection of the Louvicourt results to the west, it is possible that the El Sol results represent the westerly rake of Louvicourt ore occurrences. But the projection is a long one and the Louvicourt ore extension to the west—if it extends that far—might easily prove to be on Paramaque ground, it is stated. While the material intersected at El Sol has been similar to that at Louvicourt, there are differences which may mean two varying types of deposition. At Louvicourt Goldfield there is a repetition of quartz veins carrying gold values, veins occurring frequently enough to make large sections of ore grade. At El Sol it appears that the minemaking chances lie more in the mining of quartz veins separately than in the mining of large masses of material.

Drilling at El Sol has outlined two series of flatly dipping veins underlying one another. One series lies just below the surface while the other extends from 1,000 ft. to 1,900 ft. depth. The deeper series of veins has shown the most consistent values. In four deep holes veins averaging $13.20 over 5.4 ft., $23.18 over 5.2 ft. and $11.68 over 3.6 ft. have been inferred, among others. Then there is an intersection of $22.26 over 6 ft., in hole 2X at a depth of 1,900 ft.; other holes did not extend deep enough to test for extensions of this vein.

Drilling of deep holes is continuing and hole 5-Y, down 925 ft., is reported to have cut a 1.5-ft. vein at 892 ft.

If the El Sol ore indications represent something new rather than the westerly extension of Louvicourt Goldfield structures, Louvicourt Goldfield might have something new to develop on its ground. In this situation the Louvicourt ore structures would possibly extend into Paramaque ground.

New Finds Lately

Surface work on both the El Sol and Paramaque properties has recently turned up new surface showings which are being investigated.

On El Sol the vein originally found on surface was located about 250 ft. west of the Louvicourt boundary. Other veins have now been found located 400 and 500 ft. west of the Louvicourt boundary.

On the Paramaque a new vein has been discovered about 1,550 ft. west of the Louvicourt boundary and 750 ft. north of the El Sol boundary. It is a north-south vein dipping flatly west. Three channel samples taken 5 ft. apart have returned: $71.40 over a foot; $1.40 over 3 ft., and $6.60 over 4 ft. As soon as Paramaque No. 21 hole was finished it is planned to move the drive to test this new showing.

Drilling in the Paramaque-El Sol-Valdora sector ranks as one of the largest drilling programs currently in Quebec. On the westerly projection of a big structure such as Louvicourt, possibilities have aroused considerable "risk capital" attention.

Cochenour Turning Out Gold at $21 an Oz. Cost

With improvement in labor supply, reduction in marketing expenses with the new roaster, and general improvement, Cochenour-Willans Gold Mines has enjoyed a progressive improvement in cost of turning out gold, Manager W. P. Mackle reports to shareholders.

Total cost for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1947, should not exceed $27 an ounce, it is stated. In the last three months costs are stated to have been down to $21 an ounce. Mr. Mackle states that he is hopeful that on the basis of 200 tons daily, cost per ounce will be further reduced. "A figure of $18.50 before taxes is not an unreasonable expectation," he declares.

"We have cause to feel considerable optimism and satisfaction when consideration is given to the fact that as compared to the previous fiscal year, we have been able to turn a net loss of $265,000 into a net profit of an almost equal amount and after certain adjustments it may exceed the above figure," Mr. Mackle reports.

Reasons for Improvement

Improvement in various phases of the Cochenour operation are described as follows:

"The year has been a period of considerable progress in many ways. The installation of the roaster in November was a big step as the cost of shipping and marketing the concentrates has always been a big and costly item of expense. While all problems connected with the roasting operation have not been solved, the operation has made a profit every day since installation with the exception of a few days when tails ran very high.

"Minewise, considerable progress has been made and new ore development as well as extension of older zones, have been most satisfactory.

"The 33 ore body previously reported on has now been extended to the 775-ft. horizon or 100 ft. below our present level. Widths and values continue to be good and compare favorably with the initial drill results obtained from this ore body on the upper horizons. The ore removed to date from this ore body on the 4th and 5th levels amounts to 20,339 tons and average grade 0.46 oz. ($16.10).

Old Stopes Help Out

"Reopening of the older stopes, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels with gratifying results both in tonnage and grade, has been a big factor in our successful year, especially during the last five months. The 104, 108, 203, 309 and 311 are the most outstanding of the old stopes that have been reopened and only a shortage of skilled miners prevents the reopening of many more.

"The reduction in costs has been due to several factors and the roaster has been responsible for a large part of the reduction. Development and exploration work has been curtailed, but it is still adequate as, due to our large development program of the previous 18 months, the mine is in a very satisfactory position in this regard.

"The labor situation is very changeable in quantity, but there is a vast improvement in type as compared to a year ago, and absenteeism is down considerably. There is a very decided lack of skilled miners, and until we have a steady labor force and sufficient time to train new miners, this situation will continue to hold up expansion of any real tonnage increase. The ore bodies at this property are very difficult to mine and an adequate labor force is a prime necessity, as spare working places have to be ready and in shape to work at all times."

Consider Mill Plans For Starratt Olsen

Several plans for providing milling equipment at Starratt Olsen Gold Mines are under consideration, President J. E. Hammell told shareholders at the annual meeting. One plan is to move the present 350-ton mill from Hasaga and another is to use one of the two 350-ton units of the Uchi mill, owned by Hasaga and now being boxed for shipment to Red Lake next winter.

Currently raises are being put up to connect various levels and if expectations are realized, serious consideration will be given to provision for initial milling, Mr. Hammell adds. Over-all development has proved close to 300,000 tons of ore, grading $6.73 gold per ton, with best results encountered on the bottom, or 800-ft. level. Development program under way calls for expenditures of roughly $90,000. Working capital is about $360,000.

Louvicourt Goldfield To Sell 500,000 Shs.

To finance the discharge of a bank loan and to provide sufficient working capital to meet costs arising from mine and mill expansion, Louvicourt Goldfield Corp. is planning to increase capital 500,000 shares, The Financial Post is advised. Federal Trading & Agency Co., Toronto, has agreed to purchase the new shares for $900,000.

The new financing deal calls for a firm commitment, $250,000 payable when new stock is available, $250,000 in three months, $200,000 in six months and $200,000 in nine months.

The mine is rapidly being put into shape where it will provide between 500 and 600 tons daily and it is expected that this tonnage, equal to present stated mill capacity, will be delivered about Aug. 1. Two more ball mills with related equipment have been purchased, which will permit gradual increase in grinding capacity to 900 tons per day.

MINING CONCENTRATES

ARMISTICE GOLD MINES has received payment on 100,000 shares at 55 cents a share. Issued capital is 4,180,005 shares.

* * *

ASHLEY GOLD MINING CORP. has notified the Toronto Stock Exchange that, subject to an increase in capital, Stuyvesant North Ltd. has underwritten 500,000 shares at 10 cents and optioned 100,000 shares at 15 cents, 100,000 shares at 20 cents and 50,000 shares at 30 cents per share.

* * *

AINSMORE CONSOLIDATED MINES is milling about 100 tons of lead-zinc-silver ore daily, Mine Manager Carl M. Mohr, states. Production is reported running around five tons in the two base metals with silver averaging about 4 oz. per ton in lead concentrate.

* * *

ARUBA COMBINED GOLDFIELDS has completed 10,561 ft. of diamond drilling on four mineral areas on Aruba Island. A number of veins in diorite were cut in Kadoeshi-Bushiribana area, best intersections being 1.56 oz. over 2.3 ft.; 0.68 oz. over 3.7 ft.; 0.84 oz. over 0.8 ft.; 0.24 oz. across 2.8 ft.; 0.42 oz. over 0.6 ft. and 0.62 oz. across 0.8 ft. One 0.6-ft. section ran 1.16 oz. in East Gerard area. Three holes drilled in Mira La Mar area failed to give values. First hole in Calabas area returned 1-ft. of 0.12 oz. Twelve additional veins have been selected for drilling.

* * *

ELDONA GOLD MINES is drilling flat holes from the second level to explore three sulphide zones indicated by surface drilling. So far, about 300 ft. of drifting has been carried on the most southerly and narrowest of these zones. Drilling is also planned to the south by a series of down holes to trace out a sulphide zone, which yielded high zinc values in surface drilling.

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Starratt's Bottom Level Is Best So Far Opened Up

Ore exposures at the 800-ft. or bottom level of Starratt Olsen Gold Mines have been best for both structure and tonnage of any level so far opened, with good chances for a further extension of the already indicated tonnage, The Financial Post is informed.

Drifting west at the 800-ft. level has been carried 1,100 ft. from the shaft and three ore shoots have been opened up, as follows:

325 ft. averaging 0.18 oz. gold across 12.1 ft.;

190 ft averaging 0.21 oz. gold across 7.8 ft.;

105 ft. averaging 0.21 oz. gold across 8.7 ft.

There is a further indicated extension of 800 ft. at this level, as drilling to the west has intersected similar structure with a hole 250 ft. to the west returning 0.24 oz. across a true width of 12 ft. The ore structure on this level lies in hangingwall of the tuffs. Ore sections are practically continuous over widths varying from 7 to 20 ft.

A series of six drill holes at 100 to 150 ft. below the level have returned satisfactory intersections

There are now indicated upwards of 300,000 tons of 0.19 oz. to 0.21 oz. grade above the 800-ft. level.

Raise On Ore Now

Substantial ore sections were opened in drifting on the 175, 300 and 550-ft. levels and raises are now being driven in ore from the 300 to the 175-ft. level. Sampling so far has corroborated previous level results, it is stated.

Surface exploration and shallow drilling has opened two new showings of decided interest, it is reported. Further work on these will be done in the current year.

Surface exploration and shallow drilling has opened two new showings of decided interest, it is reported. Further work on these will be done in the current year.

Consideration is being given to purchase from Hasaga of its milling plant of 350 tons daily capacity. Installation of this could be accomplished next year, it is reported.

Regcourt Tests Shaft Showings

While work on the 300-ft. level of Regcourt Gold Mines has opened up a 2-ft. vein for a length of 40 ft. averaging $10.50 a ton, work has not yet opened up the No. 2 and 3 veins which gave rich values in shaft sinking, it is reported.

Narrow breaks on the projection of the shaft showings have been found in drifting but so far these lack the widths and high values shown in the shaft, it is stated.

The original surface drilling returned a number of interesting intersections over a considerable area and the company's program is just getting well underway.

New Ore Bodies For E. Sullivan

Underground development at East Sullivan Mines has revealed the presence of two ore bodies in addition to the two already reported, President Pierre Beauchemin stated at the annual meeting of shareholders.

Construction is stated to be underway on a plant and equipment capable of crushing 40 tons of ore an hour. A major U. S. mining company has been in close study of the mine's possibilities, it is said.

RICHMAC GOLD MINES says that quick progress should now be made underground since water difficulty has been overcome. A drive from Cochenour Willans Gold Mines has been carried into Richmac's ground to investigate ore conditions. Current assets included $10,929 cash and $154,085 Dominion bonds at Dec. 31, 1946. Current liabilities totalled $350.

Algood To Drill-Test Regan Lake Holdings

A minimum of 2,000 ft. of drilling is to be carried out on the Regan Lake find of Algood Gold Mines, The Financial Post is informed. The property was located by Don Cameron and associates last year and is situated about 150 miles northeast of Yellowknife, N.W.T.

The main showing of the group occurs in a swamp with the higher values in the most fractured material, which weathering over the years has broken off the vein into smaller fragments. Owing to water, trenching in solid rock is impossible and drilling therefore necessary. Values were reported found in many places on the belt staked, one zone 600 ft. wide and 1,300 ft. long, offering the best chance.

SALMITA NORTHWEST MINES has ordered two smaller air compressing units to expedite sinking of its shaft. Timber for headframe and collar of the shaft has been received at the property, together with oil and gas, the company reports.

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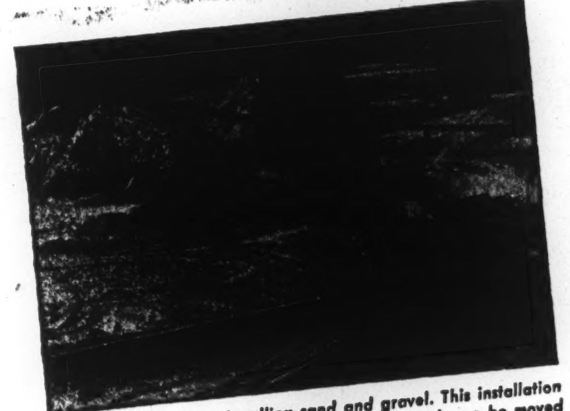

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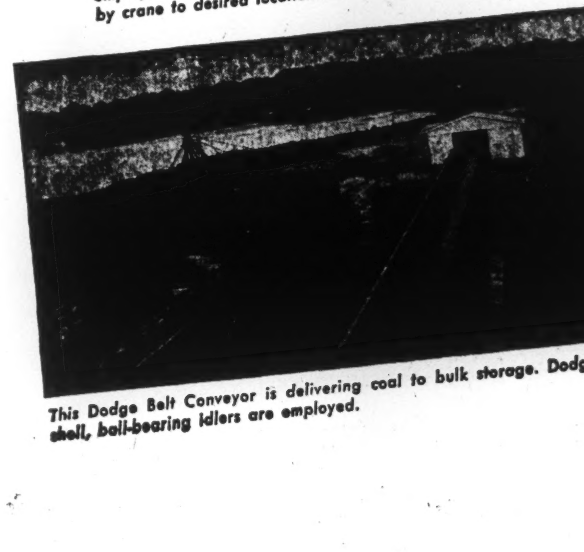

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Croinor Finds New Vein Sinking Shaft Suggests Recurring Lenses at Depth

By GORDON M. GRANT

What may be an important new ore body has been intersected by Croinor Pershing Mines in sinking its shaft for opening up of an additional two levels below those already opened at 125 and 250 ft., officials inform The Financial Post.

The new vein, 4 ft. wide, came in at a depth of 455 ft. in the shaft with a high grade stringer in the centre of it running eight inches wide. A grab sample ran 8.45 oz. It appears the new vein runs parallel to veins already opened at the 125 and 250-ft levels.

In early development, the management thought that the Croinor deposit would probably turn out to be a series of recurring ore lenses with depth very similar to the Perron type of deposit some distance to the west. The substantial ore bodies opened on the 125 and 250-ft level have now been confirmed as separate occurrences by raising and the latest vein in the shaft is taken as providing confirmation of the theory of recurring ore lenses.

Lateral work on the two levels at 375 and 500 ft. depth will probably get underway about the middle of August after station and sump cutting at the 500-ft horizon, etc.

Present Work

Work on the 125- and 250-ft. levels is being restricted to sampling and the putting out of flat holes to determine full ore widths in sections previously drifted out. On the 125-ft. level to the east, one hole recently gave 0.17 oz. over 30 ft. including 10.6 ft. which averaged 0.32 oz.

Channel sampling of all the backs on the 125 and 250-ft. level is in progress to permit arriving at an average value for the ore lengths opened. A report on operations is to be prepared by Dr. J. E. Gill.

1,300 ft. of Ore

A total of 1,300 ft. of ore has been reported opened on the 125 and 250-ft. levels averaging in the neighbourhood of 0.2 to 0.25 oz. gold per ton. The ore is much wider than the drift in many places so that it is not possible to give a really accurate idea of average grade as yet.

Ore results were quite encouraging on both the 125 and 250-ft. levels with grade possibly a shade higher at the latter level. A total of 639 ft. of continuous ore is reported at this level averaging 0.24 oz. from face and muck samples.

Work underground has yet to test the important ore area indicated 1,500 ft. west of the shaft. It is expected that some further surface drill holes will be put down in this area to extend knowledge of the occurrence there. With much development in ore to be done in the main mine area, the management has not yet put a machine to work on the long drive necessary to reach this section. A drift at the 375 or 500-ft. level might be more feasible than a shallow level drift, it is realized.

Step Up Power

With two more Diesels being installed, Croinor will be in a position to conduct development on a much broader scale once shaft sinking is completed. Hydro-electric power is planned for production and this power could be made available by next March, it is understood.

The company's treasury is still in a fairly strong liquid position and the management hopes that most of any additional funds required to reach production can be secured by borrowing. There are still 800,000 shares of the company's authorized capital of three million shares unissued in the treasury.

OIL PRODUCTION

McColl-Union Find Gas Leduc No. 5 a Success

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—McColl Frontenac Oil Co. and Union Oil of California's gas discovery well at Manyberries, on the southeast Alberta plains, rates at 30 million cu. ft. daily open flow potential—to rank among the big gas-wells so far completed in this province. The discovery well is McColl-Union No. 7-13-5-6, about 14 miles east of the McColl-Union Pakowki gasfield and about 40 miles south of the big Medicine Hat gasfield. The discovery was made in the Bow Island sand series the source of gas at Pakowki, Foremost and Bow Island fields in southeast Alberta.

The well recently completed at 2,703 ft. set 7-in. casing to bottom and perforated casing opposite the Bow Island Sand member from 2,520 to 2,532 ft. Drill-stem test of this section before completion of drilling showed gas flow rate of four million cu. ft. daily through one half-inch choke, against a flowing pressure of 900 lb.

• • •

Imperial Gets 5th Well

Imperial Oil is assured of a fifth oil producer at Leduc. Imperial-Leduc No. 5, L.S.D. 8 21-50-26w4, quarter of a mile due west of the No. 1 discovery well, is the new assured success. The well ran drill-stem test July 4 of the interval 4,975 to 5,020 ft. When tester was opened, the well began making gas at rate of 304,000 cu. ft. daily. As fluid entered the pipe, gas flow dropped to zero. After one hour, the tester was closed and pipe was found to contain a 3,300-foot column of light crude oil. It is not yet known at what depth drilling will be halted and the well placed on production.

Further evidence that much has yet to be learned about productive possibilities in the Leduc area is given by No. 5. It is a quarter of a mile west of Imperial's No. 1 Discovery, which is producing from the section 5,029 to 5,066 ft. The No. 1 well—before breaking into the good porosity at 5,029 ft.—penetrated upward of 50 ft. of slightly porous dolomite, too tight to yield commercially, though oil saturation was evident. It has now been confirmed that the section which gave the excellent oil rise at No. 5 well corresponds to the upper tight section of No. 1, that No. 5 hasn't yet reached the interval of the Devonian from which No. 1 is producing. (No. 5 at last report still at 5,020 ft., delayed by equipment repairs.)

That porosity in the Devonian at Leduc varies widely was previously indicated at the Imperial's Nos. 2, 3 and 4 wells. These wells found the "No. 1 zone" too tight to yield oil commercially (at least before acidization), but all found substantial production in a zone about 200 ft. deeper in the Devonian. Nos. 1 and 5 wells haven't yet been drilled to the "No. 2 zone."

• • •

Over 500 bbls A Day

Production of 40-41 API gravity crude oil from Imperial Oil's four completions in the Leduc oilfield totalled 17,518 bbls. during the month of June—an average of 584 bbls. per day. The June output raised total production from inception to 34,656 bbls.

June's top producer was Imperial-Leduc No. 1, discovery well completed Feb. 13. This well produced 5,144 bbls. in June, through 3/16-in. choke. Cumulative yield to June 30 was 19,975 bbls. Imperial-Leduc No. 2, discovery well of the No. 2 zone, placed on production May 21 produced 4,562 bbls. in June, through ⅛-in. choke the early part of the month, 5/32-in. choke the latter part. Cumulative yield to June 30 was 5,669 bbls. Imperial-Leduc No. 3, also placed on production May 21, produced 4,110 bbls. during June, mostly through 5/32-in. choke. Cumulative yield to June 30 was 5,310 bbls. Imperial-Leduc No. 4, placed on production June 7, produced 3,702 bbls. by the end of that month, flowing through ⅛-in. choke except for initial flush runs.

• • •

Nine New Reservations

Nine more reservations of crown oil and gas rights, totalling nearly 600,000 acres, have been announced by the Alberta Department of Lands & Mines. Bulk of the new reservations are in the virgin belt of central Alberta loosely termed the "Leduc region"—a belt 250 miles long and over 100 miles wide, whose north boundary extends from Whitecourt to Athabaska, ranges south through Edmonton and Red Deer, to a south boundary between Drumheller and Hanna.

Socony - Vacuum Exploration Co., unit of the giant Socony-Vacuum Oil, has acquired about 177,000 acres between and to the north of Drumheller and Hanna, and just west of Delia. Socony-Vacuum is a newcomer to the Leduc region. This company previously confined its operations to the Alberta foothills belt. Gulf Research & Development, unit of big Gulf Oil Corp. has added 196,000 acres to its extensive (over two million acres) holdings spread over the length of the Leduc region. The new holdings are 40 miles north of Edmonton, in the Perryval-Tawatina area.

Husky Refining Co. of Wyoming has added about 100,000 acres to its holdings in the Red Deer area. Imperial Oil has added 20,000 acres east of Bruderheim. California-Standard has added over 15,000 acres south of Medicine Hat. Four independent operators have each acquired 20,000 acres, two in the Perryvale area north of Edmonton, two in the Hanna-Delia area.

Beaulieu Shaft Now Nearing 300 ft. Depth

Underground diamond drilling is expected to get under way immediately following completion of shaft to 300-ft. objective, Vice-President Samuel Ciglen informs The Financial Post. The shaft is expected to be completed this week and, after cutting a station, drilling will follow to test conditions at around 700 ft. vertically.

A crosscut is to be driven westerly some 100 ft. from the 175-ft. station for purpose of cutting section of the vein that is reported to have returned $96.60 across 28.9 ft. in surface drill hole No. 57.

The Aerofall mill has been mounted on bearings and satisfactory progress in installation of the mill is reported by Major A. O. Ames, Managing Director, who anticipates start of production some time in August.

Surface prospecting and geological mapping is continuing with extensions of the Norma vein reported both northeasterly and northwesterly, its known length now exceeding 3,000 ft. with several folded areas noted, Mr. Ciglen states. The vein is being stripped, trenched and sampled. Considering only results of drilling and surface sampling of the 820 ft. of Norma vein stripped under Major Ames' direction, he estimates 105,000 tons of indicated ore to the 300-ft. level, Mr. Ciglen adds.

Chemical Output in '46 128% Greater Than '39

Climbing to a total of $356 millions, output of the chemical and allied industries in Canada last year was 128% greater than in 1939, the best pre-war year. The following table shows the production and increase for all industries in this group:

	Production 1946 ($ million)	% Increase over 1939
Coal tar distil.	5.2	44
Heavy chemicals	44.6	94
Compressed gases	8.6	115
Fertilizers	50.6	283
Medicinals	64.2	136
Paints	53.4	106
Soaps	37.5	86
Toilet preps.	18.9	174
Inks	5.6	60
Hardwood distil.	1.4	100
Adhesives	6.3	200
Polishes	9.0	257
Miscellaneous	50.7	228
Total	356.0	128

CAP DE LA MADELEINE has sold a renewal loan of $185,700 3% serial 20 year bonds at a price of 100.28. Awarded to Savard, Hodgson & Co., the issue represents a net interest cost of 2,9708%.

Ontario May Gold Recovery Highest Since Late 1943

The combination of a higher grade of ore and considerable increase in tonnage was responsible for the highest bullion production from Ontario gold mines in May since October, 1943, the Ontario Department of Mines reports.

Average grade of ore at $8.79 was the highest since December, 1946.

Total bullion production for May amounted to $6,050,545 from 688,422 tons of ore milled. This was the first time since October, 1943, that bullion production had exceeded the $6 millions mark. In May, 1946, recovery had amounted to $5,776,929 from 630,000 tons of ore treated.

Almost half of the May total, $2,950,611, came from 15 mines in the Porcupine camp. Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake mines produced $2,032,045 with 10 mines operating during the month. Northwestern Ontario showed production of $903,567 while Matachewan-Sudbury provided $164,322.

Mica Co. Soon To Offer R'ts

An offering of rights to shareholders at $1 a share will be made shortly by Mica Co. of Canada with expansion of operations recently resulting in a marked expansion of sales, it is announced.

Consolidated sales for 1946 were a record high while consolidated sales for the first six months of 1947 were roughly equal to the whole of 1946, the company reports.

Additional funds are desired to take care of the rapidly growing needs of business, expansion of business resulting chiefly from the acquisition or bringing into operation of new subsidiaries. Annual meeting and directors' meetings are both slated for the near future.

Mica Co. of Canada acquired Bickle-Seagrave, manufacturers of fire-fighting equipment, Woodstock, Ont., during 1946 and during the same year three other subsidiaries were brought into operation: Rollins Gears Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.; Canadian Anodized Products Ltd., Aurora, Ont.; and Universal Insulations Ltd., Aurora.

Consolidated sales for 1946 are reported at $543,906 while those for the first six months of 1947 were approximately $500,000. Company officials estimate that consolidated sales for all 1947 should exceed $1 million. Sales in 1940, the year before Norman Vincent and associates assumed control, amounted to $98,425, it is stated.

Vincent Mining Corp. has advanced Mica Co. of Canada more than $105,000 for expansion to make the increase in sales possible and it has announced that by exercising its rights under the offer it will accept common stock at $1 a share in full payment for advances.

BAKER LAKE EXPLORATIONS is concentrating diamond drilling in the southern section of its holdings in the Lynn Lake area, Man. Geologist R. G. Crosby feels that the south contact has been reached in hole No. 19 which has reached a depth of 220 ft.

Copper Stronger As Base Metals Generally Firm

While the official New York price for copper remains at 21½ cents a pound, consumers recently have paid as much as 21¾ cents for copper in a generally firmer market.

U. S. subsidy payments on copper, lead, zinc, and other strategic minerals, expired June 30 and the U. S. Congress is being watched closely to see if new legislation will be enacted.

Lead prices at 15 cents a pound exceed the maximum subsidy level and demand continues strong at the present price.

More than half of U. S. zinc production was formerly being subsidized. Foreign mined zinc has been selling recently at 10 cents a pound, Gulf of Mexico, while East St. Louis zinc has been 10¼ cents a pound. Approximately 3,000 miners were laid off in the United States when zinc subsidies ended.

Return of jewellery and industrial consumers to the market and the Bank of Mexico's announcement that it will purchase two million ounces of silver for coinage purposes are credited with the recent strengthening of the silver market. Silver closed last week at 63¾ cents an ounce.

DOME MINES reports bullion production of $478,292 from 50,100 tons of ore milled, an average recovery of $9.55 gold per ton in June ($474,488 from 52,800 tons and $8.99 gold in May).

VINCENT MINING CORP. announces that Geologist R. G. Crosby has staked a group of claims on Cockeram Lake, Man., adjoining God's Lake property on the east.

BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CAN. announces that an additional 822 shares of capital stock have been registered as fully paid for. Total shares outstanding now are 1,048,583.

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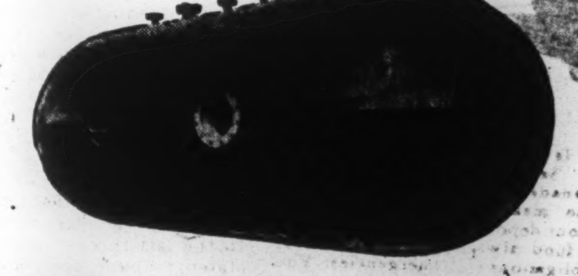
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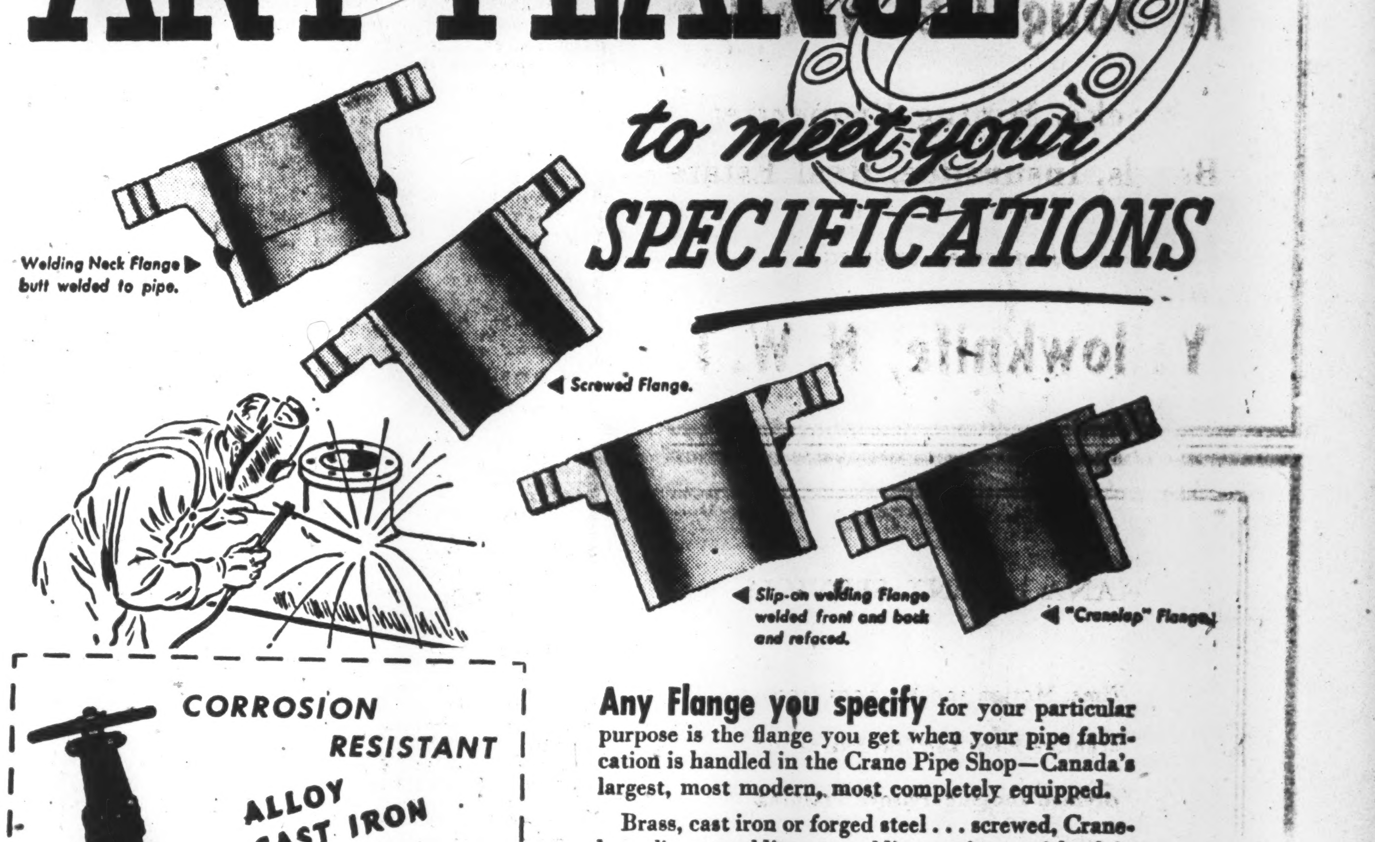

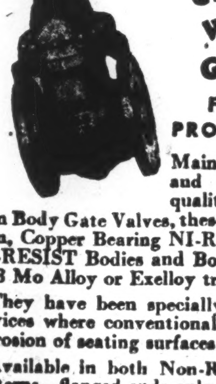
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Coals to Newcastle May Be Reality Would Be Body Blow to Socialization

LONDON—June ended with beautiful summer weather, which is [illegible] tradition. Within a week we witnessed the opening of the tennis championships at Wimbledon, the four days Test Match against South Africa and a new production at the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park. These three events can normally be counted on to produce rain, hail and tempest but the gods, after their scurvy treatment of Britain in the winter, seem to have relented.

Shelley wrote: "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" But already the British are saying: "If summer comes, can winter be far behind?" That is a deep worry, which even the sun cannot dispel. The miners are working hard, but they have not succeeded in proving that a man can produce more coal in five days than in 5½. In fact, they are proving the contrary.

If the Government has to import coal to ensure the nation's existence next winter, the fallacy of Socialism and nationalization will be exposed. Under free enterprise, coal was an important item in British exports. Today the industry, under the magic wand of Shinwell, is unable, as yet, to meet the nation's domestic requirements.

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It's a Buyers' Market Again, Cripps Warns

Sir Stafford Cripps is also throwing a shadow on the picture. He warns industry that the day of sellers' markets is over and that the British will have to learn not only to produce goods which the customers want, but also how to sell them. The twin arts of salesmanship and advertising have practically disappeared from our lives. For eight years demand has completely outstripped supply, so that the purchaser has been the supplicant, and the merchant the master.

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A third shadow comes from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He does not know whether to cut down on the imports of American films so as to save dollars. British film companies say this would kill their drive for American markets and thus throttle at source a fruitful medium for acquiring dollars. Mr. Dalton is impressed with the compliment paid to British films by U. S. critics; but he is even more impressed by the manner in which the Americans charge for exploiting, distributing and showing our films. In fact, the revenue from American showing of British films is negligible by the time it reaches these shores.

Finally—and then I shall let the sun shine again—there is rapid spending of the American Loan. More than half of it has gone although it was supposed to last five years.

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Taking all these factors into account, the financial writers in the press opened this week by predicting a sharp stock market decline. In fact they almost ordered the shares to fall. But, like Canute, their words did not have much effect. The Daily Express financial editor declared that equity prices were far too high, whereupon Daily Express shares spurted from 48/- to 58/. Oil shares also advanced. Generally speaking, the market sagged a bit but what can an investor do with his money if he sells? He might, of course, keep it with the intention of buying at lower levels, but one of the reasons for the strength of the market is the compulsory purchases of supposedly wise men who went bear a few weeks ago.

• • •

London Fed Up With Russ Stalling

Another cause for optimism was the promptness with which Molotov accepted the invitation to join the British and French at Paris in a discussion of the Marshall Plan. For once, Moscow read the psychology of the West correctly. To be quite blunt the British, and to a lesser extent the French, did not give a damn whether the Russians accepted or not. They had no intention of coaxing the Russians or giving them weeks to consider the offer. John Bull has one thing in common with Hitler: his patience sometimes becomes exhausted.

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Still pursuing the optimistic note, I must also record that the Communist Party in Britain, small as it is, lost 10,000 in membership in the last 12 months. Their newspaper The Daily Worker, issued a cry for help last week, stating that if financial aid did not come from their readers, they would have to close down. The Editor, Mr. William Rust, draws a salary of £7 a week. It would seem that the old story of financial assistance from Moscow can be discounted.

• • •

Beaverbrook Host To American Publishers

Incidentally, Mr. Rust was one of the British editors invited by Lord Beaverbrook to dine with the 17 American publishers and editors who arrived by aeroplane for a one-day visit to London. Beaverbrook had his fellow newspaper peers, Camrose, Kemsley, Rothermere and Layton among his guests, as well as the editors of the Conservative, Liberal and Socialist newspapers.

Mrs. Ogden Reid, the widowed owner of the Herald-Tribune, charmed everyone with a short speech; Roy Howard showed that his mind is still hitting on all cylinders, and the mayor of San Francisco put on a turn which delighted even the waiters. I sat next to the quietly elegant Marshall Field and heard something of his grim struggle against Col. McCormick in Chicago. The Editor of LOOK explained why he had published the news that England was dying, and the explanation was accepted as satisfactory. Altogether, the dinner was a success and Beaverbrook was as vital and provocative as ever. His 68 years sit lightly upon him.

Incidentally, his son Max was presented with a nine-pound baby daughter by his wife the following day. With the continuity of the peerage in mind, I suppose the parents hoped for a boy but young Max chivalrously declared that since a daughter would be like her mother and a son might be like him, he was all for daughters.

• • •

More good news. Britain has defeated South Africa at cricket. This, following on the satisfactory showing of British horses against the French at Ascot, has made us all feel better. In fact I think I shall call up my broker and buy some shares. And if that does not bring about a stock market collapse, then nothing will.

Canadian Hopes to Salvage Business Interests in Japan

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Richard M. Andrews, 61, who before the war controlled a multi-million-dollar business empire in Japan and the Orient, is planning to return to Japan to see if anything is left of his interests. He may be one of the first Canadian businessmen to re-enter the country.

Mr. Andrews, quiet-spoken, publicity-shy, left Japan in 1940. His huge business concerns were placed under a dummy Japanese company, controlled by the Government.

Mr. Andrews' firm here is Andrews & George Co. Inc., which now has bureaus stretching from Vancouver to the Orient. Previously he had export offices in most major Japanese cities, and some in Dairen and Mukden, which probably have disappeared into the Soviet zones of silence.

Mr. Andrews went to China with his father at the age of three, and to Japan at eight. He studied in Japan and later took a mining course at Michigan State College of Mines.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

SOUTH AMERICAN GOLD & PLATINUM CO. handled 16,553,000 cu. yds. of gravel with five dredges in 1946 with output totalling 62,379 oz. of crude gold and 30,797 oz. of crude platinum. The amount of gravel handled was the largest in any year in the history of the company, due largely to the fact that the five dredges operated without major interruptions. Reconstruction of the small dredge continued and transportation to new site of operations is expected to take about six months.

Exploratory drilling was continued in an area in central part of Colombia, but results are still too scattered to serve a reliable basis for estimating probabilities and no definite statement as to the outlook for the area can as yet be made. Several undeveloped prospects in Colombia and in other parts of Latin America were considered, but only one appeared worthy of preliminary examination.

The improved market price for platinum had a favorable effect on earnings in 1946. Platinum reached a peak price of over $90 per troy ounce in 1946.

Consolidated net profit was $252,008 in three months ended Mar. 31, 1947 ($1,507 in comparable quarter 1946). Current assets were $3,796,792 and liabilities 539,293 at Dec. 31, 1946.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Metal sales	$3,152,691	$1,856,312
Less: Oper. exps.	1,676,944	1,381,038
Oper. profit	1,475,747	475,274
Add: Other inc.	37,076	42,017
Less: Deprec.	211,669	200,905
Amort. of dev.	7,431	7,431
Depletion	58,919	100,142
Income tax	380,036	177,054
Min. int.	35,636	†58,859
Net profit	819,132	90,618
Less: Divds.	362,000	362,000
Surplus for year	457,132	*271,382
†Subs. loss applicable to min. int.		
*Deficit.		
Earnings per Share	$0.44	$0.05
Paid	0.20	0.20

PEND OREILLE MINES & METALS CO. development was handicapped by shortage of underground workers in year ended Apr. 30, 1947. Ore milled totalled 117,342 tons in 1945-46 (114,097 tons in 1944-45). Preparations were made for sinking an incline shaft, first section of which will extend for 1,000 ft.

Completion of shaft sinking and underground development will enable company to mine on several levels in a substantial ore body, outlined by diamond drilling, and containing a better grade than the ore produced the last several years, President Lewis P. Larsen states. A reasonable improvement in the manpower situation would hasten completion of this project and enable company to increase production.

Work began in April on the Reeves MacDonald property, so that it may be brought into production as rapidly as conditions permit, Mr. Larsen adds.

INCOME ACCOUNT

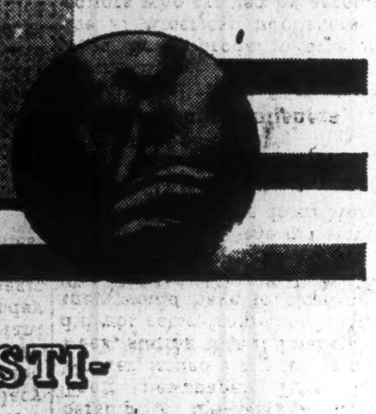
Years Ended Apr. 30:	1947	1946
Net ore sales	$733,668	$576,658
Add: Misc. income	45,003	33,745
Less: Exp. & w/o	725,382	572,499
Net profit	53,289	37,904
Less: Dividends	......	101,288
Surplus for year	53,289	*63,384
*Deficit.		
Earnings per Share	$0.032	$0.022
Paid	nil	0.06

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Apr. 30:	1947	1946
Cash, smelter recs.	$711,337	$392,261
U. S. Govt. bonds	83,000	250,000
Accts. rec.	9,339	7,921
Mat. & supplies	53,121	57,987
Total curr. assets	856,797	708,169
Deferred chgs.	5,584	5,288
Invests. & advs.	598,655	574,566
Claims & props.†	1,710,882	1,789,090
Plant & equip.*	501,543	531,780
Total assets	3,673,461	3,608,893
Accts. & tax. pay.	60,018	51,031
Payroll accrued	14,955	12,663
Total curr. liab.	74,973	63,694
Capital stock	1,688,136	1,688,136
Capital surplus	1,894,020	1,894,020
Earned surplus	16,332	‡36,957
*Less depreciation.	†Less depletion.	
‡Deficit.		
Working capital	781,824	644,475

Remove Premier Gold From Vancouver Mart.

VANCOUVER—Stock of Premier Gold Mining Co. is being removed from trading from the Vancouver Stock Exchange. Toronto General Trusts Corp., liquidator, will authorize transfer of shares until June 30. Final liquidation will not take place for several months. Shareholders will be notified of the method to be followed in distibuting company's assets in form of shares in subsidiary mines and in cash. For every 100 shares of Premier, shareholders will receive 30 shares of Toburn, 25 of Silbak, seven of Saudi Arabia and three of Big Bell.



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JOHN MACDONALD

a director of Johnson & Johnson Ltd., Montreal, has been appointed general sales manager of the firm.

1,600 Courtauld Employees Get $518,000 Raise

CORNWALL — (Special) — About 1,600 employees of Courtauld's Ltd. (Canada) will get a total of $518,000 a year in wages increases and other benefits as the result of a new agreement signed this week between the company and the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO-CCL.)

According to a joint statement issued by S. G. Dixon, president of Courtauld's and Sam Baron, Canadian director of the TWU, 756 employees will get a pay hike of 12c. an hour; 174 will get 10c. more and 525 girls, an increase of 8½c., while 196 other workers get an extra 7c.

A feature of the contract is that during negotiations, the company voluntarily set back the expiration date of the last contract from Sept. 8 to July 1, thereby giving workers over two months' retroactive pay. This will cost the firm $70,000.

Commenting on the contract, Baron said: "It is significant because these considerable gains were made without strikes or recriminations."

TIBLEMONT GOLDFIELDS diamond drilling of its 33 claims in Tiblemont twp., Que., encountered some gold in 1946, but not in commercial quantities and operations were temporarily discontinued. Current assets were $19,453 and liabilities $1,317 at Dec. 31.

Plan to Reclaim Abandoned Farms In Saskatchewan

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Saskatchewan's agriculture department has instituted a $129,000 land use program, featuring re-grassing of abandoned farm and submarginal land for grazing and fodder purposes. Suitable areas for proposed provincial community pastures are to be acquired; seed grass production plots will be provided, and irrigation projects are under consideration.

The provincial community pastures and grazing lands to be established will supplement the existing fenced pastures operated under the P.F.R.A. Two projects already approved are: Re-seeding of 500 acres of abandoned farm land in the Chaplin district; establishment of test seed production plots north of Mortlach, scattered throughout 10 sections of land. Brome and crested wheat grass and alfalfa will be grown in the Mortlach project, the seed produced being used in the general re-grassing program.

Building Wages Still Going Up

From Our Own Correspondent

Vancouver—Builders Exchanges of Vancouver and Victoria—representing employing contractors, manufacturers and distributors—have formed a joint advisory council to combat rising costs, material and labor shortages. The action follows recent formation in Vancouver of a building labor-management joint committee to halt the construction cost spiral (The Financial Post May 31).

At the Vancouver - Victoria council's first meeting here, recent applications by eight AFL-TLC building trades unions for large wage increases were discussed. Carpenters, now earning $1.25 an hour, want a 50c. hike, several other trades ask 25% to 35% increases. While demands of the balance are not so steep, increases asked are in all cases substantial.

BAKER LAKE EXPLORATIONS has switched drill test to southern anomalies of the main Lynn Lake property and hole 16 has been spotted in anomaly to south of previous drilling. The hole is located 2,000 ft. south and 800 ft. west of hole 15, which was 1,500 ft. south of previous drilling. Fifteen holes, totalling 3,660 ft., were completed in the Eldon Lake section and casual examination of cores showed disseminated pyrite. Cores have been shipped for assay.

*

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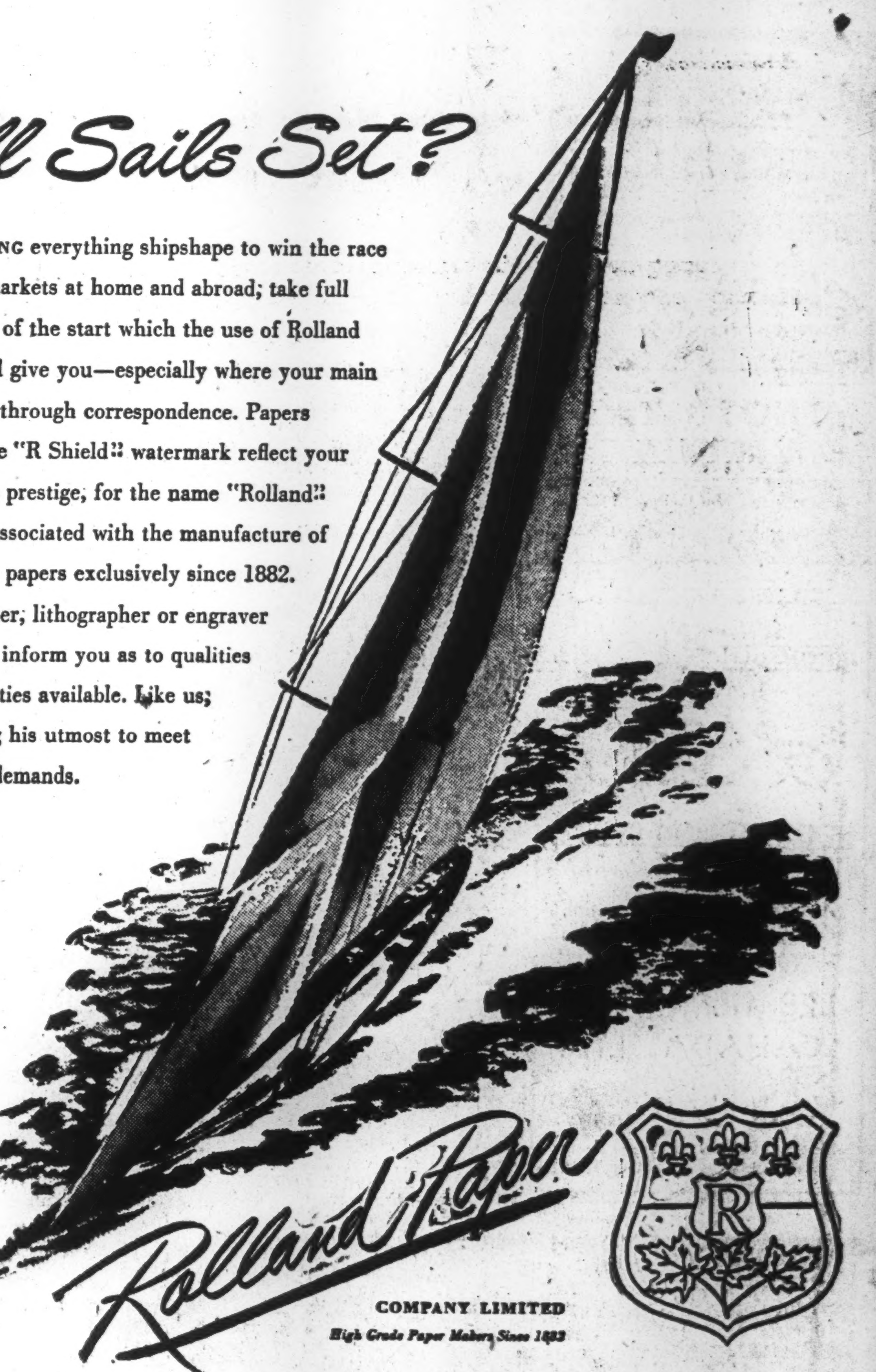

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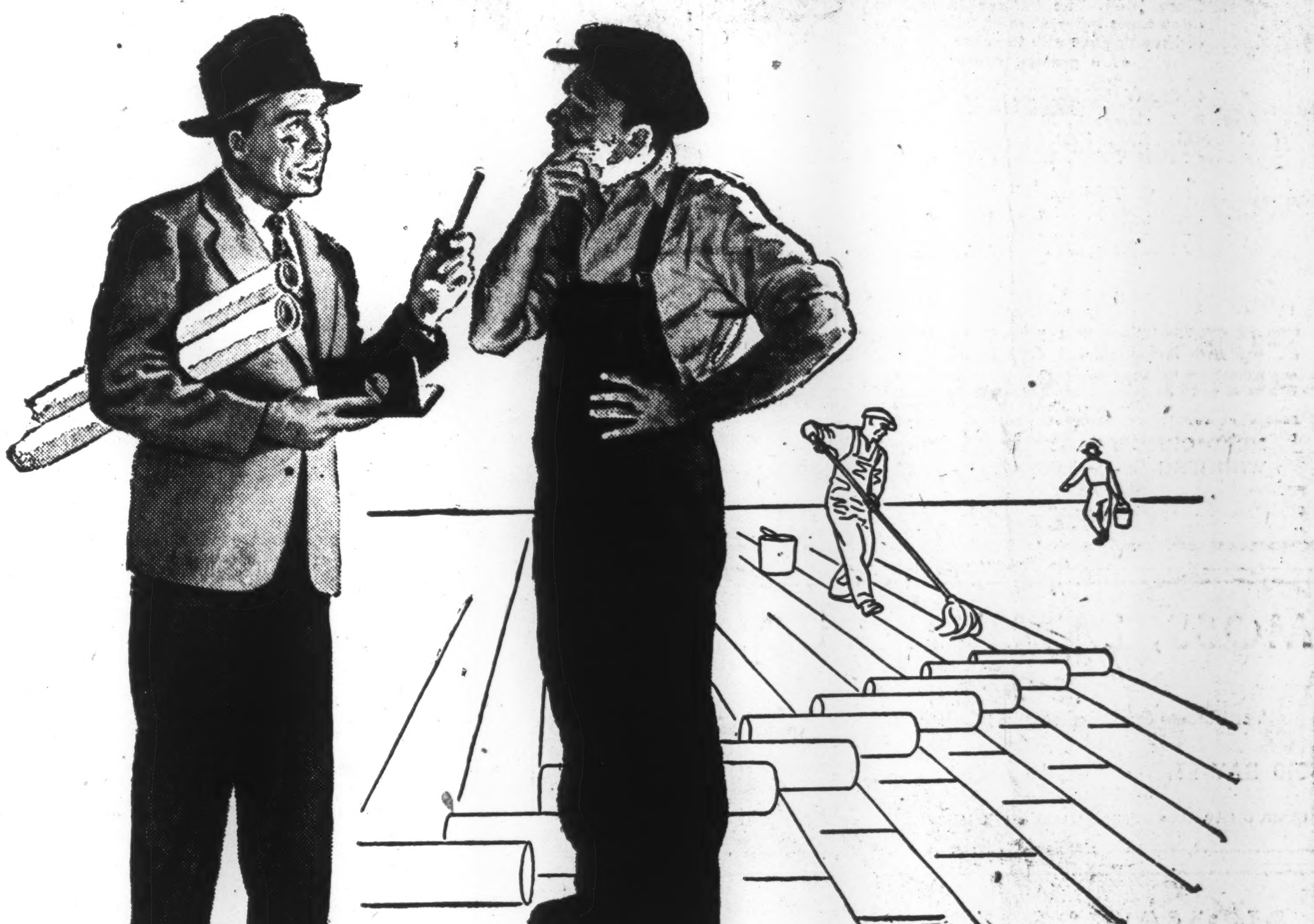

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